ALABAMA AND CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS AREAS; AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 1117

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN LANDS IN THE SHASTA TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA, AS THE MOUNT SHASTA WILDERNESS

S. 2157

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

S. 2955

A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE CHEAHA WILDERNESS IN TALLADEGA NATIONAL FOREST, ALABAMA

H.R. 6011

AN ACT TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN LANDS IN ALABAMA AS WILDERNESS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

NOVEMBER 30, 1982

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ALABAMA AND CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS AREAS; AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1982

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice at 9:30 a.m., in room 3110, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Malcolm Wallop, presiding.

Present: Senator Wallop.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MALCOLM WALLOP, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Senator WALLOP. Good morning. Today the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water will receive testimony on four bills and acts.

They are as follows: S. 2955, to establish the Cheaha Wilderness in Talladega National Forest, Ala.; H.R. 6011, to designate certain lands in Alabama as wilderness and for other purposes; S. 1117, to designate certain lands in the Shasta Trinity National Forest, Calif., as Mount Shasta Wilderness; and S. 2157, to provide for the establishment of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, and for other purposes.

Without objection, I will place copies of those bills and acts in the hearing record at the appropriate place. We have a number of Senators and Congressmen who wish to testify on their respective bills, and we will accommodate those Members as they appear. Many of us have several committee meetings to attend today, and I am sure that other witnesses will understand the time demand and not mind allowing Members to testify out of order.

We have a limited amount of time and over 35 witnesses who wish to testify. I will ask that all witnesses limit their oral testimony to 5 minutes, and we will keep the clock and give you a 1-minute gavel so that you will be prepared to conclude your remarks. The record will remain open for 10 days after this date.

The order of testimony is first, S. 2955 and H.R. 6011, and S. 1117 will follow, and S. 2157 will be the last.

Senator Cranston is here, and we will hear his testimony, and Senator Heflin is here, and we will have his directly thereafter.

[The texts of the legislation before the subcommittee follows:]

97TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2955

To establish the Cheaha Wilderness in Talladega National Forest, Alabama.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 24 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 8), 1982

Mr. DENTON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To establish the Cheaha Wilderness in Talladega National Forest, Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Cheaha Wilderness Act".

SEC. 2. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131–1136), certain lands in the Talladega National Forest, Alabama, which comprise approximately six thousand seven hundred and eighty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cheaha Wilderness Proposed", dated May 1982, are hereby designated as wilderness and shall be known as the Cheaha Wilderness.

(b) Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness area designated under subsection (a) shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131–1136) governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

(c) As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a map and legal description of the wilderness area designated by subsection (a) to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives. Such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that any clerical or typographical error in such map or legal description may be corrected. The Secretary shall place such map and legal description on file, and make them available for public inspection, in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

97TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6011

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 9 (legislative day, JULY 12), 1982

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

AN ACT

To designate certain lands in Alabama as wilderness, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Alabama Wilderness Act of 1982".

SEC. 2. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness, and therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System—

(1) certain lands in the Talladega National Forest, Alabama, which comprise approximately six thousand seven hundred and eighty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cheaha Wilderness—Proposed",

dated May 1982, and which shall be known as the Cheaha Wilderness;

(2) certain lands in the Bankhead National Forest, Alabama, which comprise approximately twenty-eight thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Sipsey Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated July 1982, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed a part of the Sipsey Wilderness as designated by Public Law 93-622.

(b) Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas designated under subsection (a) shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136) governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

(c) As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a map and legal description of the wilderness areas designated by subsection (a) to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives. Such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that any clerical or typographical error in such map or legal description may be corrected. The Secretary shall place such map and legal description on file, and make them available for public inspection, in the Office of the Chief of Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II); and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of national forest roadless areas in Alabama and the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that—

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II final environmental statement (dated January 1979) with respect to national forest lands in States other than Alabama, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to national forest system lands in the State of Alabama;

(2) with respect to the national forest lands in the State of Alabama which were reviewed by the Depart-

ment of Agriculture in the second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II), except those lands remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act, that review and evaluation shall be deemed for the purposes of the initial land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588) to be an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the completion of the initial planning cycle;

(3) areas in the State of Alabama reviewed in such final environmental statement and not designated as wilderness by this Act or remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation pending revision of the initial plans; and

(4) unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of

national forest system lands in the State of Alabama for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Passed the House of Representatives August 4, 1982.

Attest: EDMUND L. HENSHAW, JR.,
Clerk.

By W. Raymond Colley,
Deputy Clerk.

97TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1117

To designate certain lands in the Shasta Trinity National Forest, California, as the Mount Shasta Wilderness.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 5 (legislative day, APRIL 27), 1981

Mr. CRANSTON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the Shasta Trinity National Forest, California, as the Mount Shasta Wilderness.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in furtherance of the purpose of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892, 16 U.S.C. 1132), certain lands in the Shasta Trinity National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-seven thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mt. Shasta Wilderness—Proposed", are hereby designated as the "Mount Shasta Wilderness".

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map of the wilderness area and a legal description of its boundaries with the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the United States Senate and the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, and such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in the Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made. The map and description of the boundaries of such lands shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. The wilderness designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness.

97TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2157

To provide for the establishment of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 2 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1982

Mr. PERCY (for himself and Mr. DIXON) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

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FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

SECTION 1. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) An abundance of sites and structures within the Corridor defined by the Illinois and Michigan Canal from Chicago to LaSalle, Illinois, symbolize in physical form the cultural evolution from prehistoric aboriginal tribes living in naturally formed ecosystems through European exploration, ninteenth century settlement, commerce, and industry right up to present day social patterns and industrial technology.

(2) The Corridor has become one of the most heavily industrialized regions of the Nation with potential for further expansion and continued modernization. The area is currently experiencing high rates of unemployment and industrial migration. Designation of the Corridor as provided in this Act may provide the stimulus required to retain existing industry and to provide for further growth and commercial revitalization.

(3) Despite efforts by State and local governments, volunteer associations and private business, the natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources of the Corridor have not realized their full potential social value and may be lost without assistance from the Federal Government.

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to retain, enhance, and interpret, for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations, the cultural, historic, natural, recreational and economic resources of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Corridor, where feasible, consistent with a policy of continued economic growth. The actions taken under this Act to achieve this purpose shall emphasize voluntary cooperation, shall utilize existing authorities to the maximum extent practicable, and shall be undertaken in such manner as will enhance economic growth.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. For purposes of this Act—

(1) The term "Corridor" means the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor established under section 3.

(2) The term "Commission" means the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor Commission established by section 4.

(3) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) The term "National Park Service report" means the report submitted to the Congress by the National Park Service in October of 1981 containing a conceptual plan and implementation strategies for the Corridor.

(5) The term "conceptual plan" means the goals, objectives, and action statements of the conceptual plan presented in the National Park Service report and updated and revised by the Commission.

(6) The term "Canal" means the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

ESTABLISHMENT; BOUNDARIES; ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 3. To carry out the purposes of this Act, there is hereby established the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor. The Corridor shall consist of the areas depicted on the map dated   and numbered   , entitled   . Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Offices of the Commission established under section 4 and in the Offices of the National Park Service. Upon a request of the Commission signed by not less than two-thirds of the members of the Commission, the Secretary may from time to time make minor revisions of the boundary of the Corridor. The Corridor shall be administered by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR COMMISSION

SEC. 4. (a) There is established within the Department of the Interior a commission to be known as the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor Commission which shall administer the Corridor and carry out the duties specified in section 9 of this Act.

ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY

SEC. 5. Except to the extent that prior studies have provided such analysis with respect to the National Park Service Report, the Secretary shall, in cooperation with the State government and the private sector, conduct a study of the economic impact of activities recommended in the National Park Service Report. Such study shall be carried out only if fifty percent of the funds necessary to conduct the study have been provided to the Secretary. The study shall be completed not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SEC. 6. (a) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to impose any environmental, occupational, safety, or other rules, regulations, standards, or permit processes which are different from those presently applicable, or which would be applicable, had the Corridor not been established.

(b) The designation of a national Heritage Corridor shall not impose any change in Federal environmental quality standards. No portion of the Corridor which is subject to part C of title I of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977 (Public Law 95-95), may be designated as class 1 for purposes of such part C solely by reason of the establishment of the Corridor. No State or Federal agency shall impose more restrictive water use designations or water quality standards upon uses of, or discharges to, waters of the State or waters of the United States, within or adjacent to the Corridor solely by reason of the establishment of the Corridor. Nothing in the designation of the Corridor shall abridge, restrict, or alter applicable rules, regulations, or standards and review procedures for permitting of facilities within or adjacent to the Corridor, including rules, regulations, or standards under the following Acts:

(1) The Clean Air Act.

(2) The Clean Water Act.

(3) The Solid Waste Disposal Act.

(4) The Safe Drinking Water Act.

(5) The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

(6) The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899.

(7) The Toxic Substance Control Act.

(8) The Noise Control Act of 1972.

(c) The Commission, or other public or private entities may fund the installation of fencing, warning signs, and other protective features satisfactory to adjacent property owners or users and public managing agencies and to the Commission. The Commission shall not require any such installation.

Participation in Corridor programs by any firm, public, or private owners shall be voluntary.

RESTRICTIONS ON COMMISSION

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to vest in the Commission any authority—

(1) to establish or modify any regulatory authority of any State or local government, including any authority relating to land use regulations, environmental quality, or pipeline or utility crossings,

(2) to modify any policy of any public land managing agency, or

(3) to establish or modify any authority of any government agency with respect to the acquisition of lands or interests in lands.

Nothing in this Act shall diminish, enlarge, or modify any right of the State or any political subdivision thereof, to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction with the Corridor or of rights to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or property, including mineral or other interests in or on lands or waters within the Corridor.

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSION

SEC. 8. The Commission shall consist of fifteen members as follows:

(1) the Director of the National Park Service, ex officio, or his designee;

(2) the director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, ex officio, or his designee;

(3) the director of the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, ex officio, or his designee;

(4) the president of the Board for the Chicago Metropolitan Sanitary District, ex officio, or his designee;

(5) one representative of a forest preserve district in the Corridor, as appointed by the Governor of Illinois;

(6) five individuals appointed by the Governor of Illinois to represent the interests of business and industry; and

(7) five individuals appointed by the Governor of Illinois to represent the interests of history, archeology, and historic preservation; natural area conservation; recreation; and fish and wildlife.

Members appointed under paragraphs (6) and (7) shall be selected with due consideration to equitable geographic distribution. The appointments made each two years under paragraph (5) shall rotate among the three forest preserve districts in such manner as will insure equal representation in the Commission for each such district over each six year period commencing with the initial appointment.

(b) Members of the Commission shall be appointed for terms of two years. No individual appointed under paragraph (6) or (7) may serve more than two terms on the Commission.

(c) The chairperson of the Commission shall be elected by the members of the Commission from among the members appointed under paragraphs (6) and (7). The term of the chairman shall be two years.

(d)(1) Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(2) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was appointed. Any member may serve after the expiration of his term for a period not longer than thirty days.

(e) Eight members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(f) The Commission shall meet at least quarterly at the call of the chairman or a majority of its members.

(g) Members of the Commission shall receive no pay on account of their service on the Commission, but while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission, members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5 of the United States Code.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 9. (a) The Commission shall implement and support the goals of the conceptual plan which primarily relate to or involve the recreation areas, and in accordance with such plan, the Commission—

(1) for goal numbered 1—to stabilize structures of the Canal and renovate portions for interpretation and recreation—shall assist the Illinois Department of Conservation or other public agencies or its designees to secure funds so that such Department or other agency or its designees may proceed with implementation of the plan, and shall in no way infringe upon the already-established authorities and policies of such Department concerning the management of the Canal property;

(2) for goal numbered 2—to establish an intermittent recreational trail from Summit to La Salle, Illinois—shall provide staff technical assistance and fundraising support to the Illinois Department of Conservation and other public land managing agencies accepting responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of trails through the Des Plaines River valley which is compatible with economic development interests in the

valley, and shall in no way infringe upon the authorities and policies of such agency or agencies; and

(3) for goal numbered 3—to retain the natural setting of the trail Corridor—shall direct its staff to encourage private land owners adjacent to the trail Corridor to retain voluntarily, as a good neighbor policy, a strip of natural vegetation as a visual screen and natural barrier between the trail and Corridor development.

(b) In implementing and supporting the goals of the conceptual plan which primarily relate to or involve the heritage zone, and in accordance with such plan, the Commission—

(1) for goal numbered 4—to provide for retention and enhancement of unique natural areas—shall direct its staff to encourage private owners of recognized natural areas on the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory to adopt voluntary measures for their preservation, shall act as a fundraiser to support acquisition of threatened natural areas from willing sellers by a public land managing agency, and shall in no way infringe upon the authorities and policies of any such agency;

(2) for goal numbered 5—to enhance public awareness of and appreciation for historic, archeologic, and geologic resources—shall direct its staff to conduct an inventory of historic, archeologic, and geologic resources in the Corridor, and shall encourage private

owners of the identified resources to adopt voluntary measures for their preservation and shall act as a fundraiser for the acquisition of threatened or significant resources from willing sellers by a public land managing agency;

(3) for goal numbered 6—to restore historic buildings with economic development potential—shall direct its staff upon request from towns within the Corridor to provide technical assistance in historic preservation, and shall act as a fundraiser to support revitalization efforts;

(4) for goal numbered 7—to interpret the cultural and natural resources of the Corridor—shall direct a study to determine the thematic structure of the heritage story, shall finance development of interpretive materials, and, in a voluntary fashion, shall coordinate ongoing interpretive services in the Corridor, encourage new interpretive initiatives, and establish visitor orientation centers in the Corridor; and

(5) for goal numbered 8—to establish recognition for the Corridor—shall actively market the amenity resources of the Corridor on a community, regional, statewide, national, and international basis.

(c) In addition to the goals specified in subsections (a) and (b), the Commission shall implement and support, as goal numbered 9, the goal of enhanced economic development in the Corridor. In carrying out such goal, the Commission shall provide support to local land managing agencies, economic development commissions, and potential commercial or industrial concerns interested in locating within the Corridor.

(d) To encourage economic growth, the Commission in carrying out its activities under subsections (a) and (b) shall adhere as closely as possible to the time frame prescribed in the conceptual plan. The Commission may modify the conceptual plan where it determines that such modification is necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. No modification may be made in the conceptual plan unless advance notice is provided to affected local officials and no significant modification (as determined by the Commission) may be made in such plan unless the Commission provides notice and opportunity for public hearing.

(e) For purposes of carrying out the conceptual plan, the Commission shall enter into such cooperative agreements with State and local government authorities and private organizations within the Corridor as may be necessary. The agreements shall, at a minimum, establish procedures for providing notice to the Commission of actions proposed by such authorities which may affect the conceptual plan. The Commission may refuse to obligate or expend funds appropriated pursuant to this Act for carrying out the plan in any case in which the Commission determines that any local government authority or private organization has failed or refused to enter into, or to carry out in good faith, a cooperative agreement under this subsection.

(f) The Commission shall publish and submit to the Governor and the Secretary, an annual report concerning its activities.

(g) Any Federal entity conducting or supporting activities directly affecting the Corridor shall—

(1) consult with, cooperate with, and to the maximum extent practicable coordinate its activities with the Secretary and with the Commission; and

(2) to the extent feasible, conduct or support such activities in a manner which the Commission determines will not have an adverse effect on the resources sited in the report.

(h) Before undertaking any major action (including the expenditure of funds) respecting any capital improvement and before making any funds available to any entity for the acquisition of any real property, the Commission shall prepare an economic impact assessment with respect to such undertaking or expenditure. Such assessment shall include an analysis of—

(1) the costs of such undertaking or expenditure;

(2) any adverse economic effects which cannot be avoided;

(3) alternatives to such undertaking or expenditure which could accomplish the same purpose, together with an estimate of the costs of such alternatives; and

(4) the economic and noneconomic benefits to be expected from such undertaking or expenditure.

The assessment under this section shall be as brief and concise as practicable. Where necessary in the judgment of the Commission, taking into account the time and resources available to the Commission and the other authorities and duties entrusted to the Commission under this Act, the statement may consist of a summary of such data and information referred to in paragraphs (1) through (3) as is currently and readily available in files and documents in the possession of the Commission.

(i) Notwithstanding any other authority of this section, in implementing and supporting goal numbered 1 (or in carrying out any other authority vested in the Commission), the Commission shall not be required to adopt the specifics recommended in the Historic American Engineering Record study published in April of 1981.

(j) At least 5 percent of the sums available to the Commission from any source may be used only for implementing each of the 9 goals referred to in section 5(a).

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 10. (a) The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence, as the Commission may deem advisable. Nothing in this Act authorizes the issuance of any subpena by the Commission or the exercise of any subpena authority by the Commission. The Commission may establish such advisory groups as necessary to ensure open communication with and assistance from county governments, canal towns, industry, and other interested parties. Meetings of the Commission shall be subject to section 10 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

(b) When so authorized by the Commission, any member or agent of the Commission may take any action which the Commission is authorized to take by this section.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commission may seek and accept donations of funds, personal property, or services from individuals, foundations, corporations, and other private entities, and from public entities, for the purpose of carrying out its duties. For purposes of section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, any donation to the Commission shall be deemed to be a donation to the United States.

(d) The Commission may use its funds to obtain money from any source under any program or law requiring the recipient of such money to make a contribution in order to receive such money.

(e) The Commission may direct staff projects and utilize any specially appropriated Federal or State funds or private sector donations to carry out any aspect of the conceptual plan in the manner specified in subsections (a) through (d) of section 7. Any funds available to the Commission for capital improvements to recreation trails or to the canal and for land acquisition shall be transferred by the Commission to the managing agency for expenditure.

(f) The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and upon the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(g) The Commission may obtain by purchase, rental, or donation, such personal property, facilities, and services as may be needed to carry out its duties.

(h) The Commission may not acquire any real property or interest in real property through condemnation or the exercise of the power of eminent domain, nor may the Commission acquire any real property or interest in real property in any other manner (including gift, devise, or inheritance).

STAFF OF COMMISSION

SEC. 11. (a) The Commission shall have a Director who shall be appointed by the Commission and who shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the rate of pay payable for grade GS–15 of the General Schedule.

(b) The Commission may appoint and fix the pay of such additional staff personnel as the Commission deems desirable and may direct staff loaned to the Commission cooperatively with loaning agencies. The staff may include specialists in areas such as interpretation, historic preservation, recreation, conservation, commercial and industrial development and revitalization, financing and fundraising.

(c) The Director and staff of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that no individual so appointed may receive pay in excess of the annual rate of basic pay payable for grade GS–15 of the General Schedule.

(d) Subject to such rules as may be adopted by the Commission, the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized by section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates determined by the Commission to be reasonable.

(e)(1) Upon request of the Commission, the head of any Federal agency represented by members on the Commission may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such agency to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its duties under this Act.

(2) The Administrator of the General Services Administration shall provide to the Commission on a reimbursable basis such administrative support services as the Commission may request.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

SEC. 12. To carry out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary shall:

(1) For fiscal year 1983—conduct a separate inventory for each of the following: historic, architectural, and engineering structures; archaeologic, and geologic sites in the Corridor from Chicago to Peru.

(2) For fiscal year 1983—assist the Commission in developing thematic structure for interpretation of the Heritage Corridor story.

(3) For fiscal year 1984—design and fabricate the following interpretive materials:

(A) Trail guide brochures for exploring the heritage story via private auto, bus, bike, boat, or foot.

(B) Trail guide brochure for a heritage trail through each canal town.

(C) Visitor orientation displays for eight locations along the Heritage Corridor from Chicago to Peru.

(D) Develop a curriculum element for local schools as well as an appropriate mobile display depicting the heritage story.

(E) Produce video presentations on the project.

(4) For each fiscal year 1983 to 1993: provide feasibility studies for retrofiting six historic structures to be selected by the Commission for modern use. The studies should include recommendations concerning stabilization, adaptive reuse potential, strategies for finding private investors, and tax credit advantages and to provide brochures to explain available tax credit advantages available.

(5) For each fiscal year 1983 to 1993: provide individual tax benefit analysis on various easements or other less-than-fee title alternatives for protecting three

natural areas in the Corridor presently under private ownership.

(6) For each fiscal year: provide consultation on fundraising and volunteerism strategies.

(7) For each fiscal year: provide two staff positions to the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor Commission.

RELEASE OF CANAL TITLE

SEC. 13. The United States shall release to the State of Illinois all remaining rights it holds to the title of property associated with the Illinois and Michigan Canal except as to the canal prism and towpath. Remaining interests are reservations in the canal prism and towpath shall be released to the State of Illinois only at the discretion of the Secretary.

EXPIRATION OF COMMISSION

SEC. 14. (a) The Commission established under this Act shall terminate on the date ten years after the date of the enactment of this Act unless the Commission determines, before such date, that it is necessary to remain in operation for a longer period to carry out the purposes of this Act. If the Commission makes such determination, the Commission shall terminate on a date (not more than fifteen years after the date of the enactment of this Act) specified by the Commission and approved by the Governor of Illinois and by the Secretary. Any determination of the Commission that it is necessary to extend the ten-year-termination date shall be submitted, one hundred and eighty days before the extension is approved by the Commission, to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate.

(b) Upon termination of the Commission, all property of the Commission shall be transferred by the Commission to appropriate agencies, as determined by the Commission.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 15. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act, except that the total of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of section 5 shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars.

(b) Funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall remain available until expended.

(c) No funds shall be authorized pursuant to this section prior to October 1, 1982.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no authority to enter into agreements or to make payments under this Act shall be effective except to the extent, or in such amounts, as may be provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN CRANSTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Senator CRANSTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Public Lands, to testify in support of S. 1117, my bill to designate a 37,000 acre Mount Shasta Wilderness in California.

As you know, the Mount Shasta Wilderness proposal is also included in the omnibus California wilderness legislation which is one of my top priorities for enactment in the 97th Congress. This omnibus bill has twice passed the House, in both the 96th and this current Congress.

Mount Shasta in northern California is renowned as one of the most beautiful mountains in the State. Rising more than 14,000 feet in elevation and snow capped year round, Mount Shasta is a dominant, awe-inspiring feature that can be seen from as far away as southern Oregon. It is the largest volcano, though long inactive, in the continental United States. Because of the high altitude, several uncommon wildflower species occur, but Shasta's most distinctive and spectacular plant is the Shasta red fir which is found in extensive stands.

This setting has been extremely popular for hiking and mountain climbing, camping and cross-country and down-hill skiing. Certainly Mount Shasta, largely undeveloped, deserves a place in our National Wilderness Preservation System.

For years, designation of a Mount Shasta Wilderness area has been the goal of the California conservationists. Wilderness designation is also supported by the local California communities, including Siskiyou and Shasta Counties, the city of Redding, and the town of Mount Shasta. The only controversy surrounding the Mount Shasta Wilderness proposal involves whether a small portion of the mountain, 620 acres in the Giddy Giddy Gulch and Sand Flat area, should be designated wilderness or be managed for multiple use and available for ski development.

In 1978 an avalanche destroyed five towers of the existing ski lift on Mount Shasta. Since that time, there has been no replacement of facilities on the mountain as the permittee, Carl McConnell, wanted to relocate to lands proposed by some groups for wilderness designation—Sand Flat and lands recommended as wilderness in RARE II, Giddy Giddy Gulch. While Mr. McConnell has since dropped his permit, there are two known interested groups that are prepared to develop a new ski facility on Mount Shasta. However, the Forest Service needs to know what the final wilderness boundaries will be and what lands are available for ski development before the agency can issue a new use permit.

The U.S. Forest Service in its RARE II recommendation for Mount Shasta called for a designation of 26,000 acres with Giddy Giddy Gulch within the boundaries of the wilderness. S. 1117 calls for the designation of some 37,000 acres with Giddy Giddy Gulch deleted, and some roadless lands primarily on the north added to the Forest Service preferred alternative in RARE II.

I am aware that there are proposals for ski facilities outside the controversial areas—in Grey Butte and on private lands—which would serve the same skier population. However, it has been my view that until a new facility is actually in operation to meet the demands for down-hill skiing in the Redding area, that no potential ski area on Mount Shasta should be designated as a wilderness, thus precluding consideration as a ski facility.

For that reason, I am advocating a 37,000 acre Mount Shasta Wilderness which leaves open all the potential ski opportunities while adding some superb wilderness lands to our natural wilderness system.

Should the local community and the Forest Service ultimately decide to provide skiing somewhere on Mount Shasta other than Sand Flat and Giddy Giddy Gulch, I would favor amending the wilderness boundaries and adding these areas to the wilderness at a later date. They are roadless and presently qualify for wilderness designation.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to note that the Redding area has been experiencing a very high rate of unemployment, in the area of 20 to 25 percent. Development of a new ski facility would provide an opportunity to get people back to work. Thus it is extremely important both to the skiers and the economy of the local area that Congress move forward with wilderness legislation for Mount Shasta at an early date so that the Forest Service can proceed with its land use plan for Mount Shasta, conduct a ski analysis and submit its recommendation to the public for review and finally issue a prospectus and award a use permit.

I hope that this committee will move forward with legislation, preferably legislation addressing the entire wilderness situation in California, since there is a great need to bring certainly around the State but most definitely legislation for Mount Shasta before the end of the 97th Congress.

I thank you again for this opportunity to present my views.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Senator. I appreciate your coming here this morning.

Senator **Cranston**. Thank you very much.

Senator **Wallop**. We will have other witnesses later I am sure on that issue, and we will be in touch.

Senator **Cranston**. Thank you very much.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you.

Senator Heflin?

Senator Denton, did you wish to join us? I didn't see you come in. I'm sorry.

Senator **Denton**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF HON. HOWELL T. HEFLIN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Senator **Heflin**. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for conducting this hearing on legislation relative to the establishment and the enlargement of two wilderness areas in Alabama. These are two bills, one dealing with the Cheaha Wilderness area and the Talladega National Forest, and the other one dealing with the Sipsey Wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, there are several Alabamians who have come here to testify on different aspects of these wilderness bills, particularly the Sipsey proposal. I appreciate them coming to Washington to express their views and convictions. They represent a broad cross-section of interests and points of view. I commend their respective testimonies to you. I would hope that after their valuable testimony the committee would be able to consider both the Sipsey and the Cheaha proposals in a fair, logical, and reasonable manner, and provide a balanced response to the public interest.

To my knowledge, there is no opposition to the establishment of the Cheaha Wilderness as envisioned in the provisions of H.R. 6011 and S. 2955. The guiding genius behind the Cheaha legislation is Congressman Bill Nichols of the Third Congressional District of Alabama. His original bill was cosponsored by the entire Alabama House delegation. Congressman Nichols is with us this morning to present the case on behalf of Cheaha.

I certainly support the Cheaha area of the Talladega National Forest becoming wilderness, and I strongly support S. 2955 and that provision of H.R. 2011 that deals with Cheaha. This area offers bountiful opportunities for camping, hiking, fishing, hunting, and equally important, scenic solitude for those seeking escape from the hectic pace of their everyday lives. I do hope that it will be possible for the committee to move quickly and favorably on the Cheaha Wilderness.

Unlike the Cheaha, the Sipsey Wilderness expansion is not without controversy. There are several issues in dispute which will be detailed by the witnesses here today, including I believe the spokesman from the U.S. Forest Service.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make it abundantly clear that I support the wilderness concept. Our wilderness areas are natural, undisturbed areas of limitless beauty. They are in fact gymnasiums of nature, places for scenic leisure, refuge, recreation, physical and spiritual refreshment. It may very well be that the controversy surrounding the Sipsey will not involve itself over the question of the quality of the proposed expansion but rather over the quantity of the acreage to be added to the existing Sipsey Wilderness System. I believe that quantity of acreage should be adequate to preserve all unique vegetation, trees, animal life and water structures which are not included in the existing wilderness, but not excessive acreage.

On second thought, both quality and quantity should be considered. Hopefully enough wilderness to adequately preserve a comprehensive showplace and gymnasium, but no more, will be the end result of this legislation.

One of the major concerns associated with the Sipsey expansion is the economic impact of the proposal. I have been disturbed over the possible adverse effect of the expansion on the proposed coal gasification facility to be built at the Murphy Hill site in Marshall County, Ala. I have now been advised by the officials of the TVA, however, that the expansion of the Sipsey Wilderness is not expected to have a negative impact on the project's air quality or restrictions under existing guidelines.

I would like to emphasize that we cannot afford to lose a single wage earner through the enactment of any piece of legislation. Frankly, I do not know how many jobs would either be lost or created as a result of the Sipsey expansion. I do know, however, that within the State of Alabama, that it has the highest unemployment rate in the United States, and we cannot afford any further erosion of our economic base.

I would hope, Mr. Chairman, that the matter of jobs would be an integral part of your deliberation on this legislation.

Finally, there are important issues of fire protection to land contiguous to the wilderness area, the effect of wilderness restraints on private inholdings within the area, insect and plant disease control, and perhaps most important, the matter of release language. In the interest of time, and inasmuch as these issues likely will be dealt with by other of the witnesses, I shall not go into any discussion of them.

I do feel, however, that they are important considerations to the formulation of any piece of wilderness legislation. As I stated previously, Mr. Chairman, I support the wilderness concept. In fact, I am a wilderness fan, but not a wilderness fanatic. Wilderness is not only important to those who avail themselves of the natural physical beauty and serenity of such areas, but also to many citizens who never plan to visit a wilderness area. To them, the knowledge that undisturbed areas exist as a heritage for future generations, as a link with past generations, is an important state of mind.

Mr. Chairman, I know that today's hearing will prove helpful in determining the course of wilderness areas in Alabama, and the concerns in connection therewith, must be addressed by the committee and Congress.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this important matter.

[The prepared statement of Senator Heflin follows:]

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR HOWELL T. HEFLIN
ON ALABAMA WILDERNESS LEGISLATION
BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
NOVEMBER 30, 1982

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR CONDUCTING THIS HEARING ON LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND ENLARGEMENT OF TWO WILDERNESS AREAS IN ALABAMA. I ESPECIALLY APPRECIATE YOUR WILLINGNESS TO CONDUCT THIS HEARING IN VIEW OF YOUR HEAVY SCHEDULE AND THE BUSY DEMANDS UPON YOU DURING THIS SHORT POST-ELECTION SESSION OF THE CONGRESS.

AS YOU KNOW, THE BILLS BEING CONSIDERED THIS MORNING ARE H.R. 6011 AND S. 2955. THE FORMER MEASURE, WHICH WAS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN AUGUST OF THIS YEAR, WOULD ENLARGE THE EXISTING WILDERNESS AREA IN THE BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST AND WOULD ESTABLISH THE CHEAHA WILDERNESS AREA IN THE TALLADEGA NATIONAL FOREST. THE LATTER BILL, S. 2955, CONFINES ITSELF TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHEAHA WILDERNESS AREA.

MR. CHAIRMAN, SEVERAL FELLOW ALABAMIANS ARE HERE TODAY TO TESTIFY ON DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF THESE WILDERNESS BILLS, PARTICULARLY THE SIPSEY PROPOSAL. I APPRECIATE THEM COMING TO WASHINGTON TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS AND CONVICTIONS. THEY REPRESENT A BROAD CROSS SECTION OF INTERESTS AND POINTS OF VIEW. I COMMEND THEIR RESPECTIVE TESTIMONIES TO YOU. I WOULD HOPE THAT AFTER THEIR VALUABLE TESTIMONY, THE COMMITTEE WOULD BE ABLE TO CONSIDER BOTH THE SIPSEY AND CHEAHA PROPOSALS IN A FAIR, LOGICAL, AND REASONABLE MANNER AND PROVIDE A BALANCED RESPONSE TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

GIVEN THE TIME CONSTRAINTS UNDER WHICH WE ARE OPERATING THIS MORNING, I WILL SIMPLY CONFINE MY REMARKS TO THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CHEAHA AND SIPSEY PROPOSALS.

TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, MR. CHAIRMAN, THERE IS NO OPPOSITION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHEAHA WILDERNESS AS ENVISIONED IN THE PROVISIONS OF H.R. 6011 AND S. 2955.

THE CHEAHA PROPOSAL WAS CONCEIVED AND FORGED BY A COALITION OF STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICIALS, ALABAMA CONSERVATION AND CIVIC GROUPS, OFFICIALS OF PRIVATE INDUSTRY, PRIVATE LAND OWNERS AND OTHER CITIZENS INTERESTED IN WILDERNESS CONSERVATION. THEY WORKED HAND IN HAND TOWARD THE COMMON GOAL OF PRESERVING THIS PRISTINE AND SCENIC AREA FOR THE USE AND ENJOYMENT OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS AND ARE TO BE COMMENDED FOR THEIR EFFORTS.

THE GUIDING GENIUS BEHIND THE CHEAHA LEGISLATION IS CONGRESSMAN BILL NICHOLS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ALABAMA. HIS ORIGINAL BILL WAS COSPONSORED BY THE ENTIRE ALABAMA HOUSE DELEGATION. CONGRESSMAN NICHOLS IS WITH US THIS MORNING TO PRESENT THE CASE IN BEHALF OF THE CHEAHA WILDERNESS AREA.

AS I HAVE INDICATED, MR. CHAIRMAN, THERE IS NO OPPOSITION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHEAHA WILDERNESS. THE CHEAHA AREA OF THE TALLADEGA NATIONAL FOREST IS A UNIQUE SHOWCASE OF MAJESTIC NATURAL BEAUTY WHICH ALMOST CRIES OUT FOR ETERNAL PRESERVATION. I STRONGLY SUPPORT S. 2955. THE AREA OFFERS BOUNTIFUL OPPORTUNITIES

FOR CAMPING, HIKING, FISHING, HUNTING AND, EQUALLY IMPORTANT, SCENIC SOLITUDE FOR THOSE SEEKING ESCAPE FROM THE HECTIC PACE OF THEIR EVERYDAY LIVES. I DO HOPE IT WILL BE POSSIBLE FOR THE COMMITTEE TO MOVE QUICKLY AND FAVORABLY ON THE CHEAHA WILDERNESS.

UNLIKE THE CHEAHA PROPOSAL, THE SIPSEY WILDERNESS EXPANSION IS NOT WITHOUT CONTROVERSY. THERE ARE SEVERAL ISSUES IN DISPUTE WHICH WILL BE DETAILED BY THE WITNESSES HERE TODAY, INCLUDING, I BELIEVE, THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I SHOULD LIKE TO MAKE IT ABUNDANTLY CLEAR THAT I SUPPORT THE WILDERNESS CONCEPT. OUR WILDERNESS AREAS ARE NATURAL, UNDISTURBED AREAS OF LIMITLESS BEAUTY. THEY ARE, IN FACT, GYMNASIUMS OF NATURE -- PLACES FOR SCENIC LEISURE, REFUGE, RECREATION AND PHYSICAL AND SPRITUAL REFRESHMENT. IT MAY VERY WELL BE THAT THE CONTROVERSY SURROUNDING THE SIPSEY PROPOSAL WILL NOT INVOLVE ITSELF OVER THE QUESTION OF THE QUALITY OF THE PROPOSED EXPANSION, BUT RATHER OVER THE QUANTITY OF THE ACREAGE TO BE ADDED TO THE EXISTING SIPSEY WILDERNESS SYSTEM. I BELIEVE THAT QUANTITY OF ACREAGE SHOULD BE ADEQUATE TO PRESERVE ALL UNIQUE VEGETATION, TREES, ANIMAL LIFE, AND WATER STRUCTURES, WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE EXISTING WILDERNESS, BUT NOT EXCESSIVE ACREAGE. ON SECOND THOUGHT, BOTH QUALITY AND QUANTITY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. HOPEFULLY, ENOUGH WILDERNESS TO ADEQUATELY PRESERVE A COMPREHENSIVE SHOW PLACE AND GYMNASIUM, BUT NO MORE, WILL BE THE END RESULT OF THIS LEGISLATION.

One of the major concerns associated with the Sipsey expansion is the economic impact of the proposal. I had been disturbed over the possible adverse effect of the expansion on the proposed coal gasification facility to be built at the Murphy Hill site in Marshall County, Alabama. I have been advised by officials of The Tennessee Valley Authority, however, that expansion of the Sipsey wilderness is not expected to have a negative impact on the project's air quality restrictions under existing guidelines.

Additionally, I should like to emphasize that we cannot afford to lose a single wage earner through the enactment of any piece of legislation. Frankly, I do not know how many jobs could either be lost or created as a result of the Sipsey expansion. I do know, however, that with the State of Alabama having the highest unemployment rate in the United States, we cannot afford any further erosion of our economic base. I would hope, Mr. Chairman, that the matter of jobs would be an integral part of your deliberations on this legislation.

Finally, there are the important issues of fire protection to land contiguous to the wilderness area, the effect of wilderness restraints on private inholdings within the area, insect and plant disease control, and perhaps, most important, the matter of release language. In the interest of time and inasmuch as these issues likely will be dealt with by other of the witnesses, I shall not go into any discussion of them. I do feel, however, that they are important considerations to the formulation of any piece of wilderness legislation.

AS I STATED PREVIOUSLY, MR. CHAIRMAN, I SUPPORT THE WILDERNESS CONCEPT. WILDERNESS IS NOT ONLY IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE NATURAL PHYSICAL BEAUTY AND SERENITY OF SUCH AREAS, BUT ALSO TO MANY CITIZENS WHO NEVER PLAN TO VISIT A WILDERNESS AREA. TO THEM, THE KNOWLEDGE THAT UNDISTURBED AREAS EXIST AS A HERITAGE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS AND AS A LINK WITH PAST GENERATIONS, IS AN IMPORTANT STATE OF MIND.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I KNOW THAT TODAY'S HEARING WILL PROVE HELPFUL IN DETERMINING THE COURSE OF WILDERNESS AREAS IN ALABAMA AND THE CONCERNS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH WHICH MUST BE ADDRESSED BY THE COMMITTEE AND THE CONGRESS.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY ON THIS IMPORTANT MATTER.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Senator Heflin. I appreciate your coming here this morning.

Senator Denton?

STATEMENT OF HON. JEREMIAH DENTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Senator DENTON. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, good morning. I want to take the opportunity to thank the chairman, Senator Wallop, and all the members of the subcommittee for holding today's hearing.

I would also like to express appreciation to Senator McClure and the members of the full committee for responding so graciously and cooperatively to the requests Senator Heflin and I made for hearings on the Alabama wilderness bills during this current session of Congress. I understand that the committee has a heavy workload and that it was first thought that hearings on the Alabama wilderness proposals would have to be deferred until the 98th Congress, so I appreciate the cooperative spirit of the members of the committee, and of the staff, in rearranging the schedule to respond to the concerns of the people of Alabama. Your cooperation is a good example of how the Congress still works with State and local officials to solve problems.

I especially want to recognize Congressman Flippo and Congressman Nichols, who are present this morning. Their efforts assure the passage of H.R. 6011, the Alabama wilderness bill, in the House of Representatives. They did yeoman work in representing the interests and views of their constituents.

The issue of Alabama wilderness is a matter of great interest to all the people of Alabama, not just to those who live close to the Bankhead and Talladega National Forests. In my State there has been a great deal of discussion and even disagreement about the best course to follow toward an expansion of wilderness areas in those two forests. I hope that the hearing today will help to define the issues in dispute and to assist in finding ways to resolve it and any other questions that may arise.

Like all of us from Alabama who serve in Congress, I heard from many Alabamians who have quite strong views about the Alabama wilderness bill, both proponents and opponents. My situation is somewhat different, as is that of Senator Heflin, from that of Congressmen Flippo and Nichols, for we must listen to Senators and try to further the interests of a statewide constituency. I believe strongly that whatever we do about Alabama wilderness areas must be in the interests of the people of the State as a whole, not just reflect the views of those who would benefit directly from the proposed legislation.

Everyone here knows I am sure that H.R. 6011 addresses two proposals. One would designate an additional 29,000 acres as part of the existing 12,546 acre Sipsey Wilderness in Bankhead National Forest. The other would establish a new 6,780-acre Cheaha Wilderness in Talladega National Forest.

I have introduced, too, a bill, S. 2955, specifically to create the new Cheaha Wilderness. The Cheaha proposal as contained in H.R. 6011 and S. 2955 is supported by the administration and by every interest group that testified during the House hearings. I support it as well.

Congressman Nichols deserves the credit for having originally introduced the Cheaha proposal. During House committee markup, however, the Cheaha proposal was joined with the Sipsey proposal to produce H.R. 6011. I believe this was unfortunate because it joined a noncontroversial proposal which had logic and merit on its side, with a controversial proposal, the extent of whose merits are the subject of intense disagreement.

It has, I believe, been well established that there would be no adverse economic impact from establishment of the Cheaha Mountain Wilderness. A large portion of the area it would include is not even managed for timber production by the U.S. Forest Service. In drawing boundaries for the proposed new wilderness, the Alabama Wilderness Coalition worked with the Forest Service to exclude all privately owned lands and several potentially productive pine plantations on Federal lands.

Finally, a study by the U.S. Geological Survey has concluded that there are no mineral deposits of any value in the proposed wilderness, so I urge approval of the establishment of the Cheaha Wilderness as provided in S. 2955.

In contrast, I believe that we must have further study before proceeding to enlarge the Sipsey Wilderness area in Bankhead National Forest. The proposal would add about 30,000 acres to the nearly 13,000 acres already reserved in Winston and Lawrence Counties.

There is considerable disagreement, as has been mentioned, about the Sipsey proposal, and that is a matter of concern to me as well as to the other colleagues of mine from Alabama.

More to the point, however, is the fact that the Forest Service has not yet completed its land management study. That study is essential to careful evaluation of the issue because it is designed to establish issues and concerns, to collect information and data, to analyze the current land management situation, to define alternatives, to evaluate the alternatives, and to recommend action be taken for the Sipsey Wilderness. I am informed that that study would be completed by the end of 1983.

I am confident that the members of the committee are aware of the importance of completed Forest Service studies for other wilderness proposals that have come before the committee. We must carefully evaluate the costs and benefits to society of new wilderness designations. I believe the Forest Service study now in process for Sipsey will accomplish that in this instance as it has accomplished it in many other instances.

I will carefully examine and evaluate legislative proposals that would add large areas to any part of our wilderness system. Like many others, I am concerned that we know the consequences of any such designation for the long-term availability of important resources such as timber, minerals, oil and gas, geothermal energy, developed recreational facilities, and forage production, and I must agree with Senator Heflin that the employment factor would be one which we should not overlook in a State which leads the Nation in unemployment, but lest anyone misconstrue or misunderstand the facts, I emphasize that I am not opposed to the Sipsey

Wilderness, nor to the principle of expanding it in a careful and reasonable way.

I sincerely hope that there will be a Sipsey Wilderness to preserve undisturbed land for current and future generations. In our age of rapid development I believe that there is particular merit in preserving primitive wilderness for the benefit of our citizens.

I hope that during today's hearing the members of the committee will explore carefully the rationale behind the proposed addition to the Sipsey Wilderness. Why must the expansion be of the particular size that is proposed? What are the costs and benefits of allocating that particular land of that particular size? What are the views of the Forest Service on the matter? Would we not benefit from having the benefit or the advantage of the information the Forest Service will include in its study?

Mr. Chairman, I ask the subcommittee to recommend the approval of S. 2955 to establish a Cheaha Wilderness so that the Congress may act upon it expeditiously. Although I believe it is premature to act upon the Sipsey proposal, the people of Alabama and our Nation will benefit from the addition of the Cheaha Wilderness to our wilderness system.

I want to thank you as a citizen and as a Senator from Alabama for the careful consideration that I am confident that you will give and the application of the excellent judgment for which you, Mr. Chairman, are noted.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Senator Denton. I just want to express my appreciation to you for the understanding that you gave the situation we had found ourselves in at the conclusion of the Congress before the elective break, and it was obvious that we ought not to move without some kind of hearing on it. Your understanding of that was very helpful in making that process take place.

Senator DENTON. Thank you for this opportunity, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you. Congressman Nichols and Congressman Flippo? I understand your colleague, Mr. Flippo, is not here this morning.

Mr. NICHOLS. I am not certain, Mr. Chairman, but maybe he will come in later.

STATEMENT OF HON. BILL NICHOLS, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, I come before you, your subcommittee, to testify today in support of the wilderness areas to be set aside in our State of Alabama, and I appreciate the privilege to appear before your distinguished subcommittee.

I shall speak this morning primarily on behalf of the Cheaha Wilderness area which is located in my congressional district, the Talladega National Forest. Before I begin my remarks, Mr. Chairman, I want to say to you from the very bottom of my heart that I certainly appreciate you calling these hearings. We had some concern about this over on our side, and I did call Senator McClure, who we trained real good on the House side before we sent him over here to you, and I am deeply appreciative of your calling this hearing, Mr. Chairman.

During the administration of President Jimmy Carter, the Department of Agriculture ordered a second roadless area review evaluation, better known as RARE II, which was an inventory of our Nation's potential wilderness areas in our national forests. Out of this study, two adjoining areas, Adams Gap and Shinbone Creek, in the Talladega National Forest were identified for further study as potential wilderness. I might add that these two areas received the very highest evaluation for wilderness characteristics over any other study area in the entire State of Alabama.

The decision, back in 1978, to place these areas in the further planning category was predicated primarily on an issue as to whether or not a scenic highway might ultimately be built along the ridge line of Cheaha Mountain which is located within these two study areas. This issue I am pleased to say has now been resolved after consultation with the many public bodies and conservation groups involved. The decision has been reached that the small portion of approximately 8 miles of the proposed scenic highway will not run through these proposed wilderness areas but rather will take a routing which will be located toward the base of Cheaha Mountain on its western side. This proposed scenic highway in its entirety will be approximately 54 miles long. The northernmost 22 miles of this drive has already been completed and leads along the top of Horseblock Mountain to Cheaha State Park. South of Cheaha Mountain there are 32 miles of driving planned along ridge lines offering very beautiful views of Alabama's mountain area.

We in Alabama are quite enthusiastic about the ultimate development of the full Talladega scenic drive, and to complement this drive I along with my congressional delegation, the entire delegation from Alabama, introduced legislation in the House to establish the Cheaha Wilderness which comprises approximately 6,780 acres atop Cheaha Mountain which is the very highest point in the State of Alabama. I might add it is the last publicly-owned mountain in our entire State.

Within this proposed wilderness area is the Odum Scout Trail which was constructed by the Boy Scouts in 1961. It is the most popular hiking trail in Alabama where Scouts and hikers from all over the State come to enjoy its natural beauty.

Further, Mr. Chairman, as you well know, wilderness areas are open to hunting and fishing as well as to hiking and camping, and this will also be enjoyed by many Alabamians.

The U.S. Forest Service in Alabama has been most cooperative in working with me and with other groups to identify the boundaries in our proposed bill, and no private lands—I repeat, no private lands—are included in the Cheaha Wilderness area.

The House Interior Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks joined the Cheaha Wilderness area with the Sipsey Wilderness area located in the Bankhead National Forest which is also located in the congressional district of my colleague, Ronnie Flippo. The bill H.R. 6011 reported out of the full Interior Committee passed the full House by an overwhelming vote of 349 to 59.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of this subcommittee, I believe the time to act is now, during this month of December, to set aside the Cheaha and Sipsey Wilderness areas in public trust and as a lasting legacy for the benefit of future generations of Alabamians, and I would respectfully request your subcommittee's favorable consideration of this significant legislation, and I thank you for permitting me to appear before you.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you for coming over, Congressman. Do you not share the two Senators' concerns about the Sipsey proposal?

Mr. **Nichols**. Mr. Chairman, I would propose to let Congressman Flippo address that particular issue. It is a good bit removed from the Cheaha area.

I will say that as far as my area of concern, I know of no opposition. I think we are pretty well unanimous on this thing. I have visited with local governing bodies. I have talked to them about this at the very local county grassroots level. We have been to Montgomery with State and Federal agencies, with conservation groups. I think we are all in accord on Cheaha, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Wallop**. Cheaha, yes; I was talking about the Sipsey.

Mr. **Nichols**. I can't address that issue. I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Wallop**. I appreciate it, and I appreciate your coming here, and that sort of is my understanding as well, that the Cheaha is really without controversy.

Mr. **Nichols**. Thank you, sir.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you for coming. Has Congressman Flippo come to the room? What about Senator Percy? Well then, we will go on. The next witness is Mr. Beasley, Deputy Chief of Programs and Legislation of the Forest Service.

STATEMENT OF J. LAMAR BEASLEY, DEPUTY CHIEF, PROGRAMS AND LEGISLATION, FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ACCOMPANIED BY DON GIRTON, FOREST SERVICE

Mr. **Beasley**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am pleased to present the administration's view on two bills that would designate additional wildernesses in Alabama.

H.R. 6011 as passed by the House on August 4 would add approximately 29,000 acres to the existing 12,546-acre Sipsey Wilderness in the Bankhead National Forest, and would designate a new 6,780-acre Cheaha Wilderness in the Talladega National Forest.

S. 2955 would designate a 6,780-acre Cheaha Wilderness that is identical to the proposal in H.R. 6011. I will comment on S. 2955 first, and with your permission, Mr. Chairman, we do have some maps to reference as we go through my statement.

S. 2955 would designate a 6,780-acre Cheaha Wilderness on the Talladega National Forest. The proposed wilderness includes parts of two areas identified for further planning during the RARE II process. These two areas, Adams Gap numbered 8215 in the RARE II numbering, and Shinbone Creek, No. 8067, totaling approximately 8,400 acres, were allocated to further planning in RARE II because of high wilderness values as well as other important resource values, including a possible location of the proposed southern extension of the Talladega Scenic Drive. Since alternative routes are available and feasible for the scenic drive, we do not object to wilderness designation for the 6,780 acres proposed in S. 2955.

It is important that the concerned publics understand that wilderness designation will preclude the option of locating the Talladega Scenic Drive along the mountaintop in this area should this be desirable in the future.

The proposed wilderness consists entirely of national forest system lands and includes the steep and rugged topography of the Talladega Mountain. The area is adjacent to the Cheaha State Park which includes the highest point of elevation in Alabama. The area's annual programed harvest of timber is less than 1 million board feet per year. There are no known mineral resources of significance in the area, although most of the area is leased for oil and gas.

There are approximately 480 acres of private mineral rights within the proposed Cheaha Wilderness. Even though the mineral potential is low, exercising these rights could have an adverse effect on the wilderness values.

Now H.R. 6011 would add 29,000 acres to the existing Sipsey Wilderness on the Bankhead National Forest. The proposed additions include all or parts of six areas included in the RARE II process as shown on the display map. Two areas, numbered 8068 and 8208, totaling 7,000 acres, were recommended as additions to the Sipsey Wilderness, of which 6,645 acres would be designated wilderness by H.R. 6011. In addition, another four areas—8206, 8207, 8209, and 8210, totaling approximately 23,000 acres—were allocated to further planning, of which approximately 21,000 acres would be designated wilderness.

An area of approximately 800 acres included in H.R. 6011 was not included in the RARE II inventory because of on-going timber sale activities. Our acreage computations indicated the Sipsey additions proposed in H.R. 6011 totaled approximately 27,865 acres rather than the 29,000 acres.

The four areas totaling 23,000 acres were allocated to further planning because of the wilderness attributes and high resource values, particularly timber. There are active oil and gas leases on approximately 3,000 acres, and pending oil and gas leases on an additional 3,000 acres. There are approximately 590 acres of privately owned minerals within the proposed additions. The mineral potential is low. However, there are known seams of coal beneath the Sipsey additions. While these seams are not operable under current prices and methods, exercising these private rights could have an adverse impact on wilderness values.

In addition, these further planning areas have investments in timber management roads, reforestation, and other multiple use management developments that warrant further evaluation.

We believe wilderness designation for the four further planning areas is not appropriate at this time. These further planning areas should be considered for all uses, including wilderness, during development of the forest land and resource management plan currently underway, and this draft plan is scheduled for release late in calendar year 1983. In the interim, the areas will be managed to maintain their wilderness potential. Activities permitted by prior rights, existing law and other established uses may continue pending final disposition of the area.

The two areas recommended for wilderness in RARE II, 8068 and 8208, have resources similar to the four further planning areas and include 165 acres of private land that is in one ownership. Access to the private land is over approximately 3 miles of gravel road located near the center of the proposed wilderness. The timber on this private land is under a contract for harvest. We believe the proposed timber harvesting and related log hauling through the wilderness is not a desirable situation for a designated wilderness. An exchange to acquire the 165 acres of private land may be possible. Such an exchange would resolve the problem associated with the private land and access.

Therefore, we suggest deferral of wilderness designation for these two areas until such time as an exchange is completed.

In the southern corner of RARE II recommended wilderness area No. 8068, 355-acre portion of the proposed addition to the Sipsey Wilderness was deleted by the House act, H.R. 6011. The original recommended boundary followed State Highway 60. The new boundary proposed in H.R. 6011 follows the county line west from State Highway 60 across rough terrain to the vicinity of a small stream and then turns southwest following a contour parallel to the stream. This deletion will create boundaries which are difficult to locate on the ground and will cause problems based on our past experiences in managing wilderness.

The Cheaha Wilderness proposal in H.R. 6011 is identical to the Cheaha proposal in S. 2955. We have no objection to the wilderness designation for the 6,780 acres as discussed earlier.

Mr. Chairman, there is a technical change I would like to make in our statement. S. 2955 does not include provisions for release of nonwilderness areas, nor does it set specific time limits for congressional action on recommendations for additional wilderness which may be generated from the further planning process.

These concepts are of such importance that no additions to the wilderness system should be made without providing at the same time equally assured status to unroaded lands designated for multiple uses other than wilderness in RARE II or which may be recommended for uses other than wilderness as a result of the further planning process.

We, therefore, urge that language embodying these concepts be included in any Alabama wilderness legislation.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement. I would be pleased to respond to any questions.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Beasley. Let me just ask you one question. I might also ask you in advance of that, are you prepared to do the Shasta testimony at this time?

Mr. BEASLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator WALLOP. As soon as I get done with the questions I will be back.

The one question is this, that the exchange that you talked about 165 acres, is that under negotiation or discussion?

Mr. BEASLEY. Yes, sir, it is.

Senator WALLOP. And that looks like a possible event?

Mr. BEASLEY. It is very possible. It has really got to be looked at in the context of the asset management program, and we have not been able to determine how far we will be able to go with that exchange at this time until the asset management program moves more into implementation.

Senator WALLOP. How long do you anticipate that might be?

Mr. BEASLEY. The administration has indicated they intend to submit a proposal for legislation early in the 98th Congress. It could happen that the Property Review Board could make a determination on the policies for exchanges even prior to that, but I am not sure that will occur.

We are working with the Property Review Board now to negotiate what our exchange policies will be in light of the asset management program.

Senator WALLOP. I think we will urge that those procedures be set in place at the earliest possible moment and without waiting for the other legislation.

I appreciate your testimony on that. If we could have your testimony on the Shasta?

Mr. BEASLEY. I am also pleased to present the administration's views on S. 1117, a bill that would designate a 37,000-acre Mount Shasta Wilderness on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest in California.

The previous administration as a result of RARE II recommended a Mount Shasta Wilderness of 17,000 acres of National Forest System land. It is one of the 35 recommendations for new wildernesses, wilderness or wilderness additions, in California that resulted from RARE II. These wilderness recommendations for the State of California total 1.3 million acres.

We have several concerns regarding the Mount Shasta Wilderness proposal and the desirability of acting on individual wilderness proposals in a piecemeal fashion when they are part of a much larger statewide wilderness proposal.

In addition to the 17,000 acre RARE II wilderness recommendation which encompasses an additional 10,000 acres of non-National Forest System lands, the 37,000 acre Mount Shasta Wilderness proposal of S. 1117 includes approximately 9700 acres allocated to nonwilderness uses as a result of RARE II. The lands allocated to nonwilderness contain significant resource values, including approximately 4,500 acres cf commercial forest land with a potential yield for soft wood sawtimber of 1.1 million board feet.

In 1978, the nearby Mount Shasta ski area was closed due to a high avalanche hazard. After the main chair lift at the ski area was destroyed by an avalanche, many skiers from northern California and southern Oregon were denied this recreational opportunity. The Giddy Giddy Gulch-Sand Flat area would provide as one option an alternative location for the Mount Shasta ski area.

Wilderness designation proposed in S. 1117 would not preclude reconstruction of the ski area in the Giddy Giddy Gulch-Sand Flat area.

Approximately 11,000 acres of private lands are included in the 37,000 acre Mount Shasta Wilderness proposal. These checkerboard lands make wilderness management difficult. Acquisition costs for these private lands could be $3 to $5 million if purchased or an equivalent exchange value of commercial forest land within the National Forest System. Exchange of such lands also would further reduce the National Forest System land base for which there is a need to provide goods and services.

In July of 1981, the House passed a California wilderness bill that would designate 53 new national forest wildernesses and wilderness additions for a total of 2.1 million acres. In our March 5, 1982, report on H.R. 4083 and the companion Senate bill, S. 1584, we indicated support of 18 new wildernesses and 15 wilderness additions for a total of 1.3 million acres. We strongly recommend that any additional wilderness not be designated.

We have major concerns regarding these statewide wilderness bills and recommend that they not be enacted unless amended in accordance with our March 1982, report.

We do, however, believe statewide legislation is preferable to considering areas on a one-by-one basis. Consideration of wilderness proposals on a one-by-one basis does not enable adequate evaluation of the cumulative impacts of wilderness designation. Our analysis indicates excessive wilderness designations would result in a substantial adverse impact on the national forest timber sale program, would adversely affect mineral exploration and possible development, and would reduce important wildlife habitat management activities.

We recommend that S. 1117 not be enacted because of the resource opportunities that would be foregone by designating a 37,000 acre wilderness and the desirability of acting on a comprehensive statewide proposal.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement, and again I would be pleased to respond to questions.

Senator WALLOP. Do you have a map showing private land?

Mr. BEASLEY. Yes, sir, we do have. It might be a little difficult to see, but the shaded areas are the private lands.

Senator WALLOP. Is there any talk of exchange possibilities a la Mount St. Helens?

Mr. BEASLEY. To my knowledge, Mr. Chairman, we have not entered into discussions of any exchange with Southern Pacific Land Co. There might have been some discussion locally, but we are not aware of that here.

Senator WALLOP. Is the green line the original Mount Shasta proposal?

Mr. GIRTON. The green line is the administration's 16,000-acre proposal that resulted from the second roadless area review and evaluation.

Senator WALLOP. It includes substantial acres?

Mr. GIRTON. That is correct, approximately 10,000 acres.

Senator WALLOP. Oh, dear. What is the basis of your $3 to $5 million cost of acquisition?

Mr. BEASLEY. It is the appraised value, market value of the land, in that general area.

Senator WALLOP. Well, I appreciate your testimony this morning. It is certainly something that we will have to look at.

I have a statement from Congressman Smith of the Sixth District in Alabama for the hearing record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. ALBERT LEE SMITH, JR., A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

ALBERT LEE SMITH, JR.
6TH DISTRICT, ALABAMA

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Congreſs of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

November 29, 1982

Mr. Chairman.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to submit testimony in favor of expanding the Sipsey Wilderness. The addition will enlarge the Sipsey Wilderness in the Bankhead National Forest, insuring protection for one of Alabama's most spectacular bologocal areas. I am delighted that this measure has received such widespread support im my State and was passed overwhelmingly in the House of Representatives.

Expansion has been endorsed by our Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, the Commissioner of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, almost all north Alabama newspapers, the State Tourist Board, and local officials--from the counties containing the protected land.

Because the expansion represents protection for only 2/10 of 1% of Alabama's forests, it will have an insignificant effect on comercial logging but will make a positive contribution to our tourism economy. It will also settle the wilderness question in our state thus eliminating commercial interest speculation about future timber inventories.

Resonable wilderness protection, like the Sipsey proposal, passed by the House, which minimizes local economic loss will help enable our nation to achieve goals of economic growth and environmental protection. A man I respect very much, James Buckley, the former Senator from New York and most recently Assistant Secretary of State, put it correctly when he said, "The challenge facing mankind, then, is not one of preservation, because our economic well-being ultimately depends on the health of our environment. The challenge, therefore, is to develop more effective techniques for bringing man's economic activities into equiblibrium with the natural world of which he is an inescapable part.

"When we truly come to understand the full consequence of abusing the natural systems on which life depends, then it will be generally accepted that man cannot conduct his economic activities in an ecological void except at tremendous ultimate cost.

"If we care about the economic well-being of the next generation, then we must care more than we have in the past about the quality of the physical and biological world they will inherit."

Some people have argued with me that the Sipsey area should not be expanded because it is not pristine, man has altered it. However, I reject that argument for I believe it is important to provide for diversity of wildlife habitat within the Bankhead Forest and in our State. Allowing the wilderness additions to reach a mature hardwood state will provide that diversity for varied wildlife habitat.

The expansion of the Sipsey will result in some timber sale loss (though the expanded wilderness represents only 2/10 of 1% of Alabama's commercial forest). However, it would be impossible to set aside any land for national parks, monuments, or wilderness if the only criteria for consideration were, "Is there any economic loss?". We must, of course, consider economic loss in our decision making but only balanced against other factors, such as our need for diversity and uniqueness of habitat.

My statements heretofore have taken the approach that the need to provide for diversity and protection of habitat is important because ultimately man will benefit; however, an argument I believe just as compelling for wilderness preservation is based on man's moral obligation to act as a good steward over God's creation.

Jeremey Rifkin, a well-known author who was a product of the American Counter Culture, has written an interesting book entitled, The Emerging Order. In this work, Mr. Rifkin points out that one of the most important new societal relationships regarding the environment involves evangelical Christians and their new interpretation of Genesis. I would add here that this is not necessarily a new interpretation for some, but certainly a correct one. Rifkin argues that now evangelical Christians understand Genesis as giving man a stewardship role. Man is to be a good steward over God's creation. He cannot abuse it simply because God has given him dominion and he has the power. He must respect creation and he must take care of the earth.

Dr. Francis Schaeffer, a popular evangelical scholar, has articulated this position very clearly in his book, Pollution and the Death of Man. Schaeffer points out that man and the tree are both creatures of God and thus man must show the natural world respect. Man can cut a tree to build his house but cannot cut a tree simply because he has the power. For to do so would not be showing proper respect to God's creation.

Thus for many it is a Christian duty to treat all of God's creation with respect. To wantonly destroy or fail to protect creation when we can, I would argue,is morally wrong.

Often we fail to perceive that the rest of creation has any value apart from its usefulness to man, this is wrong. Such a view is selfish-egocentricity--it is the opposite of the Christian faith. We cannot overlook, pass over, or brush off the intrinsic value of all of God's creation.

Just as man is to be concerned with the welfare of others, to love his neighbor as himself, to care of the poor, etc., he must also look outside himself when he makes decisions about the environment. We cannot do as we please, foolishly believing that there are not other parties involved; no other rights with which we should concern ourselves. Allowably the rest of creation cannot speak, hold a press conference, or file a lawsuit, thus it has been easy for man to often ignore it and do with it as he pleases.

What all this means is that when we in Congress consider expanding the Sipsey Wilderness we must consider whether the expansion will provide protection for some of God's creation. Will it provide for a diversity of ecological habitat with the existing managed areas of the Bankhead National Forest, thus helping to sustain part of creation?

Will it provide for increased recreational opportunities for a growing number of Alabamians, who increasingly sense a need to have a place to "get away from it all" for a few days?

Will it make Alabama a more attractive State for people to live in and thus attract businesses?

Will it provide for increased tourism while minimizing any economic loss?

Will it end the wilderness question in Alabama?

If the answer is yes to these questions and my study of the facts indicates it is, then I would urge the Senate to speedily pass legislation to create the proposed wilderness.

Senator WALLOP. Congressman Flippo?

The next is a panel—Mr. Roger Dutton, State representative-elect from Lawrence County, Ala.; Luke Slaton, Moulton County Chamber of Commerce, Moulton, Ala.; Mr. R. Michael Leonard of the Alabama Conservancy, Birmingham; and Mr. William Chestnutt, Alabama Forestry Association in Montgomery.

Good morning, gentlemen. We will start the five minutes. I will give you 1 minute's notice, and I appreciate your consideration.

STATEMENT OF ROGER DUTTON, STATE REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT, SEVENTH DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

Mr. DUTTON. Thank you, Chairman Wallop. I am the State representative-elect of the seventh district of Alabama which includes the entire area of question here, the Bankhead National Forest. I feel that I represent the great majority of the people of my district when I come to Washington in support of the passage of House bill 6011.

I am amazed back in my district when as I make the rounds and talk with my constituents of the support that we have found.

Senator WALLOP. Could you tell me if your district includes both Sipsey and Cheaha?

Mr. DUTTON. No—just Sipsey. Just yesterday when I was on my way to the airport I stopped at a service station just south of Moulton, Ala., and a young man who I didn't even know told me, he said, Mr. Dutton, what are you all going to do to help save our forest, wilderness area? And I said well, it's funny that you should mention that because I am on my way to the airport right now to go to Washington, and the thing that gets me about this is it is so difficult for an average citizen with no resources to come to Washington to support this proposal, and I feel that my support does come from the grassroots level, and I do represent so many of those people who cannot come and speak here today because they don't have any lobbying group behind them or anything like that to finance their way, and they are looking to me.

I grew up on land bordering Bankhead Forest so I think if anyone should understand this area, I do. My folks are even buried in a small cemetery in the middle of the forest, and I, too, shall some day be, and it behooves me to think that we can look at this in an entirely economic sort of scrutiny and think that this is going to plunge our area into the depths of despair and poverty and economic ruin.

I have three degrees in agriculture myself, and I have studied agricultural economics, forestry, and the whole gamut, and I see no reason that I can't support this with no reservations, and I certainly am willing to put myself on the line with my constituents back home as to my support of this, so you have my testimony here. The gist has been covered many, many times, and I won't go over it word for word, but I would like for you to closely look at this testimony and read this and know that I am not afraid to put myself on the line for it.

It is my district and I just haven't seen that opposition as have some other members of the panel who can give some other idea, but my job is to represent the district in the State capital of Montgomery, and I don't get to Washington that often. It is a very chosen subject. Back when we had some hearings on small family farms, small farm legislation, aid, I came here on my own. I have come here several times and paid my own way to be here to represent people, so I would just ask that you look at this very closely, and when you look at the percentage here, that is what gets me, the overall percentage.

We have some lumbermen from Winston County that say this is going to plunge us into economic ruin and even if you look at it in the worst sort of way, we are still going to have 76 percent of Bankhead Forest available for commercial use; 76 percent of 176,000 acres, if you look at it as an entire entity, as a whole, the State of Alabama, we are still going to have 99.9 percent of Alabama's commercial forest land available for commercial use. I don't see how one-tenth of 1 percent of all the commercial forest land in the State of Alabama is going to plunge our State into economic ruin, so I would just simply like to close by saying that on behalf of myself as a private citizen who knows and loves the Bankhead and as the representative of the citizens of district seven, I would urge you to honor the clearly expressed desires of the people of Alabama and this district to protect through wilderness designation this unique portion of our national heritage. The prompt passage will be most appreciated.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Dutton follows:]

TESTIMONY OF STATE REPRESENTATIVE ROGER DUTTON

REPRESENTING

1. Myself, as a Private Citizen
2. Citizens of the Seventh District of Alabama

BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY
AND NATURAL RESORCES

PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE

CONCERNING HR6011

THE ALABAMA WILDERNESS BILL

HONORABLE CHAIRMAN WALLOP AND HONORABLE MEMBERS OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE:

My name is Roger Dutton. I am here to testify before this Senate Subcommittee concerning HR6011 The Alabama Wilderness Bill. My testimony is being presented on behalf of:

1. Myself, as a private citizen
2. Citizens of the Seventh District of Alabama

TESTIMONY

As the newly elected State Representative of the Seventh District, which includes all of the land within the Bankhead National Forest proposed for wilderness disignation, I heartily endorse HR6011. This bill represents a reaffirmation of the dedication of the citizens of Alabama to protection of our unique natural heritage. The people of this state are determined to preserve for future generations a portion of that natural beauty that we all cherish and for which our forefathers fought so hard and treasured so dearly.

Having been reared on the fringe of the Bankhead National Forest, I have first hand knowledge of its unique opportunities and of the changing patterns of use and abuse which have made enactment of HR6011 essential. As a youth I have tasted the fresh cool water of its free flowing streams. I have stood in awe of giant oaks, hemlock, and cascading waterfalls. The glory of autumnal colors and the invigorating freshness of the beauty of Spring have enriched and made more meaningful my own life.

I have witnessed changes in national policy over the years that have resulted in increased commercialization of our national forests. Clearcutting and road building activities associated with this increased emphasis on timber production has often been at the expense of other aspects of legitimate public usage of our national forests.

As an educator, I am keenly aware of the educational opportunities provided by the natural diversity to be found in the Bankhead. Local high school teachers as well as educators from state universities utilize the Bankhead as a living laboratory in which students can explore and learn first hand of the intricacies of nature's workings.

Hunters, hikers, campers, horseback riders and others make extensive use of the Bankhead. Last year some 400,000 visitor days were recorded by the Forest Service. The economic potential for this district due to increasing tourist use of the Bankhead wilderness is difficult to assess but potentially enormous since tourism is our fastest growing industry.

Those opposed to the wilderness bill are primarily a group of loggers from adjacent Winston County. They have argued that their jobs are at stake. As an educator with a degree in agriculture and with a good foundation in economics, I find their arguments to be unconvincing.

The State of Alabama contains some 23,000,000 acres of forest land. Of these acres less than 1,000,000 acres belongs to the public. Our national forests in Alabama contain only some 630,000 acres. The Bankhead itself contains 176,000 acres.

If all of the areas covered in HR6011 are designated as wilderness, 99.9 per cent of Alabama's commercial forest land will still be available for commercial usage. Even in the Bankhead itself 76 per cent of the forest would remain available for commercial use. The three county Bankhead area

(Winston, Lawrence, and Franklin Counties) contain over three-quarters of a million acres of commercial forest land.

In contrast, at the present time the only area that has been set aside and protected for public use in its natural state in the entire State of Alabama is some 12,600 acres. That protection of these few acres of public land for public recreational and educational purposes will cause severe depression and economic doom for the timber industry is just not a valid argument.

On behalf of myself as a private citizen who knows and loves the Bankhead and as a Representative of the honest citizens of District Seven, I respectfully urge that you honor the clearly expressed desire of the people of Alabama and of this district to protect through wilderness designation this unique portion of our natural heritage. Your prompt passage of HR6011 will be most appreciated.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much, Mr. Dutton.

Mr. Slaton?

STATEMENT OF LUKE SLATON, ON BEHALF OF THE MOULTON ADVERTISER AND THE MOULTON-LAWRENCE COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MOULTON, ALA.

Mr. SLATON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Luke Slaton, and I am editor and publisher of the Moulton Advertiser which is Lawrence County's only newspaper. I was born and reared in Lawrence County, lived there all my life, and I am the second generation in that family-owned business newspaper.

I come to you as immediate past president of the Lawrence County Chamber of Commerce. It is an organization of about 90 members. It represents a cross section of commerce in Lawrence County, everything from large industries to small retail merchants, to professional people.

The chamber very early on in this process passed a strong resolution backing the addition of the Sipsey Wilderness area. Now oftentimes in some of these so-called environmental issues we wind up with business on one side and environmentalists on the other. I think it is important to note that in this case that is not the case. The chamber has been very active in that support because we feel it benefits our area economically.

You know, my business personally, we are very dependent on the economic well being of the whole community, and we feel like it will benefit the area. There are really two reasons we see this will help. One is in tourism. Tourism is one of Alabama's largest industries right now in dollar volume, and our chamber is also a member of the Alabama Mountain Lakes Tourist Association which promotes tourism throughout the north Alabama region. That organization has also backed this proposal. We feel like it will be, since this will be virtually the largest wilderness area in the southeast, it will be a draw that will bring people from a three, four State area and I have traveled all the way to Colorado to enjoy wilderness areas out there before, and this area has some of the same draw that some of those other areas do.

Also, and this is probably more important, I served two terms as president of the chamber of commerce there, and in that time we have, I have had a chance to show a lot of people around town who have come in looking for industrial sites. They always ask the obvious questions about tax structure, transportation, labor supply, but more and more we are hearing questions on quality of life—what have you got to offer the people that we want to move down from Massachusetts to run this plant? How difficult is it going to be to move our key people in? They are asking about recreational facilities, schools, libraries, and we are a county that is just now beginning to develop some of these areas, and I know several years ago when we built our county's first golf course that was a real draw.

We feel the same way about this expanded wilderness area. We feel like it will be a real unique point that we can have in our portfolio to sell industrial prospects and as you know, it is tough to sell land to industrial clients right now in this climate, and we just feel like this will be a big plus for us in that area.

The timber industry is important to our economy, and Champy and Pipers is our largest industry, and they obviously use a part of the timber industry, and we certainly wouldn't want to do anything that would adversely affect that, but if I could point out in the three county area that surrounds Bankhead Forest, if this whole proposal is added, there will still be over 750,000 acres of commercial timberland available from which to cut, and we feel like that—I would like to point out also that this land in question has not been in production for the past 5 years, and you know the claims that as soon as this wilderness legislation is passed it will result in a lot of unemployment. I can't really see that since it hasn't been in production since 1977 anyhow, so I would just like to add that I am here representing the business community and telling you of our support, and ask your favorable consideration.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Slaton follows:]

Statement of
Luke Slaton
Representing
The Moulton Advertiser
and
Moulton-Lawrence County Chamber of Commerce
before the
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands and Reserved Water Sub-Committee
Concerning
H. R. 6011
The Alabama Wilderness Act of 1982

November 30, 1982

All of the land in the proposed addition to the Sipsey Wilderness Area is located in Lawrence County. The people of Lawrence County have indicated that they support the project.

That support has been shown by endorsements from the Lawrence County Elected Officials Association, the Lawrence County Young Democrats, the Moulton-Lawrence County Chamber of Commerce and the county's only newspaper.

I am the editor and publisher of that newspaper, The Moulton Advertiser. I represent the second generation in a family business whose success depends heavily on the vitality of the business community in the county.

The Sipsey Wilderness Addition won't hurt the economy of the area. To the contrary, it should help stimulate the economy.

That is the stand the members of the Moulton-Lawrence County Chamber of Commerce took when they passed a resolution earlier this year which backs the proposal.

There are two main areas in which the Sipsey addition will benefit the area economically. The first is through increased tourism. A 40,000-acre wilderness area will draw users from a three-state area. Wilderness enthusiasts will often travel hundreds of miles in order to enjoy beauty and serenity such as that found in the Sipsey area.

Those users will spend money coming and going on gasoline, food, hunting and camping supplies and lodging. The Alabama Mountain Lake Association, which is based in Decatur and has the responsibility to promote the tourism attractions in the North Alabama region, has joined the local chamber of commerce in endorsing the project. They recognize that the area will give the entire region another draw to entice people to visit North Alabama.

The second way the enlarged Sipsey Wilderness Area will benefit the community economically is through increasing the quality of life we can offer prospective industrial clients.

Through two terms as president of the local chamber, I've had the opportunity to talk with a wide range of industrial prospects.

Those prospects ask a lot of questions when they are considering investing millions of dollars in a community. They ask the obvious questions about transportation network, tax structure, labor supply and industrial facilities, but more often than not they ask just as many questions about what the area has to offer the key people they will be moving to the area and the employees they will hire here.

They want to know that the quality of life is such that they will have no problem moving people into the community, or keeping them satisfied after they are here.

They ask about schools, libraries, recreational programs and facilities and health care.

Having the largest wilderness area in the Southeast at our doorstep would be a plus in our industrial recruitment portfolio. It would be one more thing we could point to with pride in selling our community to outsiders. It could give us a unique selling point.

This wilderness addition impacts a much broader area than just Lawrence County. While we are proud to claim it for our own, it is there for people in a wide area to use. There aren't many places like the Sipsey area left in Alabama. Sure, there are plenty of woodlands. In fact, this area represents less than one half of one percent of the woodlands in the state. But the unique canyonlands that make up the Sipsey area offer a special attraction to hikers, campers, biologists and others that is not duplicated anywhere else.

You aren't being asked to lock away anything. You are simply being asked to preserve a precious part of my county and our nation that will never be the same if it is allowed to be "developed."

The timber industry is important to the economy of the area. But the entire expanded wilderness will take up only 40,000 acres. Over 750,000 acres of woodlands will remain in the three-county area of Lawrence, Winston and Franklin Counties from which to cut timber.

The timber industry pumps dollars into the economy by cutting and marketing trees. But trees don't have to be cut to have marketable value. They have an inherent value when they are left in place as part of a unique area such as the Sipsey Wilderness Area. They are valuable because they draw tourists and sportsmen, and because they improve the quality of life in the community by offering a unique outlet for recreation.

On behalf of the business community of Lawrence County, I ask that you help protect the valuable resource we have in the Bankhead National Forest by expanding the Sipsey Wilderness Area.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much, Mr. Slaton.

Mr. Leonard?

STATEMENT OF R. MICHAEL LEONARD, ON BEHALF OF THE ALABAMA CONSERVANCY AND THE ALABAMA WILDERNESS COALITION

Mr. LEONARD. Thank you very much. My name is R. Michael Leonard. I represent the Alabama Conservancy, which is a private citizen conservation group which has its sole basis of support in Alabama, and the Alabama Wilderness Coalition, which is an umbrella group which represents such groups as the conservancy, the Vulcan Trails Association, the Cahaba Girl Scout Council, and the Mobile Bay Audubon Society, plus others.

It is quite an honor to be able to address the members of this subcommittee today.

First of all, I am going to speak in favor of the additions to the Sipsey Wilderness which were approved by the House of Representatives when it passed H.R. 6011 on August 4. These 28,500 acres cover a unique area of Appalachian plateau laced by numerous wild gorges and canyons that serve as the home to quite a diversity of plant and animal life, plus the streams in this area are a watershed that supplies Birmingham, the largest city in Alabama, and the wilderness designation would certainly provide the best protection for this water source.

The Alabama Wilderness Coalition and its member groups strongly support the Sipsey Wilderness. These 30,000 acres represent only two-tenths of 1 percent of the commercial timberland available in Alabama, and there are 21 million acres of timberland available in Alabama like outside of this area, but mainly I am here to speak on the Cheaha Wilderness which has been my main concern. It is the one that I worked closest with. I have worked very closely with Congressman Nichols.

For those of you who are not familiar with Alabama, it is quite a mountainous State. The mountains are not like those in Wyoming or Idaho or some place like that, but there are the southernmost reaches of the Appalachians scattered all across the northern half of Alabama, but a very small percentage of those mountains are in the public domain. Indeed about the only part of Alabama's mountains that are publicly owned are the Talladega Mountains in east Alabama, and these are the southernmost extension of the Blue Ridge, which starts out here at Harper's Ferry.

The Talladega Mountains have reached their highest point in Cheaha Mountain which is the highest point in Alabama, and just south of Cheaha Mountain which is a State park there lies a completely roadless 10-mile-long ridge which contains the second and third highest peaks in Alabama. The top of this ridge is not even crossed or teached by a trace of a logging road, and it may well be one of the longest undisturbed ridges in the southeast outside of the Great Smokies National Park.

This whole area serves as a unique meeting place for plants more associated with the coastal and Deep South like long-leaf pine and oak leaf hydrangea and plants more commonly associated with the higher mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee like flame azalea, mountain laurel, and rhododendron. It really is one of the most beautiful areas in the State of Alabama, but perhaps one of the most outstanding values that the Cheaha Wilderness has comes from the outdoor kind of recreation opportunities that it offers, for the Cheaha Wilderness contains like some of the best and certainly the most popular backpacking trails in Alabama.

First, there is the Odum Scout Trail which was constructed by Scouts in the local area in 1961. Another very good trail is the Chinnabee Silent Trail constructed by a troop of deaf Boy Scouts from the Talladega School for the Deaf, and the Pinhoti Trail constructed by the U.S. Forest Service.

This wilderness, these trails in this wilderness area, are located only about 80 miles from Atlanta with its 2 million people, 70 miles from Birmingham with 800,000 people, and because of all this, this area would really serve a major purpose of eastern wilderness, and I certainly urge this committee to act favorably on this area and that it sees it gets to the Senate floor for a vote.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Leonard follows:]

Statement of R. Michael Leonard

Representing

The Alabama Conservancy and

The Alabama Wilderness Coalition

Before

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources;
Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee

Concerning

H.R. 6011, The Alabama Wilderness Bill of 1982

and

S.2955, The Cheaha Wilderness Bill

November 30, 1982

Introduction

It is indeed an honor to be able to address the members of this Subcommittee and the other ladies and gentlemen assembled in this room. My name is R. Michael Leonard. I come from Birmingham, Alabama and I am speaking on behalf of the Alabama Conservancy, a private citizens conservation group which has its sole basis of support in Alabama, and the Alabama Wilderness Coalition, an umbrella group which represents such groups as the Conservancy, the Vulcan Trails Association, the Cahaba Girl Scout Council, the Alabama Ornithological Society and the Mobile Bay Audubon Society.

Sipsey Wilderness Additions

First of all, I am going to speak in favor of the additions to the Sipsey Wilderness which were approved by the House of Representatives when it passed H.R. 6011 in August. These 28,500 acres cover a unique area of the Appalachian plateau, laced by numerous wild gorges and canyons that serve as the home to a remarkable diversity of plant and animal life. Also, the streams in this area are a watershed that supplies Birmingham, the largest city in Alabama, with water. Wilderness designation would provide the best protection for this water source, and would therefore serve the purpose for which these lands were purchased under the Weeks Act, watershed protection.

The Sipsey Wilderness expansion has received the endorsement of Governor Fob James, our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect, our Attorney General, Secretary of State, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, and

Bureau of Publicity and Information. In Lawrence County where the Sipsey expansion is located, H.R. 6011 has been endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce, the local newspaper and almost all major County officials. The legislation has the editorial backing of almost every major newspaper in the region where the expansions are located as well as throughout the state. I also want to add that the Alabama Conservancy has long supported and worked for wilderness in the beautiful Bankhead National Forest. The Conservancy played a leading role in the effort which led to the designation of the existing Sipsey Wilderness Area, in the RARE II roadless area selection and study processes and worked for the introduction and passage of H.R. 6011. Therefore, the Conservancy wants to urge that this Committee pass favorably on H.R. 6011 and that the Senate act quickly to vote upon and pass this bill.

Similarly, the Alabama Wilderness Coalition and its member groups stongly support H.R. 6011. The 30,000 acres involved represent only 2/10 of one percent of the commercial timberland available in Alabama. There are 21 million acres of timberland available in Alabama with a vast majority of that land lying outside the National Forests.

Indeed, even in the region where the Sipsey Wilderness expansion is located, it represents a very small percentage of available timberland. In the ten counties that make up Northwest Alabama there are approximately 2,184,000 acres of commercial timberland (Alabama Forestry Commission, Alabama Forest Landowner List). The 41,000 acre expanded Sipsey

Wilderness would only amount to 2% of this acreage. Indeed, the expanded Sipsey Wilderness would only make up 5% of the 787,700 acres of commercial timberland in the three counties which have some acreage in the Bankhead National Forest. (Id.). And though the Forest Service claims that the areas covered by the Sipsey expansion could produce $196,000 in timber per year, this amount would come to less than 5% of the $4,321,000 in timber revenue in the three counties surrounding the Bankhead National Forest in 1981 (Alabama Cooperative Extension Service, Auburn University, Gross Timber Income, Alabama Counties, 1981) and to less than 2% of the $12,415,000 in timber revenue in the ten counties of Northwest Alabama in 1981. (Id.).

Also, it is important to note a few facts about the U.S. Forest Service's estimates of the "loss" caused by the Sipsey expansion. In a letter dated October 21, 1982, the Forest Supervisor admitted that the "loss" figures used by the Forest Service were only revenue loss, not net loss, and did not reflect the costs to the Forest Service or anyone else in managing these areas for timber and building roads to make them accessible. And other letters from the Forest Service show that if all the costs of producing timber in the Bankhead were taken into consideration, the "loss" in dollars caused by the Sipsey expansion would fall to something around $33,000 per year. Indeed, in one letter, the U.S. Forest Service in Alabama admitted that the Forest Service lost money in operating the Bankhead National Forest in 1981.

Finally, the opponents of the Sipsey Wilderness have consistently stated that the Sipsey expansion will take millions of dollars from the economy of Alabama. To reach this figure they multiply the total revenue loss estimated by the Forest Service times some figure which supposedly represents a dollar value in transportation, finished products and the like which each dollar of timber would finally create. At first glance, this seems valid enough, but this formula ignores the basic economic premise that if there is an abundant supply of a product, then if the demand for that product cannot be met from one source it will simply be met from another. The same is true for this timber in the proposed Sipsey expansion. The Sipsey expansion represents only 2% of the commercial timberland available in Northwest Alabama, and only 5% of the timberland in the closest three counties. Thus, if there is a true demand for the timber in the Sipsey, then it can easily be met by the abundant forests just outside the proposed wilderness and the economic impact of the Sipsey expansion is reduced to almost nothing. Indeed, the Sipsey expansion might very well help some of the local private timber owners by shifting the demand for timber from Federally owned timberland to the abundant privately owned land in the area.

The Cheaha Mountain Wilderness

For those of you who are not familiar with Alabama, it is a mountainous state. The mountains are not like those in the western states, but there are mountains scattered across the north half of the state. However, a very small percentage of Alabama's mountains are in the public domain.

About the only part of Alabama's mountains that are publicly owned are the Talladega Mountains of east Alabama which are the southernmost extension of the Blue Ridge. This ridge culminates in Cheaha Mountain which is the highest point in Alabama and the location of a State Park. Just south of the State Park there lies a completely roadless 10 mile long ridge which contains the second and third highest mountains in Alabama. The top of this ridge is not even crossed or reached by a trace of a logging road and may well be one of the longest undisturbed ridges that exist in the Southeast outside the Great Smokies National Park.

This whole area serves as a unique meeting place for plants more associated with the coastal and deep south like long leaf pine and oak leaf hydrangea and plants more commonly associates with the higher mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee like flame azalea, mountain laurel and rhododendron.

Aside from these natural attributes the most outstanding value the area has lies in the outdoor recreation opportunities that it offers. The area contains some of the best and certainly the most popular backpacking trails in Alabama.

First, there is the Odum Scout Trail which was constructed by Scouts from the local Choccolocco Council in 1961. Next there is the Chinnabee Silent Trail constructed by a troop of deaf Boy Scouts from the Talladega School for the deaf and the Pinhoti Trail, constructed by the U.S. Forest Service.

The Odum Scout Trail is used by Boy Scouts from all over the Southeast. In conjunction with the Talladega Chamber of Commerce, the Scouts publicize the Trail through postcards and brochures and issue badges and medals to Scouts who have hiked the Trail. Indeed, based on the number of badges and medals that have been ordered it is estimated that 30,000 Scouts have hiked the Trail in the past 20 years.

This Wilderness area and its trails are located only 80 miles from Atlanta with its 2,000,000 people, 70 miles from Birmingham with 800,000, 90 miles from Montgomery with 150,000, 100 miles from Huntsville with 127,000 and 80 miles from Columbus, Georgia with 125,000. Plus these mountains are the closest mountains to such large metropolitan areas as New Orleans, Pensacola and Mobile. Therefore, the Cheaha Wilderness will serve a major purpose of Eastern Wilderness Areas by providing wilderness for large metropolitan populations in the Southeast.

During the initial RARE II process, the U.S. Forest Service recognized all the fine qualities of this area and gave it a RARE II wilderness suitability rating of 20. This rating is the highest given any RARE II area in Alabama, including the three areas recommended for wilderness by the Forest Service. Also, a rating of 20 is rather high for the Southeast as a whole.

Also, the Forest Service has stated that the only reasons why it did not recommend this area as a wilderness following RARE II were because of some unresolved questions involving possible minerals in the area and the location of a proposed scenic highway known as the Talladega Scenic Drive.

A geologic survey has determined that there are no mineral deposits of any value in the area. As to the Drive, a consensus of public opinion has been reached under which the Drive will take a route which will avoid the proposed wilderness and the trails in the area and then lead along the mountaintops for 26 miles south of the wilderness. Also, initial cost projections have shown that it would cost 1.4 million dollars more to build the drive through the wilderness rather than around it.

There will be almost no adverse economic impacts should H.R. 6428 be enacted into law designating the proposed Cheaha Mountain Wilderness as a wilderness area. First of all, the area only covers 6800 acres or 3/100 or 1% of the 21,000,000 acres of timberland available in Alabama. Indeed, it only represents 3% of the 215,000 acre Talladega or Mountain Division of the Talladega National Forest, 1.8% of the 369,000 acre Talladega National Forest as a whole and only 1% of the 630,000 acres of National Forest land in Alabama. Further, a large portion of the proposed Cheaha Wilderness is not even managed for timber production by the Forest Service, and in drawing the boundaries for the wilderness, the Alabama Wilderness Coalition worked with the Forest Service to avoid all private land and several potentially productive pine plantations on Federal Land.

The Forest Service estimates that the Cheaha Wilderness could only produce $20,000 per year in timber, and other figures we have received from the Forest Service indicate that it would cost more than $20,000 per year to produce that timber and get it out of this mountainous area. In the area where the Cheaha Wilderness is located the Forest Service spends far more than it takes in. For example, in 1981 the Forest Service spent $2,882,943 and took in only $953,834. If you take only timber management or silviculture costs, the Forest Service spent $1.23 for each dollar of timber it sold in 1981. If you add on road maintenance costs, then the Forest Service spent $1.45 for each dollar it received from timber sales and if you add road construction costs on top of this, it rises to $2.80 spent for each dollar received.

To give some specific indication of what it would cost to get timber out of these wilderness areas in Alabama, this Committee should take note of an area in Alabama called Dugger Mountain. This area was studied by the Forest Service under RARE II and is quite similar in terrain to the Cheaha Wilderness. Dugger Mountain was released to multiple use management following RARE II, and the Forest Service promptly spent $340,000 constructing a road into this area. This $340,000 road, Forest Service Road 500K, serves only 2000 acres of land which the Forest Service estimates will produce only $8500 worth of timber a year. At that rate of return, the $340,000 spent on this road would have been better used if the Forest Servide had put it in a passbook savings account.

Now, I will be the first to admit that the Forest Service is not necessarily in business to make a profit. But, if the Forest Service and the opponents of wildernss are going to argue against wilderness on economic grounds, they should not ignore the high costs that taxpayers must bear to manage these wilderness areas for timber and construct roads into them for loggers to use.

But now that I have explained the facts involved with the Cheaha Wilderness, I want to conclude by stressing the most important point of all. The Cheaha Wilderness represents a consensus of opinion that has been hammered out over a long period of time. Congressman Bill Nichols who introduced the bill played an admirable role in listening to all sides of the various questions involved and working out this consensus and the Cheaha Wilderness Bill originally introduced by Congressman Nichols was co-sponsored by every member of the Alabama delegation to the House of Representatives. Also, Senator Jeremiah Denton has introduced a companion bill in the Senate, S. 2955, and we are very grateful for his support.

Conclusion

In view of what I have stated here, and in view of the widespread support for the Sipsey Wilderness expansion and the Cheaha Wilderness in Alabama, the Alabama Wilderness Coalition and the Alabama Conservancy urge this Committee to report favorably on both wilderness proposals and further urge the full Senate to support and pass legislation which will protect both of these beautiful wilderness areas.

Respectfully submitted

The Alabama Conservancy
The Alabama Wilderness Coalition
By R. Michael Leonard

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, sir. I appreciate your coming up here.

Mr. Chestnutt?

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM F. CHESTNUTT, CHAIRMAN, RARE II TASK FORCE, ALABAMA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Mr. CHESTNUTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It appears that I am going to break the chain of support here a little bit, and have to oppose some of the additions to the Sipsey Wilderness.

My name is Bill Chestnutt, and I am here representing the Alabama Forestry Association as chairman of the RARE II Task Force.

The Forestry Association of Alabama is an organization composed of approximately 1,700 members representing all segments of the forest industry in Alabama. Our members are involved in the growth, harvest, and manufacture of wood and wood products.

I would like to preface my remarks by quoting from resolutions adopted by the Alabama Forestry Association at its annual meeting on May 18, 1982.

"We recognize the essential need for public lands to be managed for multiple use and greatly accelerated timber production to meet the rising demand for wood fiber products and support legislation and RARE II recommendations that embody the principles of more multiple use and increased timber production on public lands, clearly recognized as congressional intent in the National Forest Management Act of 1976 and the Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.

"Recognizing the severe economic impact on the wood-using industry and the area involved, we oppose H.R. 6011 entered in the U.S. House of Representatives March 31, 1982," as introduced in the House of Representatives March 31, 1982, "* * * for the addition of approximately 30,000 acres in the National Wilderness System from the Bankhead National Forest in Lawrence and Winston Counties, Ala."

Members of the Alabama Forestry Association strongly oppose H.R. 6011 because it would deprive tax-paying citizens of much-needed jobs, wood fiber for paper products, lumber for home building, and other related benefits. We feel it is an unneeded and unwarranted addition to an already adequate wilderness area.

Twenty-five percent of revenues derived from the sale of timber in the Bankhead National Forest goes to the counties in which the timber is located. The Forest Service estimates that the average annual value of timber on lands that will be removed from multiple use management under H.R. 6011, based on current prices, will be, would be in the neighborhood of $196,000. Of this, 25 percent of $49,000 would have gone to Winston and Lawrence Counties, two of Alabama's poorer counties.

This stumpage value helps support logging, manufacturing and distribution systems for wood products. Past reports from the U.S. Forest Service and private concerns indicate that stumpage values multiply from 12 to 25 times in economic contribution. Using an average of just 18 would indicate a loss of over $3½ million annually to the area in goods, services, and wages.

Approval of this addition to the Sipsey Wilderness would cause the forfeiture of substantial investments of public tax dollars that have already been made in the form of 113 miles of roads, 1,002 acres of planted trees less than 10 years old, and nearly 9,000 acres of planted trees from 11 to 30 years old.

We further oppose H.R. 6011 in that it does not contain release language providing for final disposition of five additional RARE II areas in the Bankhead National Forest totaling nearly 17,000 acres which are still under study for possible wilderness designation. We feel this issue has dragged on long enough, and we believe any additional wilderness legislation should provide for final disposition of areas now designated for further study.

It is important that all citizens share in the benefits of public land. Those who wish to hike, backpack, or simply commune with nature should be provided with ample space to do so. It is our feeling that the 12,726 acres already designated as the Sipsey Wilderness is ample space for such activities in the Bankhead Forest.

Presumably S. 2955 is designed to provide access to such opportunities for the citizens of our State who do not have access to the existing Sipsey Wilderness.

We are not opposing the creation of the 6,700 acre Cheaha Wilderness. Very little wood fiber growth will be lost as a result of this set-aside, while it will preserve an area of beauty for those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.

It is ironic that the multiple use concept of forest management which would be prohibited by H.R. 6011 is the very policy which returned the area under consideration from a scarred, cutover mess 50 years ago to a generously forested tract which today is coveted by environmentalists for wilderness designation.

We urge you to allow the U.S. Forest Service to continue to manage the current nonwilderness area of the Bankhead National Forest under the multiple use concept for the benefit of all taxpayers.

I appreciate the opportunity to make this statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Chestnutt. Do you know offhand know how many acres of Alabama are under further study, disregarding the Sipsey and the Cheaha?

Mr. CHESTNUTT. No, sir, I do not. I did at one time, but I can't remember the figure.

Senator WALLOP. It is a significant number of acres?

Mr. CHESTNUTT. It is significant in terms of the national forest area, but it is not significant in terms of the timber area of the State.

Senator WALLOP. The area in the Sipsey that you are speaking of which is replanted, is that all pine or is it mixed?

Mr. CHESTNUTT. It is my understanding that it is all pine, yes, sir.

Senator WALLOP. All right. Mr. Dutton, the existing Sipsey Wilderness, how close is that to your hometown?

Mr. DUTTON. I suppose as the crow flies, about 9 miles.

Senator WALLOP. The addition?

Mr. DUTTON. Adjoining.

Senator WALLOP. You are on the east side of it?

Mr. **Dutton**. Yes, the east side, but this area is more due south of Moulton, more due southwest of Moulton.

Senator **Wallop**. The existing area or the new area?

Mr. **Dutton**. The new area, and existing.

Senator **Wallop**. I appreciate the effort to come up here and express your concerns. Thank you very much.

Next is John Randolph, director of Natural Area Preservation, Birmingham Audubon Society; Dr. Charles Borden, local community, Moulton; Bob Barker, Anglers Sportsman Society; Marshell Frost, president, Society for the Wide Use of Federal Forest Lands in Haleyville, Ala.; and Mr. Bustin, registered forester.

STATEMENT OF JOHN N. RANDOLPH, DIRECTOR OF NATURAL AREA PRESERVATION, BIRMINGHAM AUDUBON SOCIETY, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Mr. **Randolph**. My name is John Randolph, and I am appearing today on behalf of the 1,300 members of the Birmingham Audubon Society to express our strong support for both the Cheaha Wilderness and the expanded Sipsey Wilderness as previously approved by the House of Representatives in H.R. 6011.

My brief comments will be addressed to the Sipsey expansion proposal and I would like to point out at the outset that the project to expand the Sipsey Wilderness which has been going on now for about 5 years has gained perhaps more unique bipartisan coalition of support than anything in the history of Alabama conservation. It has been endorsed by almost all of our State's constitutional officers, including our Governor, our Lieutenant Governor, our Lieutenant Governor-elect, our secretary of state, our attorney general, our State conservation department, our game and fish division, and the hunting agency of our State, and our State tourism agency.

The Sipsey expansion gained bipartisan cosponsorship in the House and was supported by every rep and members of the Alabama delegation. It has been endorsed by virtually every newspaper in the State of Alabama and a number of local officials, including the Alabama League of Municipalities, the Birmingham City Council, several mayors and so forth around the State, and of course, has the support of almost all of our very diverse conservation groups ranging in interest from the Birmingham Audubon Society to the Bow Hunters of Alabama and other hunting clubs.

With all due respect, I have to say most emphatically that those who claim that expanding the Sipsey Wilderness will harm the local timber industry have manufactured a sham issue. Here are the facts. First, the expanded wilderness will leave over 133,000 acres, or 75 percent of the Bankhead National Forest, alone, completely available for timber production.

Second, the Bankhead Forest overlaps three northwest Alabama Counties—Lawrence, Winston, and Franklin Counties—which contain about 788,000 acres of commercial timberland. This means that after fully expanding the Sipsey Wilderness as recommended by the House, there will remain almost three-quarters of a million acres of commercial timberland in the immediate area, completely unaffected by the wilderness expansion and completely available for timber production.

In the seven surrounding northwest Alabama counties there is an additional 1.4 million acres of commercial forest land which will remain completely available for timber production, and finally, the expanded Sipsey Wilderness will amount to less than two-tenths of 1 percent of Alabama's 21.3 million acres of commercial forest land.

The very unambiguous truth is that both of these wilderness proposals are simply too small to have any meaningful impact upon commodity production in Alabama, and there is no good reason for endless debate or bureaucratic obfuscation over the proposals. By approving H.R. 6011 in its present form, the Senate can completely dispose of RARE II in Alabama once and for all this year.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Randolph follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN N. RANDOLPH,
DIRECTOR OF NATURAL AREA PRESERVATION FOR THE BIRMINGHAM AUDUBON SOCIETY
CONCERNING
H.R. 6011, THE ALABAMA WILDERNESS ACT OF 1982

NOVEMBER 30, 1982

Chairman Wallop and Members of the Subcommittee:

It is an honor and a privilege to appear before this Subcommittee to advocate protection for two tiny remnants of Alabama's natural heritage through their inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Our appearance here today caps nearly a decade of effort by Alabama conservationists and officials.

Alabama's Public Lands are Minute and Overcommitted to Commercial Development

At the outset, we must emphasize that Alabama's public lands situation bears absolutely no relation to that of Idaho, California or Wyoming. Although our citizens are blessed with a State that is 2/3 forested, having some 21,333,000 acres of commercial forest land, less than 5% of that total is in public ownership. Much of this public land is in small, scattered and isolated patches, managed by a variety of agencies, including TVA, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and our State Park system. We have no National Parks within our boundaries.

Our largest single block of public land lies in the some 641,000 acres of the National Forests in Alabama, yet these forests have historically been managed almost exclusively for their present or future potential as commercial timberland. According to U. S. Forest Service figures, immediately prior to the commencement of "RARE II", 97.5% of Alabama's National Forest land was classified as commercial forest, excluding only a few thousand acres in developed recreation and administrative sites and the existing Sipsey Wilderness Area in the Bankhead National Forest. In the 179,000-acre Bankhead Forest, 90.7% of the land bore the official classification of commercial forest. It is this dominant devotion of our tiny public forests to commercial use that created the demand for designation of the original Sipsey Wilderness Area and has fostered its growth into the current campaign to enlarge the area to a more appropriate size.

Sipsey Additions are Commercially Insignificant And Inappropriate for Development

Nevertheless, it would be a serious error to view H.R. 6011 as involving any meaningful conflict between conservation and resource development. Enlarged as proposed by H.R. 6011, the Sipsey Wilderness will total some 41,700 acres. This will leave a whopping 133,700 acres -or 75%- of the Bankhead Forest completely available for commercial timber production. It will involve only about 6.5% of Alabama's National Forest lands, and an incredibly tiny 2/10 of 1% of the State's commercial forests. In the three Alabama Counties which encompass the Bankhead Forest (Lawrence, Winston and Franklin Counties), there will remain almost three-quarters of a million acres of commercial forest completely unaffected by the Wilderness expansion. And in the seven surrounding Counties of northwest Alabama, an additional 1.4 million acres of commercial forest will remain completely available for timber production. Demonstrably, Alabama's commercial forest base will remain unaffected in any meaningful sense by the enlargement of the Sipsey Wilderness.

Nor are the lands involved appropriate for intensive timber management. The Sipsey Additions protect the canyon-born streams creating the West Fork Sipsey River, headwaters of the Black Warrior River. Massive, flat-lying sandstone beds cap the divides, and the streams have sliced through these layers to form a network of deep, shadowy canyons, bordered by precipitous cliffs harboring a unique diversity of plant and animal life. Indeed, like the Great Smoky Mountains and the Florida Everglades, the canyons of the Bankhead Forest are widely renowned as a refuge for a remarkable abundance of unique plant life, some very rare and demanding in habitat. Some 24 plants, including Canada Hemlock and Sweet Birch, reach their southern limit there. Yet the canyons are not self-sufficient. They obtain their water from slope wash and subsurface seepage from the divides above. Intensive timber management on the uplands could radically impact the canyons, flooding the gorges in wet seasons and desiccating them during drought.

Sipsey Expansion Popular in Alabama

Alabama is a most conservative State, yet our people seem overwhelmingly united when it comes to preservation initiatives in the Bankhead Forest. The Sipsey Wilderness Additions have received the endorsement of our Governor, our Lt. Governor, our Attorney General, our Secretary of State, our Department of Cosnervation and Natural Resources and our Director of Fish and Game. In Lawrence County, site of the expansion lands, H.R. 6011 has been endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce, the local newspaper and almost all of the major County officials. The legislation has the editorial support of virtually every major newspaper in Alabama, and has been endorsed by the Alabama Mountain Lakes Tourist Association, the Alabama League of Muncipalities, the Birmingham City Council and several Mayors and other local officials throughout the State. And it, of course, has the near-unanimous backing of the State's diverse conservation groups, ranging in interest from the Bowhunters of Alabama to the Birmingham Audubon Society.

Now is the Time to Dispose of RARE II in Alabama

Most of the land included in the legislation now before the Subcommittee was classified for "further planning" during the "RARE II" process, and there are those who advocate delaying legislative action until the Forest Service completes its land management plan for Alabama. However, the fact that the Sipsey Additions and Cheaha proposal present the opportunity to completely dispose of RARE II in the State once and for all, coupled with the documented commercial insignificance of the lands, removes any compelling reason to wait.

The Bankhead "further planning" lands involved in H.R. 6011 total roughly 21,000 acres, or 1/10 of 1% of Alabama's commercial forestland and about 4% of the State's National Forests. Adding this acreage to the existing Wilderness and the lands recommended by RARE II to be included in the Sipsey would increase these figures to a total of 2/10 of 1% of our commercial forests and 7% of our National Forests. Adding in the Cheaha lands nudges the figure up towards a massive 3/10 of 1% of Alabama commercial forests. In the final analysis, the question before the land management plan would be whether to leave either 99.9% or 99.7% of our State's forests available for commercial development. Why are people of Alabama, through their elected representatives, not competent to resolve that question? Why is this Congress not competent to provide the answer?

Cheaha Wilderness Proposal A Classic in Consensus

The creation of the Cheaha Wilderness Area represents a true consensus of public opinion, striking a reasonable and locally acclaimed balance between environmental protection and resource development.

The proposed Wilderness Area has for decades been perhaps the most popular outdoor recreation area in the State, the site of the regionally-known Odum Scout Trail running for some 10 miles along the backbone of Alabama's only publicly-owned mountains. When the area was nominated for Wilderness consideration during the "RARE II" inventory process, it received the highest rating for Wilderness attributes of all the inventoried lands in Alabama, comparing quite favorably to other areas throughout the Forest Service's Southern Region.

However, the natural beauty of the Wilderness Area is also characteristic of the mountains of the Talladega National Forest in general, making them attractive to many visitors having a diversity of interests, some requiring developed facilties and vehicular access. Thus, community leaders for years have envisioned a scenic highway through the Forest to serve these visitors, and several miles have already been constructed. The potential for a scenic drive route through the proposed Wilderness both prevented the Forest Service from recommending it for Wilderness designation during RARE II, and at the same time intensified the effort to gain permanent protection for the area. Thus, the stage was set for a classic conservation battle.

However, through the farsighted and courageous leadership of Alabama Third District Congressman Bill Nichols, the direct assistance of the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, and a cooperative spirit among Alabama conservation groups, the State highway Department and the Tallacoosa Highland Lakes Association (a private tourism agency supporting the scenic drive), an alternate route for the highway was approved which by-passes the proposed Wilderness and opens the door for enactment of H.R. 6428.

Thus, a classic in confrontation became a classic in consensus, reflecting the best interests of a diversity of forest users and paving the way for Alabamians to have both a desired scenic drive and a highly popular Wilderness Area in the State's only publicly-owned mountains. There being no remaining resource conflict to be resolved, H.R. 6428 should be approved without hesitation.

Respectfully submitted,

THE BIRMINGHAM AUDUBON SOCIETY
By John N. Randolph,
Director of Natural Area Preservation

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Randolph.

Dr. Borden?

STATEMENT OF DR. CHARLES BORDEN, ON BEHALF OF THE BOWHUNTERS OF ALABAMA, THE ALABAMA TRAIL RIDERS ASSOCIATION, THE LAWRENCE COUNTY ELECTED OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION, AND THE MOULTON-LAWRENCE COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC.

Dr. BORDEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Dr. Charles Borden. I am a resident of Lawrence County. I live in the Bankhead Forest. That has been my home for all of my life. I am here representing the Bow Hunters of Alabama, Alabama Trail Riders Association, the Lawrence County Elected Officials Association, Moulton-Lawrence County Chamber of Commerce, and myself as a private citizen.

I know firsthand the Bankhead because this is the home of my ancestors. My ancestors settled there in the 1820's. In fact, part of the region under consideration for wilderness designation, the Borden Creek area section, was the original area that was settled by one of my ancestors, Christopher Borden. I think that with living in the Bankhead and knowing firsthand what we are talking about, I realize this—when we get up here in Washington and testify about a wilderness area and we are testifying about some areas that are so far removed from where any of you Senators have any personal contact or any personal idea of exactly and specifically what we are talking about, it makes it especially difficult for you to make a decision because of the conflict in testimony.

I live in the Bankhead. I know the Bankhead. I know the changes that have occurred, so far as changes that have occurred just in my lifetime, so as far as Forest Service management practices and the changes that are occurring, much of it developed from national policy changes so far as increased emphasis on commercial timber production. Of course, selective cutting was done in the forests throughout the Nation for that matter, but with clearcutting activity and road building activities with the Forest Service being one of the major road builders, the entire landscape of our national forests are being altered beyond comparison to anything that has happened in the past.

It was that we could walk through the woods and hike and hunt, and you could get back into areas where you felt totally isolated. Those types of situations and opportunities are being lost forever, and they are being lost at a dramatic pace, and the Bankhead in particular just within my lifetime, almost all of the areas have had roads built for them up and down every ridge across the valleys and hills and hollers in all forms and fashions. Clearcutting activities have transformed the landscape dramatically. In the early 1800's when my ancestors first settled the area, the area was essentially 100 percent hardwood forest. This is the type area it is. It is a hardwood forest.

Now approximately 65 percent of the forest is in pine-type timber. This is due directly to the Forest Service activity. We in Alabama are especially fortunate to have as much forest land as we have because there have been a few nooks and corners within the State that have not been devastated. This area that we are talking about designating for wilderness is not one of the last—it is the last. This is the last area within the State that has not been already destroyed by commercial activity, and we feel that it is of utmost importance and utmost urgency that this Congress give us some relief by protecting these areas before they are lost forever.

Once these areas are clearcut, once these areas have roads built through them, they are destroyed forever, so as far as having anything resembling the natural characteristics, and unless these areas are protected now, if these areas are released, they are not protected, they will be clearcut. It will have roads built through them, and they will be lost forever. There will be no hope forever for these areas so far as having the wilderness character, and I think the people of Alabama deserve better than that, and we believe that this Congress will look at the issue and look at the arguments, and we feel that there is no way that the judgment could be anything other than to recommend passage of this legislation.

I appreciate the opportunity to be here, and I hope that you act favorably on H.R. 6011.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Borden follows:]

TESTIMONY OF DR. CHARLES BORDEN

REPRESENTING

The Bowhunters of Alabama
The Alabama Trail Riders Association
The Lawrence County Elected Officials Association
The Moulton-Lawrence County Chamber of Commerce, Inc.
Myself, Dr. Charles Borden

BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE

CONCERNING HR6011

THE ALABAMA WILDERNESS BILL

HONORABLE CHAIRMAN WALLOP AND HONORABLE MEMBERS OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE:

My name is Dr. Charles Borden. I am here to testify before this Senate Subcommittee concerning HR6011 The Alabama Wilderness Bill. My testimony is being presented on behalf of:

1. The Bowhunters of Alabama—a statewide organization of some 3,000 members dedicated to sound game and forest management and to the skill and art and sportsmanship of bowhunting.
2. The Alabama Trail Riders Association—a statewide group of some 1,000 members dedicated to an appreciation of horsemanship and an enjoyment of the outdoors through camping and trail riding.
3. The Lawrence County Elected Officials Association — an association of all the elected officials representing some 30,000 citizens of Lawrence County.
4. The Moulton-Lawrence County Chamber of Commerce, Inc.— an organization dedicated to developing the human, natural and economic resources of Lawrence County, Alabama.
5. Myself, Dr. Charles W. Borden, as a concerned private citizen who is among the seventh generation of Bordens who have lived their lives in and treasured the natural beauty of the Bankhead National Forest.

COMMITTEE TESTIMONY

The history of mankind, from primitive man, to the vikings, to Columbus, to the astronauts, is a never-ending odyssey launched by man's inquistiveness and spirit of adventure. That immortal spark has driven man from shore to shore, across vast continents and now to his first tentative step into space.

Since the beginning, the wonders of our natural environment have awed, thrilled, soothed, fascinated and bewildered man. His curiosity is limitless and nature's ability to prick that curiosity timeless. Earthquakes, thunder, lightning, and fire fascinated early man. The effect of a Mt. St. Helens' eruption is no less fascinating today. The more man understands of nature, the more he understands and defines himself. His love of nature and his appreciation of the bewildering complexity of its workings are heightened with each step up the ladder of understanding.

The concept of man as an integral functioning component of his environment is well established. Man has come to the realization that his own personal happiness and general well-being are at stake as our natural surroundings are irrevocably altered. Man has clearly expressed a desire to protect and enhance the quality of life.

What we are really stating in our testimony before the committee is that man is an integral part of his environment. His emotional and intellectual well-being can be better served, we believe, if he is afforded the opportunity to commune with his natural environment. The multitude of wonderful emotions that one experiences as he views nature in each of its glorious seasons imparts to man a love for life and a joy in its living.

We speak of a quality of life that we believe to be true living--not just existence.

The significance of nature's effect on man has long been recognized by our Nation's leaders. The historic and foresighted contributions of T. R. Roosevelt on behalf of our natural heritage are legendary. The issue has been non-partisan with Democratic and Republican administrations making significant efforts. Over the years Congress has proclaimed the urgency and importance of preserving significant portions of the few remaining wilderness acres within our country. The first wilderness area in the United States was designated in the early 1900's. In 1960 Congress passed The Multiple Use—Sustained Yield Act. The law declared that the National Forests were to be administered with equal emphasis given to purposes of recreation, range, water and wildlife conservation, as well as timber production. The principle was laid down that the National Forests belong to the public in general and not to any special interests. Congress óbviously felt that the public forests should be managed to provide the greatest possible benefit to the greatest number of people.

In the Wilderness Act of 1964 it was declared to be the policy of Congress "to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness." The Act states that wilderness is "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Wilderness is defined by the Act as "an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence. . .and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value."

It is clearly the intent of Congress and the desire of the American people that enough areas throughout the United States be preserved in their natural state so as to provide for and to ensure that future generations of Americans will be afforded the opportunity to experience and enjoy the peace and tranquility of our priceless natural heritage. Today we seek to make this intent of Congress a reality in Alabama. Time is of the essence. Almost all of our public forest land has suffered the mayhem of man's axe and saw. Massive road building projects and clearcutting within our National Forests have left only small areas intact. When the first settlers came to the Bankhead they found an unspoiled wilderness of 100% hardwood. Now due to the actions of man, the forest is approximately 65% pine.

Unlike many western states which have millions of acres of public lands, we in Alabama have relatively few. Of the 21 million acres of commercial forest land in Alabama less than 1 million acres are publicly owned. All of the National Forests in Alabama total only some 630,000 acres. The areas which we propose for protection lie within the Bankhead National Forest which contains some 179,000 acres. Forest Service road building and clearcutting activities have serverely impacted the Bankhead to such an extent that only some 43,000 acres remain in a condition approximating their natural state. Of this 43,000 acres 12,600 acres were designated as the Sipsey Wilderness in the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975. Out of a total of 21 million acres of forest land in Alabama the Sipsey Wilderness is all that has been protected in its natural state.

The Borden Cre area proposed for wilderness designation was first settled in the early 1800's. It was named after my ancestor Christopher Borden who was among the first to arrive there. I am among the seventh generation of Bordens who have loved and cherished the Bankhead. My life has been immeasurably enriched and molded through my exposure to the natural wonders of the Bankhead. I cannot help but feel a closeness to the land and to my forefathers through the common experiences we have shared and enjoyed among the cliffs and free flowing streams of the Bankhead. Mine is a richer and happier life because of my good fortune to know the Bankhead.

We are here today to plead that the United States Senate act quickly and decisively to protect these few remaining undisturbed areas within the Bankhead before the opportunity is lost forever. We trust that this Senate will find the strength to stand up to special interests and put into law this piece of legislation which implements the objective endorsed by past Congresses, to preserve an enduring source of wilderness for the use and enjoyment of future generations.

ADDENDUM

Comment Thursday, April 15, 1982 — Page 4

Letters

Spring is special time in forest

Letter to the editor:

Springtime seems to have a special cleansing effect on all of mankind. There occurs a rejuvenation of the human spirit and a rekindling of our basic love of life and appreciation of nature.

Man is a creature of the earth whose relationship with nature is an integral and essential part of his very existence. Our physical and mental well being are intimately related to our interaction with our natural environment.

International conflicts, personal economic and social woes all must take a back seat while we feast our eyes and take a refreshing deep full breath of life. We are overcome by a tingle of exhilaration that such a wonder as Spring can occur. All works of man pale before this exhibition of the splendor, diversity and intricacy of nature's production. We are humbled. Such a fabulous show is this springtime.

Our own precious Bankhead Forest is now as a stage set and bursting forth masterful special effects. It is ready and waiting and certain to captivate an appreciative audience which may at once observe and participate.

Clear sparkling streams tumble over picturesque waterfalls that cascade onto pools of rock and spray rainbows of color in the streaming sunlight. Flowering dogwood and fragrant white and pink honeysuckle scattered among the tender fresh greeness of hardwoods and mountain laurel around the cliff's rim provides the backdrop for this glorious spring scene of life at its finest. Below the waterfall huge ten-foot high boulders, dislodged in eons past, are covered with shimmering green mosses and ferns and dozens of other less easily recognized participants in this ritual of spring.

Creek banks and acres of nearby hillsides are ablaze with a soft bewildering array of colors and forms and contrast that no special effects team could hpe to duplicate. Red buckey, fire pink, wild geraniums, virginia bluebells, jacobs ladder, wild buttercups, wood anemone, false rue anemone, white violets, dog violets, birdfoot violets, wild ginger, bloodroot, mayapple, red trillium, large flowered trillium—all of these and hundreds more combine with the rhythm of crisp, clear rushing streams and cascading waterfalls to produce replete with sound a scene from paradise. One observes in awe and rapture as he is immersed in the intoxicating beauty of life and its living.

We are a most fortunate people to have the opportunity to enjoy such beauty. We are determined that our paradise shall not be lost. The Bankhead Wilderness Bill recently introduced by Congressman Flippo will ensure that we and future generations will be able each year to again be rejuvenated spiritually through our observation and participation in this most glorious exhibition of life that we call Spring.

Dr. Charles Borden
Moulton

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Dr. Borden.

Mr. Barker?

STATEMENT OF BOB BARKER, CONSERVATION DIRECTOR, BASS ANGLERS SPORTSMAN SOCIETY, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Mr. **BARKER**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate being here. I am Bob Barker, conservation director for the Anglers Sportsman Society, a sport fishing organization with approximately 400,000 members nationwide, and some 16,000 members from the State of Alabama.

Our organization is concerned with the realistic conservation of our Nation's resources, and it is for this reason that I am here today to join with the Alabama Conservation Department, my own Congressman, Bill Nichols and others from the Alabama delegation, as well as Governor James and others, to win their support to the Sipsey Wilderness proposal.

The expanded Sipsey Wilderness, one of the largest in the eastern United States, will provide a deep forest haven for hunters, hikers, campers, and fishermen. The expanded Sipsey Wilderness will insure the protection of the watershed for Smith Lake, one of the finest small-mouth bass lakes in the east.

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, we would, therefore, recommend to you both the Sipsey Wilderness and the Cheaha Wilderness proposals. Thank you so much.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Barker.

Mr. Frost?

STATEMENT OF MARSHELL FROST, PRESIDENT, SOCIETY FOR THE WISE USE OF FEDERAL FOREST LANDS, HALEYVILLE, ALA.

Mr. **FROST**. Yes, sir. I lived in the Bankhead Forest all my life. I logged in the Bankhead Forest, and these people come here talking about new industry moving into the area. They are misrepresenting it to you.

The industry is there, it is taking jobs from the people by putting in wilderness. We don't need more wilderness. This is not wilderness country that they have got set aside for wilderness.

I have logged. I know. I stayed with the Bankhead Forest industry for 14 years as a logging contractor. I have logged in these areas. They were intermediate cut. They were not clearcut as has been told.

Land that is owned in there is tied up by private land owners, and they are very worried about what they can do about their land in the Bankhead in this area set aside to be put in wilderness. They have been told they couldn't go to them, and by the other Wilderness Act they can't go to them. Their land will be tied up just like this wilderness. They don't like it but they are scared to say anything because they have been told if they say anything that their land will be put in the wilderness. They are scared to say anything. I am not scared to say anything. I have got land in the Bankhead Forest. I know, and I have worked in the Bankhead Forest. The people that come to the wilderness, they don't come out to the wilderness. They come out to the wilderness, but they don't go—when they come to the Sipsey River picnic ground they go down to the recreation area down to where the kids can go, have lunch and stuff, and maybe one goes in the wilderness. They wouldn't even know people come to the wilderness until this opposition come up against this other wilderness that was set aside, but now there have been a few come out to the wilderness, and these jobs, it is going to affect a lot of them because my job, I run a sawmill there and it is going to affect about 50 or 60 people if it goes out of business, and you take 50 or 60 people out of work there and the other six that surround the Sipsey River Wilderness, if it takes them out, there is going to be right smart unemployment there, and I don't think that the people should be affected just because somebody wants to come out and look at some land and say it is wilderness land when it is not wilderness land.

They have got all the wilderness land that is in the Bankhead Forest already in wilderness right here now, 12,726 acres, and their isn't a man walking under the sun that can walk over that in 2 or 3 days because I know. I have been there.

I am going to turn the rest of my time over to Mr. Bustin. Thank you, sir.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Frost follows:]

Society For The Wise
Use of Federal Forest Lands
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AARON WALDROP
MERCHANT, HALEYVILLE, AL

GARY WARREN
EDUCATOR, HALEYVILLE, AL

NOVEMBER 29, 1982

SUBJECT: ALABAMA WILDERNESS BILL (HOUSE BILL # 6011) HEARING SCHEDULED BEFORE THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

SCHEDULED DATE---9:30 A.M. NOVEMBER 30th, 1982
SCHEDULED PLACE---ROOM 3110 DIRKSON SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

ATTENTION: MR. TONY BEVINETTO, STAFF

SENATOR M. WALLOP
CHAIRMAN, SUB-COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
3110 DIRKSON SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

DEAR SENATOR WALLOP:

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES CHAIRMAN McCLURE HAS ON FILE NUMEROUS LETTERS AND PETITIONS FROM ALABAMA RESIDENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN OPPOSITION TO HR-6011 NOW SCHEDULED FOR HEARINGS IN YOUR COMMITTEE.

PLEASE ACCEPT THIS WRITTEN PRESENTATION ON BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE WISE USE OF FEDERAL FOREST LANDS IN STRONG OPPOSITION TO PASSAGE OF THIS BILL.

WITH YOUR PERMISSION FIVE MEMBERS OF THIS SOCIETY WILL TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON AT THEIR PERSONAL EXPENSE AND SPEAK BEFORE YOUR SUB-COMMITTEE IN OPPOSITION TO THIS BILL.

PLEASE ADVISE OF ANY CHANGES IN THE DATE OF THE HEARING OR PLACE IT IS TO BE HELD. EACH ATTENDEE WILL BE PRESENT AT THEIR EXPENSE AND BECAUSE THEY SINCERELY BELIEVE THIS BILL TO BE UNJUSTIFIED, UNTIMELY, POLITICALLY AND PROFESSIONALLY UNWISE FOR THE CITIZENS OF THIS STATE.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Marshell Frost

MARSHELL FROST, PRESIDENT

TO: SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
U.S. SENATE----WASHINGTON, D.C.

SUBJECT: ALABAMA WILDERNESS BILL (HR 6011) --SIPSEY WILDERNESS ADDITION
TO THE WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST, ALABAMA

GENTLEMEN: THE SOCIETY FOR THE WISE USE OF FEDERAL FOREST LANDS OPPOSES FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS SYSTEM FROM LANDS OF THE WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST IN NORTH ALABAMA BECAUSE:

1. CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION DIRECTED A ROADLESS AREA INVENTORY BE CONDUCTED IN SURVEY OF AREAS THAT COULD QUALIFY FOR ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM. THIS FEDERAL STUDY IS SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION IN 1983 AND SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO RUN ITS COURSE WITH PROFESSIONAL DIRECTIONS.

2. THERE ARE NOW OVER 81,000,000 ACRES IN DESIGNATED WILDERNESS IN THE U.S. AND ALASKA. MUCH OF THIS IS PRIME TIMBER LANDS NEEDED FOR A SEVERLY DEPRESSED ECONOMY. ADDED ACREAGE IS UNWISE AND UNJUSTIFIED.

3. THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE HAS HISTORICALLY PROTECTED NATIONAL FOREST LANDS WHILE USE OF THESE LANDS IS UTILIZED UNDER THE MULTIPLE USE CONCEPT DIRECTED BY CONGFESS IN 1960 UNDER THE MULTIPLE USE ACT.

4. STUDIES SHOW LESS THAN 1% OF THE CITIZENS USE THESE RESERVED AREAS AT THE EXPENSE OF 99% OF OUR CITIZENS.

5. WILDERNESS AREAS ARE A LIABILITY TO THE ECONOMY. LITTLE OR NO INCOME IS DERIVED WHILE MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS MUST BE CARRIED OUT SUCH AS SEARCH AND RESCUE, FIRE PROTECTION WHERE ALLOWED, REGULATION OF ENTRY, DISPERSION OF PEOPLE BECAUSE OF ADVERSE IMPACT, SIGNING ETC.

6. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS OF DEER, QUAIL ARE ADVERSELY IMPACTED. NO MANAGEMENT CAN BE CARRIED OUT IN THESE AREAS.

7. THE WILDERNESS EXPERIENCE HAS APPEAL TO A SMALL SECTOR OF SOCIETY, PRIMARILY YOUNG PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE, EDUCATORS AND STUDENTS. BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY, RECREATION USERS PREFER DEVELOPED CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC AREAS WHICH ARE NOT COMPATABLE WITH WILDERNESS AND ARE PROHIBITED UNDER LAW. THE RATIO IS 33 TO 1.

8. THERE ARE 187 MILLION ACRES OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS WITH 89 MILLION CLASSIFIED AS COMMERCIAL TIMBERLANDS. TIMBER HARVESTING IS SEVERLY RESTRICTED ON ABOUT 25% OF THESE LANDS BECAUSE OF AESTHETICS, BORDER STRIPS, BUFFER ZONES, ROADSIDE AND STREAM ZONES. THIS LEAVES ABOUT 63 MILLION ACRES WHERE TREES MAY BE HARVESTED. ACTUALLY ONLY A VERY SMALL PART IS HARVESTED ANNUALLY.

9. OUR QUESTION IS HOW MUCH WILDERNESS IS ENOUGH AND WHERE SHOULD IT BE?

10. NO PUBLIC HEARINGS HAVE BEEN HELD IN ALABAMA. MOST LOCAL CITIZENS CANNOT TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON AND WOULD WANT TO HAVE AN INPUT. WHY HAVEN'T THESE BEEN HELD?

11. PRESENT WILDERNESS ESTABLISHED IN 1975 CONTAINS 12,726 ACRES ON THE WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST. ADDITION OF 30,000 ACRES IS A CRITICAL IMPACT TO LOCAL LAND OWNERS, HUNTERS, WILDLIFE AND TIMBER PRODUCERS (SMALL OPERATORS) WHO PURCHASE THIS RENEWABLE RESOURCE AS A MEANS OF LIVELYHOOD.

IF AN ADDITIONAL 30,000 ACRES ARE PUT IN RESERVED STATUS ON THE WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST IN ALABAMA AS HR-6011 SUGGESTS THE FOLLOWING IMPACTS WILL BE SEVERLY FELT:

1. TAX LOSS TO LAWRENCE, WINSTON AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES WILL AMOUNT TO MORE THAN $40,000 ANNUALLY (U.S. FOREST SERVICE SOURCE). FIGURES ARE BASED ON REQUIRED 25% OF THE GROSS INCOME BE RETURNED TO EACH COUNTY FOR ROADS AND SCHOOLS IN LIEU OF TAXES, WITH A MINIMUM OF $.75 PER ACRE PER YEAR. IN FY 1981 THIS VALUE WAS $1.66 PER ACRE.

2. THE ANNUAL TOTAL IMPACT WILL BE OVER $ 15,000,000. THE PRESENT SIPSEY WILDERNESS IMPACTS $5,000,000 WITH AN ADDITIONAL $10,000,000. IF AN ADDITIONAL 30,000 ACRES ARE ADDED.
   (COMPUTATIONS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST)

3. THE FOLLOWING VOLUMES OF TIMBER WILL BE LOCKED UP:
   A. Pine Sawtimber------104,492,110 board feet
   B. Hardwood Sawtimber----44,266,110 board feet
   C. Pine pulpwood-------102,083 cords
   D. Hardwood Pulp-------167,426 cords

4. THE FOLLOWING VALUES OF TIMBER WILL BE LOCKED UP(Values are Conservative)

A.	104,492.1	X	$100.-------	$ 10,449,210.
B.	44,266.1	X	40--------	1,770,644.
C.	102,083	X	7/cord---	714,581.
D.	167,428	X	3/cord---	502,284.
			Totals	$ 13,436,719.

(The above values are based on U.S. Forest Service Volumes cut from Forest Service land FY 1978 through FY 1981.)

5. PRIVATE LANDS WITHIN THE PROPOSED WILDERNESS MAY BE CONDEMNED AND IN MANY CASES WILL NOT BE ACCESIBLE AFTER ANY WILDERNESS IS ESTABLISHED.

6. IF THE ADDITIONAL 30,000 ACRES ARE ADDED THIS WILL REPRESENT 24.1% OF THE ENTIRE BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST AND REDUCE THE ALLOWABLE CUT OVER 4,000,000 BOARD FEET ANNUALLY.
7. FOREST ROADS MAY BE CLOSED AND LIMIT RECREATION USERS VIEWING THE RESOURCE WHO CANNOT WALK INTO THE AREA. EXAMPLES---OLDER PEOPLE AND HANDICAPPED.

LAWS THAT NOW PROTECT FEDERAL FOREST LANDS

1. 1897 ORGANIC ADMINISTRATION ACT
2. 1911 WEEKS LAW
3. 1960 MULTIPLE USE ACT
4. 1974 RESOURCES PLANNING ACT (RPA)
5. 1976 NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT (NFMA)
6. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT
7. ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT
8. PLUS MANY RULES AND DIRECTIVES ESTABLISHED BY DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.

ACREAGES OF LAND IN NATIONAL FOREST
ALABAMA

COUNTY	DISTRICT	ACRES	DISTRICT TOTALS
WINSTON	BANKHEAD	49,383	
LAWRENCE		40	49,423
LAWRENCE	BLACK WARRIOR	89,299	
WINSTON		39,302	
FRANKLIN		1,584	130,185
COFFEE	CONECUH	40	
COVINGTON		53,812	
ESCAMBIA		28,978	82,830
HALE	OAKMULGEE	28,421	
PERRY		32,176	
CHILTON		22,607	
BIBB		60,107	
DALLAS		2,214	
TUSCALOOSA		8,555	154,080
CALHOUN	SHOAL CREEK	19,908	
CLAY		10,061	
CLEBURNE		79,923	109,892
CLAY	TALLADEGA	56,098	
CLEBURNE		5,755	
TALLADEGA		45,374	107,229
MACON	TUSKEGEE	10,795	10,795

TOTAL NATIONAL FORESTS IN ALABAMA---------------------------644,432 acres

WOOD DEMAND IS PROJECTED TO DOUBLE THE 1977 LEVELS BY THE YEAR 2030.

46% OF THE NATION'S SOFTWOOD SUPPLY IS ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS.

LISTING OF GROUPS WHO HAVE GONE ON RECORD IN OPPOSITION TO ANY ADDED WILDERNESS DESIGNATION BY CONGRESS TO THE WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST IN ALABAMA.

LISTED OPPOSITION TO HR 6011 NOW IN THE U. S. SENATE COMMITTEE FOR ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES CHAIRED BY SENATOR JAMES A. MCCLURE OF IDAHO:

U. S. SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER CHAIRED BY SENATOR MALCOMBE WALLOP, WY. HAS SCHEDULED HEARINGS NOVEMBER 30, 1982 ON HR - 6011.

1. LAWRENCE COUNTY FARM BUREAU AND ALA FARM BUREAU
2. LAWRENCE COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS
3. WINSTON COUNTY COMMISSION AND PROBATE JUDGE
4. CITY OF HALEYVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
5. CITY OF HALEYVILLE MAYOR'S OFFICE AND CITY COUNSEL
6. ALABAMA FORESTRY [illegible] ASSOCIATION STATE WIDE
7. WINSTON COUNTY DEMOCRRTIC AND REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES
8. SOCIETY FOR THE WISE USE OF FEDERAL FOREST LANDS----LAWRENCE AND WINSTON CO'S AND STATE WIDE.

THOUSNNDS OF NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEEN COLLECTED ON PETITIONS AND FORWARDED TO SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED WILDERNESS ADDITION.

THE $ 15,000,000 ANNUAL IMPACT IS UNACCEPTABLE FOR LESS THAN 1% USE BY THE PUBLIC.

PRESENT PROTECTION IS HIGHLY ACCEPTABLE AND HAS BEEN SO SINCE 1918 BY THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE MANAGEMENT.

EXTREMELY HIGH UN-EMPLOYMENT IN ALABAMA CANNOT ACCEPT THIS ADDITIONAL IMPACT.

WILDERNESS ADDITION WOULD ADVERSELY EFFECT WILDLIFE

WILDERNESS ADDITION WOULD CLOSE ROADS NOW USED BY THE PUBLIC FOR USE OF THE FOREST.

WILDERNESS ADDITION WOULD LOCK UP A RENEWABLE RESOURCE MUCH NEEDED FOR HOUSEING AND PAPER PRODUCTS.

WILDERNESS ADDITION WOULD NOT BE PROFESSIONALLY WISE AS PER FORESTERS, WILDLIFE BIOLOGISTS, HUNTERS AND ECONOMISTS, RECREATION USERS AND LUMBERMEN ALIKE.

WILDERNESS ADDITION WOULD PROVIDE NO ADDITIONAL TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OR PROVIDE LOCAL OR STATE INCOME.

FACT SHEET
PROPOSED WILDERNESS ADDITION
WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST

A proposal to add 30,653 acres as reserved wilderness to the present 12,726 acres already, reserved in Lawrence and Winston Counties, Alabama has brought controversy from proponents on both sides. The total 43,379 acres consist of 24.1% of the entire Bankhead National Forest, or 33.4% of the Black Warrior District. The 30,653 acres consist of 29,725 acres owned by the U.S. Forest Service, and 928 acres of privately owned Land. Many untruths and half-truths have hurt the process of determination of this need of a wilderness.

Below are comments and facts as they now exist:

1. In 1975 the Eastern Wilderness Act set aside 12,726 acres in the Bankhead.
2. Additional "Study Areas" were selected nation wide by a process known as RARE II. This was originally designed to select forested areas that were considered roadless. This process divided the lands into 3 categories.
   (1) Land that qualified as wilderness.
   (2) Land that needed further studies.
      a. 30,653 acres were selected in the Bankhead to study.
   (3) Undeveloped land that should be devoted to uses other than wilderness.
3. The U. S. Forest Service has been granted by Congress until 1985 to complete its study and make professional recommendations of additions.
4. NO recreation construction projects are planned by the U. S. Forest Service around or in any wilderness area. No "SMOKEY MOUNTIAN" " type recreation complex has been planned or ever will be.
5. Projected tax loss to Winston, Lawrence and Franklin Counties, for roads and schools is a minimum of $27,050 annually with much higher loss predicted. (These are documented U. S. F. S. Facts.)
6. The total annual economic impact because of the present 12,726 acre wilderness is $5,000,000 and another $10,000,000 would be lost if another 30,653 acres is added.
7. The areas proposed to be added to the wilderness are not "UNIQUE". There are thousands of arces in North Alabama of the same type.
8. The proposed selection process is not contiguous, it leaves gaps in the selected area and encompasses many acres of of private lands including lands where people are now living.
9. If the proposed wilderness area is passed, private landowners will have one of four choices:
   (1) Sell land to Forest Service.
   (2) Exchange the land for acreage outside the wilderness area
   (3) The land be used in the same manner that it was used before the wilderness was proposed.
   (4) The land can be condemned and taken by the Federal Government.
10. The Bankhead National Forest has always been protected. As it is many areas are reserved and protected and manage-plans reflect laws, and regulations that demand protection. There will be no developed GAME HABITAT MANAGEMENT carried out in the wilderness areas. Game habitat quality will be lowered as compared to present, Forest Service and State Game Management Plans. Virgin forest do not provide the needed quantity of game food. Deer and Quail population will decline, while Turkey and Squirrel populations may be slightly helped.
11. Roads that have been used by forest visitors for years may be closed.
12. The present management plan of the Sipsey Wilderness area excludes horses, bikes, and motorized vehicles.
13. Timber damage resulting from fires floods, tornadoes and windstorms cannot be salvaged.
14. Forest fires can be controlled with machinery, only in special cases.
15. Pine Beetle infestation cannot be controlled and damaged timber cannot be harvested by Forest Service inside wilderness areas.

ALL INTERESTED PARTIES SHOULD MAKE SURE THEIR FACTS ARE CORRECT BEFORE MAKING A DECISION FOR OR AGAINST THIS PROPOSAL.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE WISE USE OF FEDERAL
FOREST LANDS
ROUTE #3 BOX 232 J
Haleyville, AL 35565
Phone 205-486-5582

THE TUSCALOOSA NEWS Tuesday, September [illegible]

Letters to the Editor

itor:
Once again the people of Alaba e being sold out and ripped off a. Jeremiah Denton has jus fused to protect from destructio e last few remaining acres of the st beautiful unspoiled public land Alabama. The area involved is s than one-tenth of 1 percent of the tal land in Alabama.

is area of unsurpassed natural uty lies in the canyons of the lhead National Forest and tains a unique and rich diversity plant and animal life. Huge dwood trees, clear flowing eams, cliffs and cascading erfalls provide some of the most ene and picturesque natural ders to be found in the world.

e enchanting beauty of the lhead has thrilled and exlled generations of Alabamians. ders, hikers, canoers, picnickers others now enjoy this natural adise. Unless wilderness gnation is given to this public l it will soon be clear-cut and royed by the greed of the timber stry. Mind you, this is public — mine and yours. It does not g to any timber company.

6011, the wilderness bill inced by Congressman Ronnie o, would ensure protection of areas for the enjoyment of all amians. This bill has bipartisan rt and has already passed the House of Representatives by an helming majority. Before it come law, though, it must also he Senate.

[illegible] y to kill [illegible] the bill by consistently refusing to do anything at all to act on behalf of the people of Alabama in their attempt to prevent destruction of this rare portion of our national heritage. Neither Denton nor Heflin had the backbone to stand up to the timber lobby. The greed they are acting is not that of our forest but that of money from their high-powered buddies in the timber industry. Denton and Heflin seem to have forgotten that they were elected to represent the people of Alabama. The citizens of this state deserve better.

Congressman Ronnie Flippo has [illegible] to helping the people of this state. He has assured us that the wilderness bill will be back in Congress again next year. The future of the Bankhead depends upon the citizens of Alabama expressing their dismay and outrage against the callous sell-out by Denton and Heflin to the timber lobby.

If Heflin and Denton do not see fit to redeem themselves next year, then I would suggest that they had better start looking for a job with the timber industry. The people of Alabama will see that Heflin and Denton join the list of those unemployed.

DR. CHARLES BORDEN, D.M.D.
[illegible] St.
Moulton, Ala.

Health industry needs monitoring

Editor:

Hospital costs are increasing at an astonishing rate, far beyond the Consumer Price Index. Unneeded surgery, X-rays, tests and unnecessarily long hospital stays have swollen health care costs beyond reason. The average taxpayer and the privately insured health consumer are lulled into complacency by third party payment of exorbitant bills. Greedy health providers are asking for health cost controls.

Government units paying medical expenses should be required to publicize amounts and recipients. All insureds should be educated on the ripoffs they are paying premiums for. Some consumer group would do a real service setting up a medical information clearing house on health care cost abusers and abuses.

RICHARD C. HUBBARD
Route 1, Box 304-B
Brookwood

RESOLUTION

The Winston County Republican Committee, upon motion made by Wayne Tidwell and seconded by Keith Robbins, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Winston County Republican Committee is opposed to any legislation which would expand the Sipsey Wilderness Area of the Bankhead National Forest.

Done this 17th day of November, 1982.

WINSTON COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE
By: Samuel L. Masdon
Samuel Masdon,
Vice President

RESOLUTION
9-4-82

WHEREAS
WE AS CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA PROTEST PASSAGE OF H.R. 6011 IN THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO ADD ANOTHER 31,000 ACRES OF THE WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST TO THE PRESENT 12,725 ACRES IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS SYSTEM.

AND WHERE-AS
SAID BILL IS NOW IN THE U.S. SENATE

AND WHERE-AS
AS CITIZENS HAVE NOT BEEN INFORMED OF THE ECOCOMIC LOSS OF OVER $40,000 ANNUALLY IN TAX MONIES FOR ROADS AND SCHOOLS.

AND WHERE-AS
THE TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT TO OUR COMMUNITIES WILL BE OVER $10,000,000 ANNUALLY

AND WHERE-AS
PUBLIC ROADS WILL BE CLOSED IN THE BANKHEAD, PRIVATE LANDS AND THEIR USE RESTRICTED OR PURCHASED, PUBLIC HUNTING WILL BE ADVERSELY EFFECTED.

AND WHERE-AS
OVER 80,000,000 ACRES OF TIMBERLANDS U.S. WIDE AND IN ALASKA HAVE ALREADY BEEN LOCKED-UP AS WILDERNESS FOR LESS THAN 1% USE.

AND WHERE-AS
THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE HAS PROPERLY AND ADEQUATELY MANAGED AND PROTECTED THE RENEWABLE RESOURCE OF THE BANKHEAD SINCE 1918

AND WHERE-AS
PASSAGE OF SAID BILL WILL ADD TO UNEMPLOYMENT AND ADD SEVERE ADVERSE IMPACT ON LOCAL TIMBERING INDUSTRY

AND WHERE-AS
ONLY 1% OF OUR CITIZENS WILL USE SAID WILDERNESS AREAS AT THE EXPENSE OF 99% OF OUR CITIZENS.

AND WHERE-AS
WILDERNESS AREAS PROHIBIT ENTRY OF ALL MOTORIZED VEHICLES, BOATS, BIKES, RADIOS OR HORSES IN MANY CASES

AND WHERE-AS

SUPPORT AGAINST ESTABLISHMENT OF ANY FURTHER WILDERNESS HAS BEEN GAINED FROM LAWRENCE COUNTY FARM BUREAU, LAWRENCE COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSIONERS AND MANY OTHER CITIZENS AND GROUPS TO INCLUDE THE ALABAMA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, WINSTON COUNTY COMMISSION, CITY OF HALEYVILLE, CITY OF DOUBLE SPRINGS, HALEYVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HALEYVILLE GUN CLUB, WINSTON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND NOMINEES.

BE IT RESOLVED

THE SOCIETY FOR THE WISE USE OF FEDERAL FOREST LANDS OF ALABAMA GOES ON RECORD OPPOSING PASSAGE OF HR 6011 IN THE U. S. SENATE OR ANY MODIFIED VERSION OF SAID BILL AND PETITIONS SENATORS HEFLIN AND DENTON OF ALABAMA AND SENATORS OF ALL STATES TO VOTE TO KILL THIS BILL AT THEIR EARLIEST TIME.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED

SAID SOCIETY HAS FULLY STUDIED THE ISSUE AND FIND IT IMPROPERLY PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC AND NOT SUPPORTED BY THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OR THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE WHO ARE THE LAND MANAGERS OF ALL NATIONAL FOREST LANDS

PASSAGE OF SAID BILL IS NOT IN THE INTEREST OF MOST OF OUR CITIZENS, BUT WILL ADVERSELY IMPACT MANY WORKING CITIZENS OF THIS STATE.

SOCIETY FOR THE WISE USE OF
FEDERAL FOREST LANDS
September 4, 1982

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: The House of Representatives of the United States Congress has passed House Resolution Number 6011 which increases the land area designated as Wilderness Area in the William B. Bankhead National Forest by approximately 30,000 acres; and WHEREAS this action would decrease substantially the amount of timber available for harvest in said forest; and WHEREAS a great number of people depend upon the timber industry for a livelihood in Winston County Alabama; and WHEREAS the Winston County Board of Education receives a substantial amount of revenue each year from the sale of national forest timber, and the loss of such revenue would deprive the students of Winston County of many essential educational opportunities;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Winston County Board of Education wishes to go on record as being opposed to the passage of said H.R.6011 and hereby requests that the two United States Senators from Alabama and the President of the United States do everything within their power to defeat the above mentioned increase in Wilderness Area.

The above resolution was proposed by Winston County Board of Education and passed unanimously upon motion by Keith Robins and seconded by Marshall Wood.

Done this 11st day of November, 1982.

Superintendent

OFFICE OF

BILLY C. FORD
JUDGE OF PROBATE
Winston County

CLERKS
SANDY [illegible]
CAMILLA WILLIAMS
[illegible]
PENNY FORD

TELEPHONE 489-5219
DOUBLE SPRINGS, ALABAMA 35553

NOVEMBER 29, 1982

SENATOR M. WALLOP
CHAIRMAN, SUB-COMMITTEE OF
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
3110 DIRKSON SENATE OFFICE BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

RE: HR-6011

Dear Sir:

This letter will inform you of my opposition to the proposed HR-6011, pertaining to the Wilderness Area of The Bankhead National Forest. You may or may not be aware of the unemployment rate of this area. Such a bill in my opinion will not help, but would hender in bringing down unemployment. Several of my dear friends are involved in logging timber, sawmills, etc., and this would be a detriment to their proffession. I could go on and on about the different aspects of this bill, but I want bore you with facts and figures.

I would certainly appreciate your consideration in opposing such legislature.

I am,

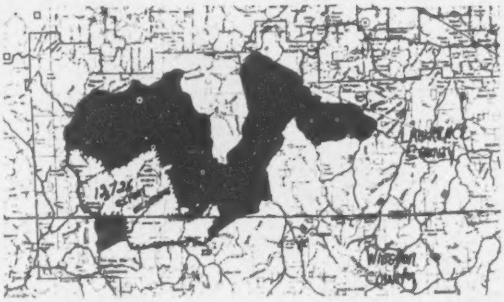
Respectively Yours,
Billy C. Ford
Billy C. Ford, Judge Of Probate Court
Winston County, Alabama

BCF/ckh

NOTICE

Recently, Congressman Ronnie Flippo Introduced A Bill To Add An Additional 30,000 Acres To The Sipsey River Wilderness Area.

A Great Number Of People From Over Alabama And The Nation Have Voiced Their Approval Of This Act. This Is Not Surprising Since You Can Always Find People Willing To Give Away Other People's Benefits. The Sierra Club, Audobon Society, Ala. Conservancy Among Others Are Very Adept At This.



We Believe That If Lawrence County People Are Informed About The Facts And The Majority Still Support This Bill Then This Is Democracy In Action. Toward This End We Want To Publish The Facts In So Far As We Have Been Able To Verify Them.

1. Lawrence Co. Has 89,339 Acres In The National Forest.
2. Out Of The Present Sipsey Wilderness Area Of 12,726 Acres Lawrence Co. Provided 8,086 Acres (Approx.)
3. In The Addition To The Wilderness Lawrence Co. Will Provide Approx. 30,000 Acres For A Total Of 38,086 Acres Out Of Approx. 42,380 Acres.
4. Taxes To Each Co. Is Based On 25% Of The Gross Forest Products Sold. Each Co. Is Guaranteed 75' Per Acre. In 1981 We Received $1.66 Per Acre. If The Harvested Acres Go Down By 30,000 Then Common Sense Tells Us Our Tax Receipts Must Be Lowered.
5. Roads Will Be Closed. That Sunday Afternoon Drive Through The Forest Will Not Be Possible. What Happens To The Old Cemeteries & Churches Within This Area? Remember, No Vehicles Of Any Kind, No Horses, Nothing But Hikers Will Be Permitted. How Many Deer Hunters Want To Kill A Deer And Carry It Five Or Ten Miles To His Truck?
6. The Damage To Timber Will Not Be Cleaned Up. Timber From The 1974 Tornado Is Laying On The Ground In The Sipsey Wilderness Area Today.
7. The Pine Beetle Will Not Be Treated. All Timber Infested By The Southern Pine Beetle Will Eventually Rot Instead Of Being Used.
8. There Is Over 600 Acres Of Privately Owned Land In The Addition To The Sipsey Wilderness Land. If This Land Is Not Used According To The Act's Rules Then It Can Be Condemned And Taken By The Gov. No Trees Can Be Cut On This Land. No Additional Building Can Be Built.
9. Only A Small Percentage Of The People Will Hike Several Miles To See The Wilderness.

When The Present Sipsey River Wilderness Area Was Being Set Aside Supporters Said They Wanted To Be Able To Show Our Children How A True Wilderness looked. Over 12,000 Acres Were Set Aside. Now Some Of These Same Groups Tell Us We Need 30,000 More Acres. How Many Acres Do We Need To Tell How A Wilderness Looks? Will There Be Additional Acres Added Five Or Ten Years From Now?

TORNADO DAMAGE IN 1974
SIPSEY WILDERNESS

RANDOLPH HUNTING ROAD LOCATED IN BANKHEAD CLOSED DUE TO SIPSEY WILDERNESS. THIS ROAD IS IN SIPSEY WILDERNESS

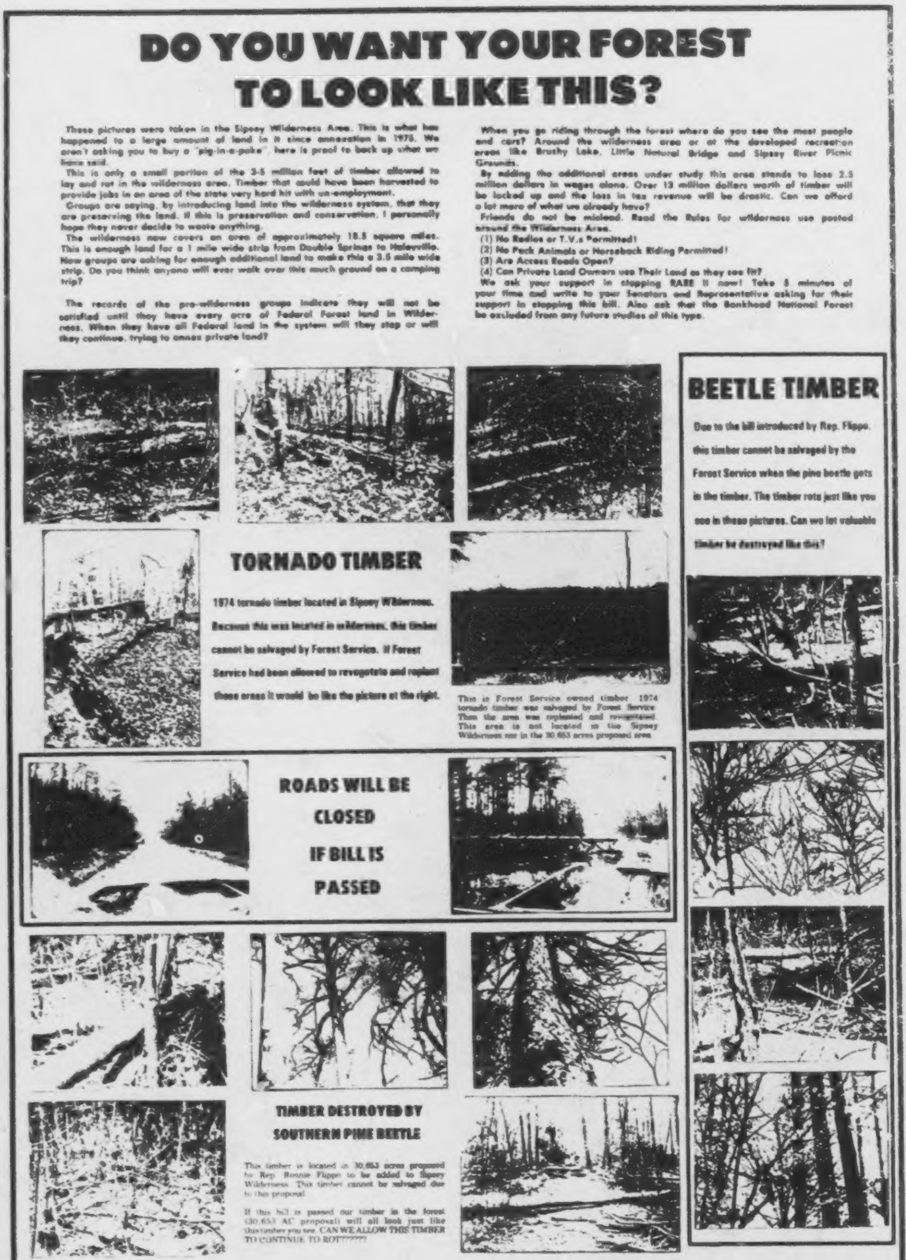
ROADS CLOSED

BEETLE DAMAGE
SIPSEY WILDERNESS

As Farmers And Citizens Of Lawrence County We Dislike The Idea Of Wasting Anything. To Take Thirty Thousand Acres Out Of Production Forever Does Not Make Sense To Us. The Lawrence County Farm Bureau Board Of Directors Are Sponsoring This Ad So That The Citizens Of The County Can Be Informed Of The Facts.

Members Of The Board:

Hershel Spruell
Gene Pickens
Tom Wiley
Jimmy Glenn
John McKay
John Wiley
Hobson Terry
Dempsey Jeffreys
C. B. Barnes
Robert Reid
Dave Martin
J. R. Knouff
Norman Holland
Hugh J. Posey
Sherman Crisler
Bill Lee
Danny Darnell
Merril Sibley
Jerry Sibley
Pete Rutherford
Neal Burch
Tennis Bass



DO YOU WANT YOUR FOREST TO LOOK LIKE THIS?

These pictures were taken in the Sipsey Wilderness Area. This is what has happened to a large amount of land in it since annexation in 1975. We aren't asking you to buy a "pig-in-a-poke", here is proof to back up what we have said.

This is only a small portion of the 3-5 million feet of timber allowed to lay and rot in the wilderness area. Timber that could have been harvested to provide jobs in an area of the state very hard hit with un-employment.

Groups are saying, by introducing land into the wilderness system, that they are preserving the land. If this is preservation and conservation, I personally hope they never decide to waste anything.

The wilderness now covers an area of approximately 18.5 square miles. This is enough land for a 1 mile wide strip from Double Springs to Haleyville. Now groups are asking for enough additional land to make this a 3.5 mile wide strip. Do you think anyone will ever walk over this much ground on a camping trip?

The records of the pro-wilderness groups indicate they will not be satisfied until they have every acre of Federal Forest land in Wilderness. When they have all Federal land in the system will they stop or will they continue, trying to annex private land?

When you go riding through the forest where do you see the most people and cars? Around the wilderness area or at the developed recreation areas like Brushy Lake, Little Natural Bridge and Sipsey River Picnic Grounds.

By adding the additional areas under study this area stands to lose 2.5 million dollars in wages alone. Over 13 million dollars worth of timber will be locked up and the loss in tax revenue will be drastic. Can we afford a lot more of what we already have?

Friends do not be mislead. Read the Rules for wilderness use posted around the Wilderness Area.

(1) No Radios or T.V.s Permitted!
(2) No Pack Animals or Horseback Riding Permitted!
(3) Are Access Roads Open?
(4) Can Private Land Owners use Their Land as they see fit?

We ask your support in stopping RARE II now! Take 5 minutes of your time and write to your Senators and Representative asking for their support in stopping this bill. Also ask that the Bankhead National Forest be excluded from any future studies of this type.

BEETLE TIMBER

Due to the bill introduced by Rep. Flippo, this timber cannot be salvaged by the Forest Service when the pine beetle gets in the timber. The timber rots just like you see in these pictures. Can we let valuable timber be destroyed like this?

TORNADO TIMBER

1974 tornado timber located in Sipsey Wilderness. Because this was located in wilderness, this timber cannot be salvaged by Forest Service. If Forest Service had been allowed to revegetate and replant these areas it would be like the picture at the right.

This is Forest Service owned timber. 1974 tornado timber was salvaged by Forest Service. Then the area was replanted and revegetated. This area is not located in the Sipsey Wilderness nor in the 30,653 acres proposed area.

ROADS WILL BE CLOSED IF BILL IS PASSED

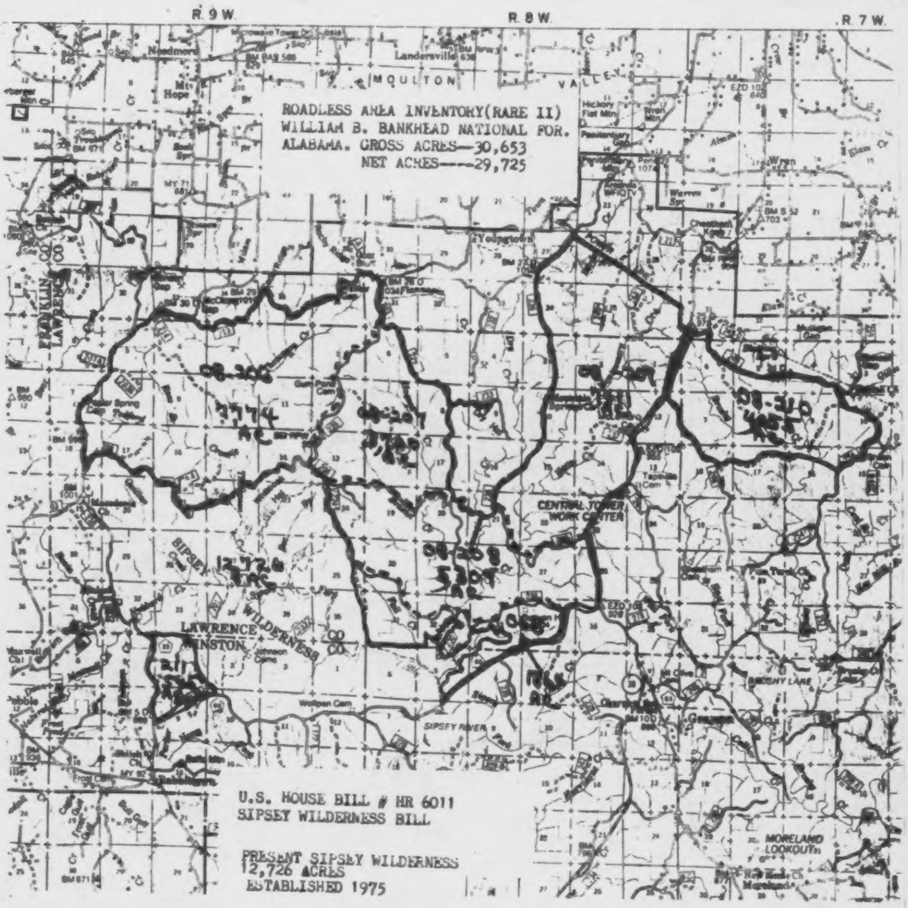
TIMBER DESTROYED BY SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE

This timber is located in 30,653 acres proposed by Rep. Ronnie Flippo to be added to Sipsey Wilderness. This timber cannot be salvaged due to this proposal.

If this bill is passed our timber in the forest (30,653 AC proposal) will all look just like this timber you see. CAN WE ALLOW THIS TIMBER TO CONTINUE TO ROT???????

SPONSORED BY: C.L. Robins, Marshall Frost, Larry Robins

SUPPORTED BY: Johnny P. Blanton, W.E.Bostin, Harold Coon, Waymon Elam, Ronnie Frost, Tommy Frost, Roy Harris, David Newell, Billy Knight, Cladon Knight, Keith Robins, James Teas, Aaron Waldrop, Gary Warren, Bill Ford
]


R. 9 W.
R. 8 W.
R. 7 W.
Needmore
Landersville
MOULTON
VALLEY
Mt Hope
Hickory Flat Mtn
Wren
Elam Cr
Youngtown
FRANKLIN
LAWRENCE
08-206
7774 AC
08-207
3700 AC
08-209
08-210
4055 AC
SIPSEY
12,726 AC
WILDERNESS
08-208
5309 AC
08-211
LAWRENCE
WINSTON
Johnson Cem
Wolfpen Cem
CENTRAL TOWER WORK CENTER
SIPSEY RIVER
BRUSHY LAKE
MORELAND LOOKOUT

ROADLESS AREA INVENTORY(RARE II)
WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOR.
ALABAMA. GROSS ACRES—30,653
NET ACRES----29,725

U.S. HOUSE BILL # HR 6011
SIPSEY WILDERNESS BILL

PRESENT SIPSEY WILDERNESS
12,726 ACRES
ESTABLISHED 1975

NATIONAL FORESTS IN ALABAMA
RARE II STUDY AREAS AND NO'S

TOTAL ACRES NATION WIDE----------62 MILLION
TOTAL ACRES IN THE SE U.S.-------303,220

AREA ID		GROSS ACRES		NET F.S. ACRES	
08-063		686		686	
08-064		5,039		4,876	
08-065		6,616		4,942	
08-066		2,140		1,900	
08-067		2,102		1,713	
08-068	Sipsey addit.	1,864		1,725	
08-206	Thompson Cr.	7,774		7,524	
08-207	Hagood Cr.	3,700		3,700	
08-208	Bordon Cr.	5,309		5,309	
08-209	Montgomery Cr.	7,411		7,061	
08-210	Brushy Fork	4,055	TOTALS B.W.	3,861	TOTALS NET
08-211	Rabbitown Addit.	545	30,653	545	29,725
08-212		2,997		2,686	
08-213		4,237		3,264	
08-214		3,190		2,879	
08-215		7,869		5,929	
08-216		2,350		2,240	

BANKHEAD NF

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Bustin?

STATEMENT OF W. E. BUSTIN, REGISTERED FORESTER, HALEYVILLE, ALA.

Mr. BUSTIN. Senator, I would like to commend you, your group, for listening to us this way. We appreciate the opportunity to come up here.

My name is Bill Bustin. I have worked in the forestry field for a number of years, in fact, about 26 years. Twenty-three of those were with the U.S. Forest Service in four States, one of those States being Alabama, and my job was district ranger on the Bankhead National Forest at the time the 1975 Wilderness Act was passed and also up until 3 years ago on this area.

I dare say there is not a person in this room that knows any more about the topography, the management plans, the types of timber in the area, or any other factor about the Bankhead than I do, and I don't mean to be bragging, but we have made management plans on it for years, and I spent personally 11 years doing just that on these areas they are talking about.

The proponents of this bill mentioned that this is a unique area. There are many more unique areas in Alabama, if not more scenic than this area we are talking about.

Proponents also say this is not commercial forest land; 90 percent of this land we are speaking about is commercial forest land, and the proponents dwell in percentages of land if this is taken out. There are large percentages, surely, that will be left, but this is a large percent to be taken out in any one place anywhere.

In regard to this, I have cruised timber and made management plans, inventory, stocked, helped game counts, planted seedlings, and prescribed management techniques on all lands in question, as we have mentioned. The concept of wilderness is supported by myself and my peers. Our question is just how much should be reserved and where? The present wilderness is very active for this section of the country, for very few of our citizens or visitors use it. The U.S. Forest Service has very ably protected these lands in the past and will continue to do so.

The Federal Government now owns over 50 percent of the land base west of the Rocky Mountains, and millions of acres east of the Mississippi River. Government-owned land provided over 40 percent of America's softwood production. The National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, have been dedicated to the preservation while the U.S. Forest Service by law expressed in the Multiple Use Act of 1960 should continue to manage it under the multiple-use system and it should not be withdrawn for wilderness any more than necessary.

At present, there are excluded zones of management—road zones, stream zones, wild areas, wild and scenic areas, recreation areas, endangered species reservations, and administrative sites that have been reserved for this purpose. Why should we reserve more for 1 percent versus the 99 percent that never use these areas? Environmental groups are largely made up of professional office-type people who overreact to some scenic-type view seen occasionally and thought to be the last remaining remant of its type.

This view is an every day encounter for professional foresters and true conservationists. We, too, want to protect the land and timber but know it was meant to be used as a renewable resource. H.R. 6011 is not good for the people because it did not provide for a meeting of the minds of our people. The arbitrary way in which boundaries were connected and professional land managers were not consulted or their help solicited shows poor planning or political push on the part of the proponents of the bill not in the best interests of the greatest number of our citizens.

Whether we admit it or not, special interest groups are alined on both sides of any issue, as in this case. I wonder what the silent majority would say when they found out that No. 1, tax moneys will be taken away from them for roads and schools; No. 2, roads will be closed where they have been hunting and used for hunting purposes for years? No. 3, private lands will be forever inaccessible. No. 4, jobs will be lost to the timber industry in a severely depressed economy, Alabama being No. 1 in unemployment in the Nation. No 5, our needed lands will be locked up that now produce lumber and paper for the benefit of a few individuals.

Mr. Chairman, I have lived through the 1975 first Sipsey Wilderness addition when it was established, and was hard put to give an explanation then as an employee of the Federal Government after the fact why it was established. I, therefore, respectfully request this bill, H.R. 6011, be allowed to die in committee and release language be recommended to allow all RARE II study areas on the Bankhead to be returned to the multiple-use management principle and be made a part of Senate bill No. 2955 which we support as stated by Chief Beasley of the U.S. Forest Service.

Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Remarkable timing! Mr. Randolph, in your testimony you said if we were to pass this, that that would lay to rest the RARE II issue in Alabama.

Are you, therefore, supporting the Forest Service recommendation that release language be contained in these and that the remaining areas be released for multiple-use benefit?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Senator, let me try to be sure I understand the question first.

As far as release language is concerned and the Senate bill introduced by Senator Denton is concerned, we would be adamantly opposed to that, and of course, I can't speak for the Members of the House, but I think you would find it would create opposition in the House to have, as Mr. Bustin suggests, the Bankhead and other RARE II areas totally released.

Senator WALLOP. I was referring to your testimony.

Mr. RANDOLPH. But if the Senate approves H.R. 6011, a version of it, then again I am just an Alabamian, but I want you to understand we feel that this will resolve the wilderness question in Alabama and subject to the wisdom of our congressional delegation over what type of release language is involved, I don't think we would have any objection to it.

Senator WALLOP. Releasing the remaining further planning areas?

Mr. RANDOLPH. They are small. They are scattered in other portions of the national forest in Alabama. The Cheaha and the Sipsey expansion are the major wilderness proposals for Alabama. They are our last wilderness proposal, so that I again subject to the input of our congressional delegation and sponsors of the two proposals, Congressman Flippo and Nichols, I think it is safe to say that this will dispose of RARE II in Alabama once and for all this year.

Senator **Wallop**. Dr. Borden, your testimony was helpful, but I am questioning one thing. You said that present Forest Service policies are altering that landscape beyond anything that has happened in the past, yet that is pretty much contrary to what Mr. Chestnutt said before you that one of the reasons why it is forested now is because it was replanted from a vastly over-scarred area.

Dr. **Borden**. I think what he is referring to was the fact that after some of the settlers came, of course there was some settlement being placed in the area, and some of the areas of the forest were cleared for some of the farmers on the small tracts where they were moving in, planting plots of ground, and some of those areas, of course, those areas have since been reforested after the settlers were moved out and after those lands were transferred into the National Forest System.

What I am referring to in general is the fact that Forest Service techniques and planning techniques and management techniques after those lands have regenerated have changed appreciably even during that length of time since they have been placed within the National Forest System.

Instead of selecting cutting techniques, instead of abandoning old logging roads and those roads being left to regenerate, the Forest Service now has embarked upon more efficient techniques admittedly where they go in and clearcut 40, 50, or 100 acres at one time. They were clearcutting up to 1,000 acres or more within the forest in one tract, building permanent roads that were left open, permanently established roads. That has appreciably altered the landscape.

Senator **Wallop**. They were doing 1,000 acres?

Dr. **Borden**. At one time according to the district conservation officer in the area; I have forgotten what year it was offhand, but he said that he personally flew over the area, photographed it, and reported the situation to his superiors and to the U.S. Forest Service that they had in fact clearcut acreage in the area of 1,000 acres at one time. Of course, they have limited that now to much reduced acreage, but only after protest.

Senator **Wallop**. Mr. Frost, how much is this wilderness? Would it add to your haulage?

Mr. **Frost**. Sir, they use this here area. They don't cut in one general area all the time. See, this area was kind of worked over, you know, and they took out the defective timber, and now this area is fixing to have to be logged again and if this goes in, there are two big mills there, and if this goes in——

Senator **Wallop**. In Moulton?

Mr. **Frost**. No, sir. One is in the Bankhead Forest and one is in Douglas Springs, Ala. One of the big mills is right in the middle of the Bankhead Forest. If this goes in, they are going to buy the timber. Whether I get it or not, that is very easy to put me out of business. Timber has went since I started 6 years ago from $75 a thousand, the last stumpage I bought was $147 a thousand, and I have got to put my logging in to get it to my mill. There is over $200,000 a mill, and that is just my mill.

I had a folder there I was wanting to show you there. I wish you would get it and look at it. It shows about 21, 20 million feet of timber that has died and rotted in this proposed area, in the Sipsey Wilderness, and them trees is worth very much money.

Senator WALLOP. We will surely have a look at it. I appreciate all of you coming up.

Mr. BUSTIN. Mr. Chairman, may I add one point?

Senator WALLOP. Certainly.

Mr. BUSTIN. The U.S. Forest Service in the Bankhead National Forest has never had a policy of a 1,000-acre clearcuts, nor will it ever. I was there 11 years. At that time there was not any policy concerning those 1,000 acres. There is a 40-acre maximum at this point right now.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, sir. One last panel—Mr. Larry Robins, lumberman, Double Springs, Ala.; Deborah Miller, Red Bay, Ala.; Hershel Spruell, Moulton, Ala.; and Ruth Ann Howell, Haleyville, Ala. There is another one that has been added—Carolyn Ann Carr of the Sierra Club. Mr. Robins?

STATEMENT OF LARRY W. ROBINS, LUMBERMAN, DOUBLE SPRINGS, ALA.

Mr. ROBINS. Thank you, Senator Wallop. I would like to express my thanks and appreciation for your allowing me to testify here today. I know this is a highly controversial issue, that it affects each and every person either directly or indirectly in western Lawrence and Franklin Counties.

I would like to go on record as being opposed to any further expansion of the Sipsey Wilderness as per H.R. 6011. The United States now has over 80 million acres in wilderness. This is more than five times the total commercial timberland available in Alabama.

The lands that are said to be unique have been managed over 50 years by the U.S. Forest Service. These lands are already protected under the 1897 Organic Administration Act, the 1911 Weeks law, the 1960 Multiple Use Act, the 1974 Resource Planning Act, the 1976 National Forest Management Act.

Department regulations such as the following further protect our forests from misuse and other detrimental aspects from logging operations—WCT 6.221, protection of property, protection of cultural resources, protection of habitat of endangered species, stream course protection, and revegetation plan and specifications.

The forests are now managed so as to provide the most good for the greatest number of people. We ask that they continue to be managed in this manner.

The national forests as they are now managed can be used by everyone, including the environmentalists and the backpackers as they see fit. Why should the U.S. Government pay private individuals to plant pine trees to help meet wood productive needs in the Nation and then lock up 30,000 more acres of prime commercial timberlands at the same time?

As a third generation lumberman and logger, my family and I have watched the Bankhead produce lumber and logs for over 50 years. We have gone out and helped fight forest fires. We replant pine seedlings and do everything we can to try to preserve a way of life for myself and the generations to follow me. The forest is a way of life for myself and others in northwest Alabama.

We ask that you help stop such wasteful practices as are happening under the RARE II expansion. I would also like to ask that any legislation that follows, that it have some kind of release language written into it to release this. In 1975 when the first wilderness was added the proponents of the wilderness said give us this 12,000. Don't fight us. That will be enough. Seven years later they are back. They are asking for 30,000 more acres, and some of them have already made a public comment that by the year 2000 they would have the entire Bankhead Forest under wilderness management.

We can't live with that in the western counties. Over 400 jobs depend on the forest as a way of life. The U.S. Government now controls more public land than any other free nation in the world. The only other government in the world that controls more public land than the United States is the Soviet Union.

The only thing that we ask out of this is that these forests be managed for the people, all the people, not any one select group, not my group, not the conservationists, not any one group. We want it under the Multiple Use Act. It will do the most good for the most number of people.

The studies under RARE II show that there will not be an increase in tourism. There will be a direct inverse, I mean the amount of tourism is indirectly proportional to the amount of wilderness you have in an area. As the amount of wilderness goes up, your tourism goes down, mainly because of inaccessibility to the areas. The tourists that come to the Bankhead Forest now use the developed recreational sites such as Bushy Lake, Little Natural Bridge, the Sipsey River picnic grounds, and the recreational areas, places where they can go and take their family. That is where the people come to visit, not to the wilderness, and if it is locked up, these people are deprived of the areas they want to see, and people such as myself, since I have broken my leg—Big Ranch area, it contains the largest poplar tree in the State of Alabama—is inaccessible to me now.

I thank you.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you very much, Mr. Robins.

Ms. Miller?

STATEMENT OF DEBORAH MILLER, RED BAY, ALA.

Ms. **Miller**. I thank you for the opportunity to testify. I am representing the concerned citizens of north Alabama. I am from Red Bay, Ala.

At this time I would like to challenge you to consider the following issues concerning the Alabama wilderness bill, H.R. 6011.

No. 1, why should proponents of this bill who live 60 to 100 miles from the area be allowed to dictate the needs of local citizens without their knowledge?

No. 2, should citizens be allowed to propose legislation that will not have any economic effect on themselves but at the expense of those who will be severely affected?

No. 3, should we allow large blocks of commercial forests that is already protected to be locked up for noncommercial use when this renewable resource is vitally important to an already depressed economy? And as several of us have stated, Alabama has one of the highest unemployment rates in the Nation.

No. 4, why should citizens of the upper crust and ranks of the wealthy, the highly educated, the influential, and special interest-type groups, be able to come in and make their demands and wishes become law? This in turn suppresses the blue collar worker, depresses the economy, and takes away needed jobs. I will ask you, sir, should we allow these radical environmentalists to use Bankhead National Forest as a playground for their whims and misconceptions while there are those people who are without jobs?

Prior to 1975 these same groups asked for over 12,000 acres to be put into wilderness in the Bankhead National Forest. They told the U.S. Forest Service about this addition in this manner, and I quote, "This is all we want. If you do not oppose this addition, we will not ask that any more wilderness be added in the Bankhead National Forest."

Now today they are wanting more than 30,000 acres to be added. Recently it has been stated by the proponents of this bill that by the year 2000 that the entire Bankhead National Forest will be set aside as reserved national wilderness if it is left up to them.

I ask you, Senator Wallop, and fellow committee members, just when is enough enough?

Thank you.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you very much, Ms. Miller.

Mr. Spruell.

STATEMENT OF HERSHEL SPRUELL, MOULTON, ALA.

Mr. **Spruell**. I would like to thank the Senator for allowing us to be here today.

I am Hershel Spruell. I farm near Mount Hope, Ala. I have been elected by the 3,295 Farm Bureau members of Lawrence County to represent them as their president, and by the elected delegates of the six northwestern counties which comprise district 1 as their representative on the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation Board of Directors. The Alabama Farm Bureau Federation is a membership organization of 250,000 members.

I am here in Washington today because my friends and neighbors wanted to make certain that this Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water is informed about the nature of the land, the natural and economic resources, and their concerns over this proposed Alabama wilderness.

I have lived at the edge of the National Forest all my life. I watched the U.S. Forest Service plant trees, create game management areas, supervise tree harvests, create facilities, and access roads so that people of all interests and of all ages could have access to and benefit from the forest.

A number of years ago large tracts of timber in the forest were cut and there were few deer and no turkey, and in many areas the forest was so dense and undergrowth so heavy that there was no game and people could not visit. A system of management which plans and provides for everyone's use has changed all that. People now enjoy the forest and timber-related industry has developed in and around the forest. Forest fires are fewer and smaller. A recent pine bark beetle infestation was controlled and did not reach epizootic proportions. Private and public forest lands were selectively harvested and we were fortunate that beetles from the wilderness did not explode into neighboring private lands. Today the forest is expertly managed and is a better place for all citizens because of it.

My friends and neighbors oppose any legislation such as House bill 6011 which would designate a significant portion of Lawrence County wilderness. Our opposition is based on the fear that the area would revert to the condition which many of us remember, an area prone to fire and disease, bereft of game and inaccessible to all but the most dedicated humans.

Mr. Chairman, many of these fears are supported by facts. A tornado ripped the area in 1974, felling thousands of trees and destroying over 5 million board feet of valuable timber in the wilderness. It still lies tangled on the forest floor covered with briars and vines, wasted. Not only is the economic utility of this timber lost, but the danger of uncontrollable fire is increased.

The proposed wilderness contains 11,215 acres of planted pine from 10 to 20 years of age. These plantations occur in every section of the forest. Their potential value to the economy of our area will be lost forever.

However bad this may be for the severely depressed economy of the region, I feel that it speaks more strongly to another point, that point being the covetousness of the proponents for this wilderness. I have heard them say that they viewed planted pine plantations as biological deserts. Mr. Chairman, over one-third of the proposed area is a biological desert to these people by their own definition.

Perhaps it is because I am a farmer and have worked the land all of my life that I have formed a somewhat different opinion of the relative value of land as a natural resource. The standing pines in the forest are the same to me as corn or wheat. They were planted and tended as a crop. In current dollars, the investment in site preparation, plant material, and labor would cover over $1½ million. This does not include the maintenance and tending of the crop. As a farmer, this bothers me. I cannot afford to plant a crop only to abandon it at harvest.

The land upon which present wilderness is located is rugged and steep. As you move east into the 29,000 acres proposed for wilderness, the slopes become gentler, the soils deeper and more fertile. The land is ideally suited for timber production and in many cases farming. As a farmer, it bothers me that we would remove this potential resource from production forever.

I won't say that the view of those of us who work the land and tend the livestock is more privileged or contains better insight than that of those who propose to make this 29,000 acres into wilderness. I believe that we could support this if that was shown that it was unique.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to express these views of my friends and neighbors, the people who will be most directly affected by the decisions that this committee will make.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Spruell follows:]

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

THE HONORABLE MALCOLM WALLOP, CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NOVEMBER 30, 1982

BY

HERSHEL SPRUELL

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In my younger days large tracts of timber in the forest were cut and there were very few deer and no turkey. In many areas the forest was so dense and undergrowth so heavy that there was no game and people could not visit. A system of management which plans and provides for everyone's use has changed all of that. People now enjoy the forest and timber-related industry has developed in and around the forest. Forest fires are fewer and smaller. A recent pine bark beetle infestation was controlled and did not reach epizootic proportions. Private and public forest lands were selectively harvested and we were fortunate that beetles from the wilderness did not explode into neighboring private lands. Today, the forest is expertly managed and is a better place for all citizens because of it.

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Mr. Chairman, many of these fears are supported by facts: A tornado ripped the area in 1974, felling thousands of trees and destroying over five million board feet of valuable timber in the wilderness. It still lies tangled on the forest floor covered with briars and vines, wasted. Not only is the economic utility of this timber lost, but the danger of uncontrollable fire is increased.

The proposed wilderness contains 11,215 acres of planted pine from ten to twenty years of age. These plantations occur in every section of the forest. Their potential value to the economy of our area will be lost forever. However bad this may be for the severely depressed economy of the region, I feel that it speaks more strongly to another point; that point being the covetousness of the proponents for this wilderness. I have heard them say that they view planted pine plantations as biological deserts. Mr. Chairman, over one-third of the proposed area is a biological desert to these people by their own definition.

Perhaps it is because I am a farmer and have worked the land all of my life that I have formed a somewhat different opinion of the relative value of land as a natural resource. The standing pines in the forest are the same to me as corn or wheat. They were planted and tended as a crop. In current dollars, the investment in site preparation, plant material and labor would cost over one and one-half million dollars. This does not include the maintenance and tending of the crop. As a farmer this bothers me. I cannot afford to plant a crop only to abandon it at harvest.

The land upon which present wilderness is located is rugged and steep. As you move east into the 29,000 acres proposed for wilderness, the slopes become gentler, the soils deeper and more fertile. The land is ideally suited for timber production and in many cases farming. As a farmer, it bothers me that we would remove this potential resource from production forever.

I won't say that the view of those of us who work the land and tend the livestock is more privileged or contains better insight than that of those who propose to make this 29,000 acres into wilderness. I believe that if it could be shown that we were dealing with a unique or threatened ecosystem, we would join the proponents for wilderness. To my knowledge, these conditions have not been shown to exist in the proposed 29,000 acres and as I have stated earlier, multiple use has worked to the benefit of many more people. We contend that the education of children, the esthetic enjoyment of nature and the economic needs of people can be better served through skillful management than through willful neglect.

In the interest of compromise, I have consulted with farmers and other individuals in the eastern part of the state who feel that the addition of acres of rugged mountain top in the Talladega forest (designated Cheaha) would be beneficial. The tract does not contain inholders, the soils are thin and the standing timber is stunted and essentially useless for commercial purposes. Natural open spaces provide a suitable environment for deer and other game. In short, this area seems to have been properly researched as a potential wilderness.

However, I am concerned that neither the people of East Alabama nor the people of my region were invited to express their views of the proposal at some location which was accessible to them. I have seen many expressions by the proponents of these wilderness designations in the press and suppose that this committee has received many supporting letters. I am afraid that the voters who oppose this are not the type of people who take pen in hand and write to congressional committees. They are the people who work the land, the mills and the systems which produce raw materials which provide the basis for this society's wealth. They are seldom vocal and most often rely on the good judgement of their government to do what is right.

At this point in time, Mr. Chairman, with the Congress involved in the problem of resolving huge budget deficits, dealing with the national defense, and struggling with the deepest depression we have known in agriculture in 50 years, I would propose that this committee not report any bill to the U. S. Senate. Allow the local people affected by this legislation time to speak and if the committee must offer a bill at this time, consider only that portion in the Talladega forest which has been more adequately researched.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much.
Ms. Howell?

STATEMENT OF RUTH ANN HOWELL, VICE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY, FULLCO LUMBER CO., INC., HALEYVILLE, ALA.

Ms. HOWELL. Mr. Chairman, subcommittee members, I want to thank you for letting me testify on this subcommittee today.

I am Ruth Ann Howell from Haleyville, Ala., and I represent many lumber companies and logging people and concerned citizens back home that oppose this legislation but could not attend the hearing today because of the cost and the time element.

There is much opposition and strong sentiment against adding 31,000 more acres to the present 12,725 wilderness acreage. Those who understand the true economic and professional impacts oppose this vehemently. All walks of life and occupations, people from all occupations, they oppose this. You could walk through the streets of Double Springs or Arlee or Huntsville and just ask nearly at random anybody there and say how do you feel about the Sipsey Wilderness addition, and the majority of the people would be against it.

Wilderness designation takes away all rights of entry and use except for study, walk-through, and hunting. Many roads that are now presently a part of this system would be closed down and gates would be put up. Preservation in a natural state without management has its place for a limited amount of land, but it is not in the best interests of citizens when undue hardships are caused by the proposed 31,000-acre addition.

Indiscriminate clear-cuts of timber will not be allowed under any circumstances. The U.S. Forest Service regulations prohibit this. Management plans call for regulated cuts and protection of streams, roads, scenic beauty, wild flowers, endangered species of plant life and animal life. Those who have not recognized this are uninformed.

Wilderness lockup will cause the taxpayer many thousands of dollars. Along with a loss of county tax moneys, the total impact, there is a cost that is seldom recognized. This is loss of revenue income and cost of administration from a nonproducing investment.

This 31,000 acres represents a land value of over $9,300,000, and timber value of another $12,400,000 dollars minimum, not being used except for visual resources and study value. Studies show that over 90 percent of wilderness use comes from the local State area and not long-distance travelers and tourism will not be significantly increased as the proponents claim. Therefore, motels and gasoline sales in the local area will hardly know it exists.

Proponents of the Sipsey Wilderness addition claim that 65 percent of the forest is covered in hardwood which would have to be clear-cut before loggers could get to the pine trees. Also they claim that the Sipsey additional area is not suitable for pine timbering. These figures show ignorance and are false.

The proponents also claim that all facts favor the Sipsey Wilderness addition. This statement is also false, and those who work in the area know the facts, not those ivory towers who see it as they would want to. Nationwide there is now over 80 million acres of timberland locked up. Where do we go from here? This country simply cannot afford millions of acres locked up for less than 1 percent of the people to enjoy at the expense of 99 percent.

The bottom line as I see it is this. Wilderness lockup means industry and people lockout for most of the people.

I thank you for letting me come here today.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Howell follows:]

FULLCO LUMBER COMPANY, INC.
PENTA & OSMOSE PRESSURE TREATED WOOD

The controversial plan to enlarge the present 12,725 acre Sipsey Wilderness in the Bankhead National Forest by 31,000 acres has brought severe protest by many local timbering interests and many other citizens who know the real economic and professional impacts.

Wilderness designation takes away all rights of entry and use except for study, walk through and hunting. Preservation in a natural state without management has its place for a limited amount of land. It is not in the best interest of citizens when undue hardships are encountered as the proposed 31,000 acre addition.

Over 90% of the proposed addition is commercial forest lands dedicated by Federal law to be used for the multiple uses, not one use only. This was clearly stated in the 1960 Multiple Use Act and many other laws passed before and after this act by the U. S. Congress. The National Forest is a renewable resource that must be protected, but used when it matures.

Under no circumstances will wanton clear-cuts of timbers be allowed. U. S. Forest Service regulations prohibit this. Management plans call for regulated cuts and protection of streams, roadways, scenic beauty, wildflowers, endangered species of flora (plant life) and fauna (animal life). Those who have not recognized this are not informed.

CONTINUED.......

DAVID HOWELL PRES & TREAS
R A HOWELL VICE PRES & SEC'Y | PO BOX 617 | HALEYVILLE ALABAMA 35565 | PHONE (205) 486 2201 or 486 2202

Wilderness lock up will cost the tax payer many thousands of dollars. Along with loss of county tax monies and total impact there is a cost seldom recognized. This is loss of revenue income and cost of administration from a non-producing investment. This 31,000 acres represents a land value of over $9,300,000 and timber value of another $12,400,000 minimum not being used except for its visual resource and study value.

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The proponents also claim that all facts favor Sipsey Wilderness. This statement is also false. Those who work in the area know the facts, not those "Ivory Towerists" who see it as they would like too.

The Sipsey Wilderness Bill is at least controversial. It will remain so! When the 1975 Wilderness was established Conservationists stated "this is all we want". Now they are back for more than 31,000 acres additional. Nationwide, there is now over 80,000,000 acres of timberlands locked up. Where will it stop?

This country simply cannot afford millions of acres locked up for less than 1% of the people to enjoy at the expense of 99%.

Ruth Ann Howell
P. O. Box 617
Haleyville, Alabama 35565

Fullco Lumber Company, Inc.
Vice President and Secretary

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Ms. Howell.

Ms. Carr?

STATEMENT OF CAROLYN ANN CARR, CHATTAHOOCHEE CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB

Ms. CARR. I am glad you are letting us radical environmentalists get in the last word here.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen, I am Carolyn Ann Carr from Auburn, Ala. I am here today representing both myself as an individual and the thousands of members of the Chattahoochee Chapter of the Sierra Club which encompasses the States of Alabama and Georgia.

As I am certain you know, the Sierra Club has a longstanding interest in wilderness issues. Not only have we lobbied for establishment of many individual wilderness areas, but previously we worked many years for the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. Since the two Alabama wilderness proposals we are concerned with today are within National Forests, I might even point out that back in 1905 the Sierra Club lobbied very strongly for the establishment of the U.S. Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture.

I cannot claim quite such a long history of wilderness involvement, but I have worked in support of many wilderness designations, including the Sipsey Wilderness in Bankhead National Forest. That was Alabama's first and only wilderness.

All this activity notwithstanding, as the descendent of settlers who came to east Alabama in the 1830's when the lands of the Creek Indian Cession were opened, it is especially meaningful to me today to be here today in support of the establishment of the Cheaha Wilderness in the Talladega National Forest.

There are many reasons why the Sierra Club believes the southern slopes of Mount Cheaha should be set aside as a wilderness.

First, it qualifies as wilderness. Most, if not all, of the 7,000 acres at Cheaha is in an undisturbed condition. This is not too surprising since the timber site index at Cheaha is the lowest of any National Forest land in Alabama, and the trees are not very attractive from a commercial point of view.

As late as 1913, the famous botanist Dr. Roland Harper said, "At least 90 percent of the Blue Ridge region [of Alabama] has never been cleared, the ground being too steep and rocky."

Second, this is a popular recreation area. Cheaha State Park takes in the top of the mountain which at elevation 2,407 is the highest point in Alabama. Primitive recreation in the proposed wilderness would be an excellent complement to the developed areas of the state park. Ever since the Boy Scouts built the Odum Trail at Cheaha in 1961 it has been the most popular hiking trail in Alabama.

Also it is the nearest mountainous area to all of south Alabama and west Florida. I point this out because the draft regional forestry management plan for the southern region, region 8 of the Forest Service, states that in the southeast we are short of places for wilderness recreation in mountainous areas. At present we already have a heavy demand for mountain wilderness recreation, and the problem is projected to become more acute in the coming years.

Third, we believe that the problem of the location of the Cheaha portion of the Talladega Scenic Drive has now been resolved. The Alabama Highway Department in its own study agrees that it would be cheaper to build the road along the general alinement of the existing Skyway Motorway than to place it on the ridge tops. We have long felt this lower route is the most economically and geologically sound location.

A fourth reason we should establish a Cheaha Wilderness is the area is simply so lovely and we have so little land in the east still in a wilderness state. It is an incredibly beautiful vista walking off Cheaha down Talladega Mountain and then Cedar Mountain. It is one of the truly great viewpoints in Alabama, although evolution has no doubt had a detrimental effect.

I would again quote Dr. Harper. "On a clear day one can see in either direction as far as the curvature of the earth will allow. The view from Cheaha must embrace at least 10,000 square miles," and though the area set aside may seem small by western standards, anyone who has ever bushwhacked up the head of Horse Creek or Cave Creek can tell you, you may be only a few miles from a road, but you can't tell it.

In closing, the Sierra Club is pleased to note that the Forest Service has no objection to the proposed wilderness, and in RARE II it received the highest wilderness suitability rating in Alabama.

The Club wishes to express its appreciation to Congressman Nichols and Congressman Flippo for their support of H.R. 6011. I am especially grateful to my Congressman, Mr. Bill Nichols, for his efforts on behalf of the Cheaha Wilderness. We know how many hours he and members of his staff put into trying to resolve some of the thorny issues. We also appreciate Senator Denton's and Senator Heflin's support for Cheaha, and of course, we hope to bring them around to our point of view on Sipsey.

We urge your favorable action on both of these wilderness proposals.

I would like to thank you, sir, and the entire committee for allowing me to appear before you this morning.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Ms. Carr. I would say this, that wilderness triggers many of the same emotions in Alabama that it does in Wyoming.

It doesn't come as a surprise because there is deeply held feeling on both sides of the issue, and I want to thank you all for your perspectives on it. I appreciate it very much.

Mr. ROBINS. We are not in opposition to Senate bill 2955 as presented by Senator Denton, the Cheaha bill. We are not against that.

Senator WALLOP. I understand that. We will start with Senator Dixon. As announced earlier, we would take Members as they showed up, and we want to welcome you here this morning.

Senator DIXON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and congratulations to you on your great reelection victory.

STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN J. DIXON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Senator DIXON. I am delighted to be here today, and I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for scheduling a hearing on S. 2157. The Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor is an important and innovative project for my own State of Illinois and for the Nation. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this bill along with my friend and colleague from our State, Senator Chuck Percy.

We will be hearing from several representatives of a network of people who have been actively involved in the planning of this I&M Canal National Heritage Corridor for quite some time, so I would like to focus for a few moments on the economic importance of this project to an area that has endured the worst of this recession.

Mr. Chairman, the I&M Canal spans a four-county area in northern Illinois whose average unemployment rate is 12.95 percent. Individually those counties are La Salle at 15.7 percent, Grundy at 11.6 percent, Will at 12.8 percent, and Cook at 11.7 percent. The city of Joliet has had continued unemployment around 20 percent, Mr. Chairman, for many, many months.

It has been estimated that, like the National Historic Park in Lowell, Mass., the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor would have an extremely beneficial impact on the economy of this area. As you probably know, Lowell once had one of the highest unemployment rates in this country. In the late sixties a revitalization plan focusing on the city's historic past, its textile mills, and the fact that it is known as the birthplace of the industrial revolution, was launched. It, like the I&M National Heritage Corridor, focused on a system of canals.

In 1978, the Lowell National Heritage Park was created to further interpret Lowell's cultural heritage. Much renovation has since taken place, and the city has turned around, now attracting new businesses such as Wang Laboratories and many high tech industries. It has meant the creation of 10 thousand jobs, Mr. Chairman, in an area that was destitute. Tourism is proving to be a growing source of income and vitality to the city of Lowell because of the effort that has been put forth to establish its national historic importance.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor can do the same thing for the beleaguered State of Illinois. We currently have an unemployment rate statewide at 12.3 percent, the third highest among the Nation's 10 largest States.

The project has certainly commanded a great deal of grassroots support as well as the cooperation of the private business community, recreational and historical interests, State and local government. You will hear more from those who will be testifying as to specific contributions that have been made or can be expected.

The I&M Canal National Heritage Corridor will represent the on-going history of an important region. It will incorporate historical aspects with the current industrial climate of the area, and this in conjunction with the natural beauty of the canal and the surrounding areas will provide an attraction for new businesses, tourism, and recreational interests. Image and quality of life are among major considerations for industry staying in an area or moving into a locality.

National recognition is important to the project not only for funding which is small, but for the prominence that a national designation can bring to an area. The project appeals to the broadest variety of interests and will have a significant impact on an area that could really use a boost.

I urge my colleagues to report favorably on S. 2157 to establish the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, and Mr. Chairman, I greatly appreciate the privilege of presenting this statement to you and your distinguished committee, and I am delighted to have here and to present to you my distinguished senior colleague, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate, Senator Chuck Percy of Illinois.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES H. PERCY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Senator PERCY. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to be with you this morning, and I am very pleased indeed that the subcommittee has scheduled this hearing today, and I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear with you, to be joined by my distinguished colleagues, Senator Dixon, Congressman O'Brien who has arrived, and I believe Congressman Corcoran that will be coming in—a very distinguished group of Illinois leaders who are here today.

The Illinois and Michigan National Heritage Corridor I can simply report to you has enthusiastic support all over the State of Illinois for a number of reasons, and in bordering states as well.

The Illinois General Assembly unanimously passed the resolution in support of the legislation that I introduced in the Senate on March 2, which is cosponsored by Senator Dixon, and the governor has pledged $13 million over 10 years toward the project. Major industries in the corridor, including Amoco Chemical, Caterpillar, International Harvester, and Inland Steel, have formed the Upper Illinois Valley Association to promote the project.

Three local forest preserve districts have committed approximately $3 million over the next 3 to 5 years for trail improvement and land acquisition, and hundreds of local residents have formed an advocacy group, the Friends of the I&M Canal.

According to an Illinois Bell Telephone Co. study, the Heritage Corridor could generate 700 jobs in communities surrounding the Canal. The corridor will be the first nationally designated recreational area in Illinois. Mr. Chairman, it is just almost unbelievable that with nearly 80 million acres of the National Park System, total National Park System, there are only 12 acres on one site in Illinois, and that is the Lincoln home in Springfield. That's all that Illinois has in National Parks, so that you can imagine why we are enthusiastic now, but the reason there is such enthusiasm on the part of the administration for this is that it is a low-cost project. It does not require land acquisition by the Federal Government at all. The land is there, and as I say, all of these groups in the State are cooperating.

What we simply want is, you might say, the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval. We want available the kind of technology and services that the National Park Service can so uniquely offer, but more than a century old and nearly 100 miles long from Chicago to La Salle, the I&M Canal linked the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thus established Chicago as the center of commerce in the Midwest. Since being replaced by another waterway, the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, I&M Canal enthusiasts have urged that it be used not as a transportation corridor, but rather as a recreational resource.

Citizens from communities surrounding the canal have volunteered their time and energy to restore the canal, and the Illinois Department of Conservation has developed portions of the canal as a state park.

At my request, the last Congress directed the Interior Department to study the historic recreational and natural resources of the Canal Corridor. In response to this request, the National Park Service issued a report last year that called for the development of a recreational trail to link the historic and natural sites. After meeting with me and my colleagues concerning the report, Interior Secretary Watt expressed his support for the proposal and termed it important, daring, and precedent-setting.

After consulting with local business, environmental and governmental interests, I introduced legislation as I indicated on March 2 of this year that incorporated the recommendations of the Park Service report. My colleague, Alan Dixon, cosponsored the legislation, and our House colleague, Tom Corcoran, introduced companion legislation that has been cosponsored by Representatives Fary, Martin, Porter, and Annunzio.

S. 2157 will establish a commission to market and promote the resources of the Corridor as well as assist local land managing agencies, particularly park districts, forest preserves and the State, in carrying out the recommendations of the Park Service. Under the legislation no land or property would be acquired by the Federal Government nor would Federal environmental standards be altered.

Since the introduction of our legislation earlier this year, Secretary Watt, the Grundy County Industrial Development Corporation, and others have made suggestions to improve the bill, and when we introduced the bill I said at the time we are putting it in now subject to the fact that we hope that every interested group will take a look at it and see what can be done to improve it, but we had to get started on it.

Excellent suggestions have been made, and Representative George O'Brien has introduced legislation that incorporates many of these recommendations. I look forward to hearing from the various groups who have suggested refinements in the bill and I would anticipate amending my legislation as I indicated at the outset, Mr. Chairman, to reflect these changes at some point in the legislative process. This can be accomplished, and Congressman O'Brien will certainly comment on some of these changes.

This legislative effort has been marked by total cooperation between the various interested parties, and I aim to continue this cooperative effort.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I would like to advise the Committee of my strong support for this initiative. I hope that we can work with you for the bill's enactment. This is an innovative concept that is waiting to be implemented.

[The prepared statement of Senator Percy follows:]

Senator Charles H. Percy

Testimony before the
Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water

November 30, 1982

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am delighted that the Subcommittee has scheduled this hearing today, and am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before you, and to be joined by my colleagues, Senator Dixon, Congressmen Corcoran and O'Brien and distinguished Illinois citizens.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor has enthusiastic support in Illinois. The Illinois General Assembly unanimously passed a resolution in support of the legislation I introduced in the Senate on March 2nd, cosponsored by Senator Dixon. The Governor has pledged $13 million over ten years toward the project. Major industries in the corridor, including Amoco Chemical, Caterpillar, International Harvester and Inland Steel, have formed the Upper Illinois Valley Association to promote the project. Three local forest preserve districts have committed approximately $3 million over the next three to five years for trail improvement and land acquisition. And, hundreds of local residents have formed an advocacy group, the Friends of the I & M Canal.

According to an Illinois Bell Telephone Company study, the heritage corridor could generate seven hundred jobs in communities surrounding the canal. The corridor would be the first nationally designated recreational area in Illinois. Presently, of the nearly 80 million acres in the National Park System, only one 12-acre site -- the Lincoln Home in Springfield -- is in Illinois.

More than a century old and nearly 100 miles long from Chicago to LaSalle, the I & M Canal linked the Illinois River with Lake Michigan and thus established Chicago as the center of commerce in the Midwest. Since being replaced by another waterway, the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, I & M Canal enthusiasts have urged that it be used not as a transportation corridor, but rather as a recreational resource. Citizens from communities surrounding the canal have volunteered their time and energy to restore the canal, and the Illinois Department of Conservation has developed portions of the canal as a state park.

At my request, the last Congress directed the Interior Department to study the historic, recreational and natural resources of the canal corridor. In response to this request, the National Park Service issued a report last year that called for the development of a recreational trail to link the historic and natural sites. After meeting with me and my colleagues concerning the report, Interior Secretary Watt expressed his support for the proposal and termed it important, daring and precedent-setting.

After consulting with local business, environmental and governmental interests, I introduced legislation on March 2nd of this year that incorporated the recommendations of the Park Service report. My colleague, Alan Dixon, co-sponsored the legislation and our House colleague, Tom Corcoran, introduced companion legislation that has been co-sponsored by Representatives Fary, Martin, Porter and Annunzio.

S2157, would establish a commission to market and promote the resources of the corridor, as well as assist local land managing agencies -- particularly park districts, forest preserves and the state -- in carrying out the recommendations of the Park Service. Under the legislation, no land or property would be acquired by the federal government, nor would federal environmental standards be altered.

Since the introduction of our legislation earlier this year, Secretary Watt, the Grundy County Industrial Development Corporation and others have made suggestions to improve the bill. And, Representative George O'Brien has introduced legislation that incorporates many of those recommendations. I look forward to hearing from the various groups who have suggested refinements in the bill and I would anticipate amending my legislation, Mr. Chairman, to reflect these changes at some point in the legislative process. This legislative effort has been marked by cooperation between the various interested parties and I aim to continue this cooperative effort.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I would like to advise the Committee of my strong support for this initiative. I hope that we can work with you toward the bill's enactment. This is an innovative concept that's waiting to be implemented.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you. I appreciate your coming here this morning, Congressman O'Brien and Congressman Corcoran.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Mr. O'BRIEN. It is an honor and pleasure to appear here before you. I have a copy of my statement and I would like to touch lightly on it for a few minutes.

Senator Percy and Tom Corcoran and myself appreciate the privilege to appear before you to express our support for this Heritage Corridor.

As Senator Percy suggested, it may well be that the growth of the city of Chicago could be traced to the decision to build the I&M Canal. It was designed in the forties to link the two great water transportation systems, the St. Lawrence toward the Northeast, and the Mississippi River to the Southwest, and the dual aim of the legislation in our view is to provide a framework for enhancing the cultural and natural resources, and at the same time make it more attractive for economic development.

We seek no substantial outlay of Federal funds. No additional land need be acquired, and the mix of State, local, and private funds will allow the development over a period of years of the Corridor projects that were identified in the National Park Service concept plan. Others will testify I suppose as to all the details of that plan and the provision for carrying it out.

Let me for my part express my support for the principles in the bill introduced by Senator Percy and Senator Dixon, S. 2157, and for its identical counterpart in the House, H.R. 5665, proposed by my colleague Tom Corcoran, and let me at the same time point out a few of the differences between those bills and that which I introduced, H.R. 7278.

At the time the bills of Senators Percy and Dixon and Congressman Corcoran were introduced on March 2, there were some concerns expressed by existing industries. My bill reflects changes agreed upon during a series of meetings last summer that brought together the principal environmental backers of this legislation with the representatives of the Corridor industries.

Like earlier measures, my bill would set up a Federal commission to administer the Corridor and work for the implementation of special goals. The most important changes in my view are these— my bill would tighten up section 7 restrictions on the Commission to make sure it could not establish or modify regulatory authority dealing with land use regulations, environmental quality, pipeline or utility crossings.

Second, it would reserve already heavily industrialized areas in Grundy and Will Counties identified on page 8 of H.R. 7278 for continued industrial development.

It would allow each of the four counties along the canal to be represented on the Commission, and it would provide for the release to the State of Illinois all remaining rights which the Federal Government holds to the I&M Canal.

I might also add that included in H.R. 7278 are some of the changes suggested by the Department of the Interior. One which we have included relates to the cap on the Commission's expenses. The Department would say 150,000. My bill says 250,000 annually. The Department also provided for a commission staff under usual civil service rules, and I felt that was a good suggestion. The Department also made other suggestions, and I don't propose to express an opinion on the merits of them. We just didn't have time to deal with all of them, and we picked off the top what we thought were the most important.

Again let me thank you, Mr. Chairman, for setting aside time in your schedule for this hearing and to assure you of the strong public support in Illinois and indeed of the entire Illinois delegation.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. O'Brien follows:]

STATEMENT OF GEORGE M. O'BRIEN, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS, BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1982.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY YOU HAVE GIVEN US IN THE ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO EXPRESS OUR SUPPORT FOR THE CREATION OF AN ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.

THE CORRIDOR AREA WAS TRAVERSED BY THE EARLY FRENCH EXPLORERS. THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL WAS BUILT IN THE 1840'S, LINKING THE TWO GREAT WATER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS OF NORTH AMERICA -- THE GREAT LAKES -- ST. LAWRENCE TOWARD THE NORTHEAST AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO THE SOUTHWEST. THE GROWTH OF CHICAGO FROM A TINY FRONTIER POST TO ONE OF THE GREAT CITIES OF THE WORLD MAY BE TRACED TO THE DECISION TO BUILD THE I & M CANAL.

THE DUAL AIM OF THE LEGISLATION BEFORE YOU IS TO PROVIDE THE FRAMEWORK FOR ENHANCING THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF THIS HISTORIC CORRIDOR WHILE AT THE SAME TIME MAKING IT MORE ATTRACTIVE FOR FURTHER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

WE ARE NOT SEEKING A SUBSTANTIAL OUTLAY OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO ADVANCE THIS PURPOSE. NO ADDITIONAL LANDS NEED TO BE REQUIRED. A MIX OF STATE, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE FUNDS WILL ALLOW FOR THE DEVELOPMENT, OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS, OF THE CORRIDOR PROJECTS IDENTIFIED IN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE'S CONCEPT PLAN.

OTHERS WILL TESTIFY AS TO THE DETAILS OF THAT PLAN AND THE PROVISIONS FOR CARRYING IT OUT. LET ME, FOR MY PART, EXPRESS MY SUPPORT FOR THE PRINCIPLES INCORPORATED IN THE LEGISLATION BEFORE YOU, S. 2157, SPONSORED BY SENATORS PERCY AND DIXON AND THE IDENTICAL H.R. 5665, PROPOSED BY MY HOUSE COLLEAGUE, TOM CORCORAN, WHILE POINTING THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THOSE MEASURES AND THE BILL, H.R. 7278, WHICH I INTRODUCED ON OCTOBER 1.

AT THE TIME THE EARLIER BILLS WERE INTRODUCED ON MARCH 2, 1982. THE CONCERNS OF SEVERAL OF THE EXISTING INDUSTRIES IN THE CORRIDOR HAD NOT BEEN RESOLVED. MY BILL REFLECTS CHANGES AGREED UPON DURING A SERIES OF MEETINGS LAST SUMMER THAT BROUGHT TOGETHER THE PRINCIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL BACKERS OF THE CORRIDOR LEGISLATION WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CORRIDOR INDUSTRIES. REPRESENTED AT THOSE MEETINGS WERE THE UPPER ILLINOIS VALLEY ASSOCIATION, THE STATE OF ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF

CONSERVATION, THREE RIVERS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, JOLIET REGION CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, GRUNDY COUNTY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, THE FRIENDS OF THE I & M CANAL AND THE DUPAGE AND WILL COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICTS. MOST OF THE REVISIONS PROPOSED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THOSE MEETINGS ARE REFLECTED IN MY BILL.

LIKE THE EARLIER MEASURES MY BILL WOULD SET UP A FEDERAL COMMISSION TO ADMINISTER THE CORRIDOR AND WORK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIFIED GOALS. THE MOST IMPORTANT CHANGES INCORPORATED IN MY BILL WOULD --

-- TIGHTEN THE SECTION 7 RESTRICTIONS ON THE COMMISSION TO MAKE SURE THAT IT COULD NOT ESTABLISH OR MODIFY ANY REGULATORY AUTHORITY RELATING TO LAND USE REGULATIONS, ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, OR PIPELINE OR UTILITY CROSSINGS.

-- RESERVE ALREADY HEAVILY INDUSTRIALIZED AREAS IN GRUNDY AND WILL COUNTIES, IDENTIFIED ON PAGE 3 OF H.R. 7278, FOR CONTINUED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

-- ALLOW FOR EACH OF THE FOUR COUNTIES ALONG THE CANAL TO BE REPRESENTED ON THE COMMISSION BY A MEMBER OF ITS COUNTY BOARD.

-- PROVIDE FOR THE RELEASE TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS ALL REMAINING RIGHTS WHICH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HOLDS TO I & M CANAL PROPERTY.

IN ADDITION, I HAVE INCLUDED IN H.R. 7278 TWO OTHER CHANGES SUGGESTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, JAMES G. WATT, IN HIS VIEW ON THE ORIGINAL LEGISLATION. ONE OF THESE WOULD SET A CAP ON THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE COMMISSION; HOWEVER, I HAVE PROPOSED A MAXIMUM OF $250,000 FOR THE COMMISSION'S EXPENSES; THE SECRETARY SUGGESTED $150,000. THE OTHER CHANGE PROVIDES FOR APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION STAFF UNDER THE USUAL CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

SECRETARY WATT RECOMMENDED SEVERAL OTHER CHANGES AS CONDITIONS FOR HIS APPROVAL OF THE LEGISLATION WHICH I AM SURE YOUR COMMITTEE WILL WANT TO CONSIDER. THEIR OMISSION FROM H.R. 7278 SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS ANY JUDGMENT OF MINE ON THEIR MERIT. THERE WAS JUST INSUFFICIENT TIME TOWARD THE END OF THE LAST SESSION TO MAKE A CAREFUL STUDY OF THESE OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

IN CONCLUSION, LET ME AGAIN THANK YOU FOR SETTING ASIDE TIME ON YOUR COMMITTEE'S CROWDED SCHEDULE FOR THIS HEARING AND TO ASSURE YOU OF THE STRONG PUBLIC SUPPORT IN ILLINOIS FOR THE CORRIDOR LEGISLATION.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you very much, Congressman O'Brien. I appreciate your coming over. Is Congressman Corcoran here? He is not, his statement will be made a part of the record. I would say to witnesses both on the Shasta bill and remaining witnesses on the canal legislation that there are 17 of you left. If each of you takes your full 5 minutes, that is an hour and a half, and I am just suggesting to you that if anybody can get by with less than 5 minutes, the committee again will put your entire statement in the record in the interests of time so that everybody can be heard to some extent.

Thank you both very much.

Senator **Percy**. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Corcoran follows:]

STATEMENT BY THE
HONORABLE TOM CORCORAN OF ILLINOIS

I would like to thank the Chairman for inviting me to testify before the Subcommittee today on the subject of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor legislation, S. 2157. As you know, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I introduced an identical bill, H.R. 5665, in the House with my Illinois colleagues, John Porter, Lynn Martin, John Fary, Frank Annunzio, and Paul Findley. In addition, my colleague George O'Brien recently introduced similar legislation of which I am also supportive, H.R. 7378. The Illinois delegation stands united on this issue and has unanimously requested hearings by the House Interior Committee's Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks.

I would also like to take a moment to thank the witnesses for taking the time and trouble to come out from Illinois to testify, especially Connie Fetzer, President of the Friends of the Canal Corridor; Judith Stockdale, Executive Director of the Open Lands Project; Edmund Thornton, George Overton and Gerry Adelmann of the Upper Illinois Valley Association; Bob Thornberry of the Illinois Department of Conservation; John Rogers, President of the Grundy County Industrial Development Corporation; and Bob Stewart of the Three Rivers Manufacturers Association. As you can see, the witnesses cover a broad spectrum of interests which support the legislation: grassroots, conservation, industrial, private sector, and state government. In addition, there are several others who have endorsed the legislation, but who will unfortunately not be with us today: Governor Jim Thompson of Illinois, the Illinois General Assembly, Sierra Club, Audubon Society, National Trust for

Historic Preservation, Isaac Walton League, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, Illinois League of Women Voters and many more too numerous to mention.

Both the House and Senate legislation seek to establish a designation in the national park system called a Heritage Corridor to protect and enhance our beautiful Illinois and Michigan Canal which runs from Chicago to LaSalle-Peru and also encompasses the Des Plaines River Valley region. Growing up close to the southern end of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in my hometown, Ottawa, I have long felt the Canal had great potential for providing recreation and historic resources for north central Illinois, an area which includes both rural and urban settings and which is severely underserved in terms of recreation sites. In fact, ever since I was elected to Congress in 1976, I have introduced legislation to encourage the development of the Canal's resources. Beginning with the favorably reported National Park Service's reconnaissance study on the Canal, which I requested in 1980, support for such development suddenly blossomed. This resulted in a further, more detailed NPS study of options directed by Dr. John Peine which formed the basis for the legislation which this Subcommittee is examining today. I am very excited by the plan outlined in the bill which seeks to develop the recreation, historic and economic resources of the Canal and Des Plaines River Valley by creating a Heritage Corridor.

The Heritage Corridor concept, as provided for in the legislation, calls for a unique partnership of Federal, State, and local entities, and the private sector to develop the recreation/historic potential in the area and to encourage economic resource development.

Appropriately enough, this new concept reflects the new federalism theme and calls for no Federal land ownership or maintenance and, importantly, the burden of developing the resources in the Corridor would be shared among members of the partnership.

The Secretary of Interior has enthusiastically endorsed the concept because of the partnership concept and has written a letter of endorsement for the House legislation. The Federal role is by no means downplayed, however, since a national title is important for drawing much needed recognition to the area, and NPS technical and staff assistance as required in the legislation would be a most treasured resource.

As the witnesses' testimony today will prove, the Corridor area has been one of the most severely hit by the recession, and a project like the one called for in the legislation could only serve to spark new life and industry into north central Illinois. In fact, a survey conducted by the Illinois Bell Telephone Company revealed that at least 700 new full-time jobs could be created if just the existing resources were effectively promoted. In addition, with the Congress' likelihood of approving some type of federal jobs bill, it may be possible to utilize some of the personnel made available through that program for developing the resources in the Corridor. The Heritage Corridor project has been crafted in such a way as to take full advantage of available resources in this time of dwindling Federal, State, and local monies.

I hope that you, Mr. Chairman, and the Subcommittee Members will see the benefit and value of such a project not only for Illinois but also for other urban and industrialized areas similar to ours which have a need for recreation sites. The Heritage Corridor designation would be the first nationally designated recreation area in Illinois, and, since it is the fifth most populous state, it would be an appropriate place to begin such a designation. The cost would be small in comparison with other nationally designated areas, yet the benefits would be overwhelming for all.

Senator **Wallop**. We will go to the panel on S. 1117—Mr. Morgan Orwig, cochairman of the Save Our Skiing, Redding, Calif.; Egon Harrasser, also cochairman. I think we have both cochairmen, therefore, the leadership of it; Marilee Jordan, Mount Shasta Resource Council, and Judge Stromsness, Dunsmuir, Calif.

Mr. Orwig?

Mr. **Orwig**. Mr. Wallop, I would like to defer my time to Mr. Harrasser and follow him if I might?

Senator **Wallop**. That's fine, as long as we can get you.

STATEMENT OF EGON HARRASSER, PRESIDENT AND COCHAIRMAN, SAVE OUR SKIING, REDDING, CALIF.

Mr. **Harrasser**. Mr. Chairman, my name is Egon Harrasser, and I am from Redding, Calif., and I am the president and cochairman of Save Our Skiing.

Senator **Wallop**. Could you pull that microphone up? I think the one you are using is for TV or something, but that doesn't help me hear you any better.

Mr. **Harrasser**. My name is Egon Harrasser. I am from Redding, Calif. I am the president and cochairman of Save Our Skiing and a member of the Siskiyou and Shasta County Ski Committee.

Save Our Skiing is a nonprofit organization formed almost 5 years ago by local skiers. It is a grassroots group motivated by the following basic purposes—first and foremost, to preserve the opportunity for downhill skiing as a family recreation on Mount Shasta.

Second, to have knowledge that certain areas on Mount Shasta need to be preserved as wilderness for future generations.

Third, make Mount Shasta large enough to accommodate a wide range of uses without interference.

Fourth, we believe that winter recreation sites which includes downhill skiing will be of great benefit to the local economy. If ever there has been an example of democracy in action, we believe ours to be such a case. We, the ordinary citizens of northern California, have gathered the necessary facts and documentation for our case. We have voiced our opinions in public hearings, in letters and petitions for support. We have taken countless hours out of our business and personal lives in pursuit of these goals. We believe there will always be someone who voices opposition to any issue.

However, I am pleased to report that overwhelming support for our decision has been established by the people in northern California.

I would like to give a brief summary of the support. An advisory measure on the June 1982 ballot in Shasta and Siskiyou Counties passed by a landslide, an 80-percent "yes" vote in support of this issue. A joint California State Senate-Assembly resolution, AJR 112, passed unanimously. We have the support of Congressman Gene Jaffe, State Senator Johnson, and State Assemblyman Stan Stassen. Also resolutions publicly supporting our cause were passed by the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors, Shasta County Board of Supervisors, Northern California Board of Supervisors, the city of Mount Shasta, the city of Redding, various other city councils, the Five County Labor Council, the Great Redding Chamber of

Commerce, the Shasta Democratic Committee and the Shasta County Republican Committee.

I am at this point also pleased to be able to submit for the hearing record additional statements of support from the American Ski Federation, the Sierra Ski Range Association, and the Tourism Government Affairs Policy Council.

Individually our elected representatives in Washington, both past and present, have been most responsive to our needs and have introduced numerous pieces of legislation to resolve this issue.

Now our most pressing need is to have legislation passed which will finalize the wilderness boundaries in such a manner that all potential winter recreation sites are set aside for future development consideration. A choice could then be made for the best site to be developed for local regional ski area.

The Mount Shasta bill, S. 1117, as introduced by Senator Cranston, cosponsored by Senator Hayakawa, would precisely accomplish this. In light of the deplorable economic conditions in northern California where unemployment runs in excess of 20 percent, and recently stated concerns by the leaders of the U.S. Congress to make jobs a No. 1 priority, we feel that passage of this legislation would be a great assistance in alleviating some of these problems in our region.

We would appreciate your committee's consideration in sending this bill to the U.S. Senate without further delay for a final vote in this session of Congress.

I thank you for the privilege of testifying before you today. I have available maps, photographs, and other pertinent documents to substantiate our position and would be happy to answer any question you might have.

Senator Wallop. Thank you.

Mr. Orwig?

STATEMENT OF MORGAN ORWIG, COCHAIRMAN, SAVE OUR SKIING, REDDING, CALIF.

Mr. Orwig. Senator Wallop, members of the committee, I am Morgan Orwig. I am also cochairman of Save Our Skiing and a member of the Siskiyou County Ski Committee and chairman of the Shasta County Recreation Committee. I am here as a representative of the Siskiyou and Shasta County Board of Supervisors.

I must say it is very odd to be here asking you for a wilderness area and to apparently be opposed by such a prestigious group of Sierra Club panel members.

Gentlemen, northern California is primarily mountain country, 50 percent owned by the Federal Government. A major source of local government revenue comes from the state of timber on Federal lands. This is in lieu of property taxes. Our No. 1 employer is the forest products industry with recreation and tourism an ever-expanding No. 2 industry.

For 2 years the timber industry has been a disaster and county timber sale revenues are down 70 percent from the previous levels. This money is primarily school district money.

Unemployment in Shasta and Siskiyou County is over 20 percent, making the national average of 10 percent look like money from home. Northern California is an outdoor paradise. Now it is difficult for many to eat regularly in paradise.

The Federal Government has the power and control over most of our land base. With that power also comes responsibility, responsibility to see that judicious use of that Federal land results in economic opportunity for our citizens.

This brings us to the case in point which is a classic exercise in the democratic process. You have before you a bill, S. 1117, which is the culmination of 5 years of hard work; S. 1117 seeks to establish a 35,000 acre wilderness area on Mount Shasta. This 35,000-acre wilderness area will be added to the 800,000-plus acres of protected land we now have in northern California. However, the need for an immediate enactment into law of S. 1117 lies in the fact that once this wilderness area is finalized and the Forest Service settles their land use plan, the way is cleared for consideration of the construction of a reasonable ski area in Mount Shasta. This is absolutely essential for the recreation needs of our local citizens and for the dollars it will draw into this depressed area.

In a sense, with a stroke of your pen you can create a unique wilderness, fully visible from and adjacent to a major interstate, and provide the private money ski operation the opportunity to provide jobs and economic stimulation where it is needed most.

The President and the majority leader of the House and the Senate have declared jobs to be the No. 1 bipartisan priority. This is an excellent opportunity for Congress to do something which costs the taxpayer nothing and yet will allow a nonresource destructive, private capital investment to move forward. Finalization of the Shasta Wilderness Area as it is before you now has the backing of every elected official from the city and county levels to the U.S. Senate, and has had complete bipartisan support covering two administrations.

It is supported by an 84 percent vote of the people in Shasta and Siskiyou County, and unanimous resolution in the California Assembly and Senate. I know of no other similar issue which has this kind of long documented support or has been put through the democratic process to the extent this one has.

The people of Siskiyou County and Shasta County and all of northern California come before you today having done everything we know to do within the system to resolve a most important issue. We now ask you, this subcommittee, to pass favorably on S. 1117 and to take active individual and collective roles in seeing that this legislation passes into law in this lame duck session.

I would like the opportunity since brevity is No. 1, that if a couple of points are raised by other people, I would like the opportunity to be called back and comment on them, other currently proposed ski developments and how they fit into our stated position and the total California wilderness settlement versus separate settlement of Mount Shasta.

One last point—the gentleman from the Forest Service pointed out there is 1.1 million annual board feet yield timber potential on Mount Shasta. This is 10 days' work for one medium-sized sawmill.

I thank you very much for the opportunity to submit testimony here today.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Mr. Orwig. I think in the interests of time what I will do, depending on when we get through with everybody, as I stated in the beginning, the hearing record will remain open for 10 days, and I think the most efficient thing would be to comment on it to everybody in the room, and we can submit comments.

Mr. **Orwig**. Thank you.

Senator **Wallop**. We will take a 3-minute break. We will come back at 12 o'clock.

[Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.]

Senator **Wallop**. Let's go back.

STATEMENT OF MARILEE JORDAN, MOUNT SHASTA RESOURCE COUNCIL, MOUNT SHASTA, CALIF.

Ms. **Jordan**. My name is Marilee Jordan, and I am with the Mount Shasta Resource Council, a grassroots organization from Mount Shasta, which was formed principally and primarily to combat a ski development in the Sand Flat area.

The question is not whether to ski on Mount Shasta or not. The question is where to ski on Mount Shasta.

I was originally from Oklahoma and moved to Wyoming, and the mountains have always been my greatest love. Mount Shasta at this time is a very special place to me and to the many people I represent. We have 21,000 signatures on petitions in the Public Lands Subcommittee offices for the House, and also Senator Cranston. I find myself in the unusual situation of opposing Senator Cranston on this bill and agreeing with the Forest Service on one point which is that this should not be treated separately from the overall or the overall California bill because there is no desperate situation.

We have a ski area going in at the moment on the slopes of Mount Shasta on private land with no environmental conflicts and no avalanche hazard. This has always been a problem on Mount Shasta, and that is what happened to the previous operation, and the operation proposed for Sand Flat-Giddy Giddy Gulch would triple that hazard. There are three major avalanche paths that this operation wishes to establish now on the mountain, and Sand Flat to us is the principal point of contention as well as the public safety around Giddy Giddy Gulch, and now that everything has changed and we do have a skiing area going in, I feel that this bill is not really necessary and that time is actually on our side because I see by Senator Cranston's testimony that as soon as this area is in which is proposed for winter of 1983, next year, that he will consider putting these lands into wilderness for which they qualify.

Sand Flat, unfortunately, has a road. It is a primitive road and no road building equipment has ever been in there. It is a road carved out by many years of travel as people visit and revisit this area. Sand Flat is a great way to a wilderness experience and should not be turned into a paved parking lot that would forever compromise that forest of Shasta red fir and eliminate one of the most famous aspects of Mount Shasta.

Indeed, without this easy access road, many wilderness lovers would be excluded from one of their favorite experiences. From this access point a friend of mine who is a Vietnam veteran is able to maneuver his wheelchair for camping and for days of what he calls jogging and hiking.

A Mount Shasta-based home for severely handicapped children takes regular trips into this area, the Sand Flat area, where they picnic in their wheelchairs. That is why it is called Sand Flat. It is an unusual circumstance to have a large expanse of flat land right on the slopes of Mount Shasta. All motorized recreation should be centralized. Since there are homes on the southeast side of the mountain, that makes it the logical place for further limited development. That is where expansion could take place for the Winter Development Corp. who will start operating there soon.

Wise use of public land would dictate that the different areas be separate. Cross-country skiing and downhill skiing are not compatible, not in the same place. They are two very distinct experiences. Sand Flat is the most popular area for cross-country skiing.

I would ask that you consider this bill very carefully and take your time on deliberation.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Jordan follows:]

Mount Shasta Resource Council

P.O. Box 829, Mt. Shasta, California 96067

Sand Flat Appeal Group
Friends of the Mountain
North State Wilderness Committee
Native Americans
California Wilderness Coalition
Audubon Society (Mt. Shasta Chapter)

Sierra Club (Mother Lode Chapter)
Red Buttes Wilderness Council
Oregon Wilderness Coalition
The Wilderness Society
The First Congressional Environmental Caucus

November 1982

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Chairperson, Public Lands Subcommittee
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

RE: A separate Mt. Shasta Wilderness Bill

Dear Senator Wallop and committee members:

I am Marilee Jordan, Coordinator for the Mt. Shasta Resource Council. Having lived a part of my childhood in Oklahoma, I can still remember the time we visited Wyoming before moving there...I had never seen mountains like that and the feeling of awe is still with me. After travelling many years to various parts of North and South America, my heart still longs for the splendor of Mt. Shasta and I've never seen anything so startling in its majesty and nothing to compare to its glory.

Now I am here in Washington to ask that Mt. Shasta be protected from wanton development. I am not opposed to people using Mt. Shasta for their legitimate needs. It is there for everyone to enjoy. But, I ask that unnecessary commercialization be prohibited because that violates the rights of people who wish to continue enjoying Mt. Shasta in its natural state.

Here are some quotes from residents of Mt. Shasta City, my constituents. "Beauty and inspiration are the keynotes of mankind. Mt. Shasta as a reservoir of this necessity needs respect and special care. The flower is trampled easily." (Steven Labensart, poet, pianist and composer)

"The majesty of Mt. Shasta consistently affects all those who have ever experienced its raw beauty." (Steven Landess, kindergarten teacher)

There are many more feelings expressed by people who live in the shadow of Mt. Shasta incorporated into the congressional transcripts from Forest Service hearings and oversight hearings. I encourage you to read these testimonies given at a time when speaking out against an ill-conceived ski development polarized our community and branded many people as anti-skiing when actually that was not the case.

That was many years ago. Everything has changed, I'm happy to say, and a non-controversial downhill skiing area is underway...with our blessings. Therefore, there is no need for a separate Mt. Shasta Wilderness Bill and no need to even consider destroying one of the most highly acclaimed sections on Mt. Shasta for a bogus scheme.

Mount Shasta Resource Council

P.O. Box 829, Mt. Shasta, California 96067

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Oregon Wilderness Coalition
The Wilderness Society
The First Congressional Environmental Caucus

Sand Flat and the adjoining areas have been popular recreation sites for decades. Although Sand Flat has a road, it's a primitive road. No road-building equipment has ever been used...It is a road carved out by many years of travel as people visit and re-visit the area. Sand Flat is the gateway to a wilderness experience and should not be turned into a paved parking lot. That would forever compromise the climax forest of Shasta Red Fir and eliminate one of the most famous aspects of Mt. Shasta. Indeed, without this easy-access road, many wilderness lovers would be excluded from one of their favorite experiences. From this access point a friend of mine who is a Vietnam veteran is able to maneuver in his wheelchair for camping and days of what he calls "jogging" and "hiking." A Mt. Shasta-based home for severely handicapped children takes regular trips into Sand Flat where they picnic in wheelchairs.

All motorized recreation should be centralized. Since there already are homes on the Southeast side of the mountain, that makes it the logical place for further limited development. That is where expansion could take place for the Wintun Development who will start operating on Coyote Butte next winter. Wise use of public lands would necessitate the designation of one area for mechanized recreation and another for wilderness recreation. Cross country skiing and downhill skiing are not compatible in the same space... they are two very distinct experiences. Sand Flat is the most popular area for cross-country skiing. To displace one activity in favor of another would constitute a kind of discrimination or value judgment. I believe that both kinds of skiing are equally important and can easily co-exist on Mt. Shasta but not in the same place.

At the present time a large variety of groups use the Sand Flat area - but not all at the same time. Scientists, picnickers, backpackers, skiers, mountain climbers, campers and children from our local grade school rely on Sand Flat for their various needs. If that's not multiple use, I don't know what is!

I should mention that many Native Americans use Mt. Shasta as a "medicine mountain" and legends abound. Spiritual groups gather on the slopes during all times of the year. These people have always supported M.S.R.C. although they do not agree that downhill skiing is acceptable, anywhere on the mountain. I understand their point and I agree that too few things are held sacred in this society of ours. But I believe that we can hold some areas of the mountain sacred and here I am asking you to help us protect what is left of the wilderness on Mt. Shasta. Respect, awe, devotion, humbleness, love of Nature are all feeling to be nurtured...not ignored. Mt. Shasta kindles these attributes and more.

Sincerely,

Marilee Jordan
for M.S.R.C.

Sand Flat is for the birds

.....AND THE TREES AND THE CHILDREN AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF NATURE THAT HAVE COME TOGETHER IN HARMONY IN THIS BEAUTIFUL PLACE FOR MANY DECADES.

Sand Flat can continue to be enjoyed in its natural state by all the various recreationists ONLY if we continue to fight for its protection. The climax forest of Shasta Red Fir was threatened with logging by the Forest Service in 1975, but the Sand Flat Appeal saved the ancient stand. For more than five years we have been struggling to protect it from becoming a paved parking lot for a downhill skiing development.

At the present time Wintun Development Company, Inc., a group of Mt. Shasta entrepreneurs, is rapidly progressing with their downhill ski area at Coyote Butte on the southeast side the mountain. Being on private land, there is no conflict with other uses. Downhill skiing will soon have its place on Mt. Shasta, therefore, there is no need to rush a special bill through Congress. We would like to see the wilderness issue settled for Mt. Shasta and all of California but the local economy does not depend on it. We are depending on the Wilderness Bill to preserve what is left of the wilderness for future generations. The true value of Sand Flat and the surrounding areas lies in the primeval beauty and the serenity which have no cost equivalent.

Most of you are very familiar with this issue and have been of great help in the past with your contributions of time and money. We haven't published a newsletter for quite some time as the wilderness bills were stalled in Congress. Recently a ballot measure was passed in Siskiyou and Shasta counties asking that Congress get off their duffs and pass the bill authored by Philip Burton or one written by Alan Cranston which treated Mt. Shasta separately. This was an advisory measure in hopes of getting the issue settled and did not mention any particular ski development. It was passed by a majority, but many people voted against it because they knew it was sponsored by S.O.S. (Save Our Skiing), a Redding-based group that has been lobbying for development in the Sand Flat/Section 30/Giddy Giddy Gulch areas. Most people did not know the details of the measure and simply wanted to endorse downhill skiing on Mt. Shasta for the sake of the economy. S.O.S. has now gone to the State Legislature for a resolution supporting downhill skiing in the Sand Flat area...misrepresenting the county vote as being support for their pipe dream.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you.

Mr. Stromsness?

STATEMENT OF CHRIS STROMSNESS, JUDGE, DUNSMUIR, CALIF.

Mr. **Stromsness**. Mr. Chairman, it is an honor to be able to testify here today. My name is Chris Stromsness. For the past 14½ years I have lived in Dunsmuir, Calif., about 10 miles south of Mount Shasta. I have maintained a law office there. Last year I was elected for my third 4-year term on the Dunsmuir High School Board, and I am about to start my second term as judge of the McCloud Justice Court, and I have also been for 6 years the city attorney at the city of Dunsmuir. I am not representing those agencies today, but I do want you to know that I am involved in local government.

Today I am representing the National Audubon Society and the Mount Shasta Area Audubon Society, and I need to stress a few very important factors regarding wilderness on Mount Shasta.

First, despite what some would have you believe, the issue is not and never has been one of skiers versus environmentalists. There are places on the mountain where good downhill skiing can be developed, and at least two of those areas are supported by environmental groups and many skiers and are outside the wilderness study area.

Second, since this bill is not necessary to get downhill skiing back on Mount Shasta, we would prefer that you act on S. 1564, the California wilderness bill, rather than this bill. I have been writing to Senator McClure for over a year asking him to hold hearings on that bill. The California bill is a compromise worked out after hard negotiations in the House. It would end the impasse on about a million acres of forest land now tied up by the injunction in the case of *California* v. *Bergland*. This land would be released for the normal planning process.

This bill would also mandate exchanges of private checkerboard sections included in the wilderness proposal.

The third issue is if you do insist on passing a separate Mount Shasta bill, we urge you to make it a good one. Except for the small exclusion on the southwest side in sections 19, 20, and 30, where Giddy Giddy Gulch is, which was left to accommodate a relocation of Ski Shasta, the former special use permit holder, the boundaries in this bill are good ones. There is very little commercial timber involved. Most of the trees are very high and they are very slow growing species.

As a school board member, I am very concerned about the depression of the timber industry and the resulting drop in forest reserve money to the schools, but the money to be lost from this proposal is inconsequential. That Giddy Giddy Gulch area was taken out of the wilderness boundaries because Senators Cranston and Johnston were convinced that was necessary to get downhill skiing back on the mountain. It should be added back to whichever bill you consider, and there are two main reasons for this.

First, Ski Shasta is gone. Its special use permit has been relinquished. Its owner, Carl McConnell, has withdrawn his money, and we believe that economic reality would prevent any other serious proposals for that area. We opposed that area for ski development even 10 years ago because it was the one area on the mountain with massive user conflicts, including hikers, climbers, skiers, birders, and others, and environmental problems, and it has avalanche problems.

It is an area very important to many religious groups, including the Native Americans. Any attempt to develop skiing would lead to more years of controversy and litigation. I might add I was shocked last week to hear from Congressman Shumway's office that someone had told the Congressman that last year's measure A on the Siskiyou and Shasta County ballots was a vote for skiing in section 30. Of course, it was nothing of the sort. I voted for it because it specifically referred to the California wilderness bill. That measure, measure A, passed big, but I am sure that 95 percent of the voters don't care where they ski so long as it is somewhere in the Mount Shasta area.

The second reason is there is a very realistic ski development moving rapidly toward construction on private land just south of this controversial area. The developers of this area are local businessmen who have done what Carl McConnell should have done years ago. They found good ski terrain outside the wilderness study area without avalanche problems and without user conflicts, and they have moved rapidly to establish the feasibility, resolve the few problems they face, and pursue the necessary permits. I have no personal involvement with that organization, but I certainly admire and respect businessmen smart enough to avoid all the conflict and wheel spinning that McConnell and SOS have generated over so many years.

The Audubon Society recognizes the importance of downhill skiing to the depressed economy of Siskiyou County. Our unemployment rate is over 20 percent. The beauty of this situation is that we can have our cake and eat it, too. If you enact a strong wilderness bill on Mount Shasta, our county will get an economic boost from wilderness users and we also get the economic benefits of downhill skiing.

One way or the other, I urge you to create a strong wilderness area on Mount Shasta. There are many other reasons, including the protection of this rare botanical association with the remnants of a climax forest of the Shasta red fir.

I am also a Cub Scout leader, and I have taken my——

Senator WALLOP. Could I ask you to summarize?

Mr. STROMSNESS. I have taken my den of 10-year-old Cubs up to the Horse Camp area on the mountain, and that was a great experience for all of us. My 8- and 10-year-old sons and I cross-country ski into this Sand Flat area, and it is their favorite place to go.

I would say that most of the mountain has been logged and cut up, and I ask you to please save the little that is left, including the Giddy Giddy Gulch area.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Stromsness follows:]

Nov. [illegible], 1982

Members of the Committee:

My name is Chris Stromsness. For the past 14½ years I have lived in Dunsmuir, California, about ten miles south of Mt. Shasta, and have maintained a law office there. I was elected last year to my third four-year term on the Dunsmuir High School Board. I'm about to start my second six-year term as Judge of the McCloud Justice Court, about ten miles east of Mt. Shasta. I've also been City Attorney for Dunsmuir for the last six years.

Today I'm not representing any of those agencies, but I do want you to know that I'm not an unemployed guitar player or something such.

Today I am representing the National Audubon Society and the Mt. Shasta Area Audubon Society. Our chapter is eleven years old, and we have been involved in the planning process on Mt. Shasta for ten years.

We need to stress a few very important factors regarding wilderness on Mt. Shasta.

First, despite what some would have you believe, the issue is not and never has been one of skiers versus environmentalists. There are places on the mountain where good downhill skiing can be developed, and at least two of those areas are supported by environmental groups (and are outside the wilderness study area).

Second, since this bill isn't necessary to get downhill skiing back on Mt. Shasta, we would prefer that you act on S. 1584, the California Wilderness bill, rather than this bill. The California bill is a compromise, worked out after hard negotiations in the House. It would end the impasse on about one million acres of forest land now tied up by the injunction in the case of California v. Bergland. Those lands would be released for the normal planning process. The bill would also require exchanges with Southern Pacific Land Company in checkerboard ownership areas on and near Mt. Shasta.

Third, if you insist on passing a separate Mt. Shasta bill, we urge you to make it a good one. Except for the small exclusion on the southwest side, left to accommodate a relocation of Ski Shasta (the former special use permit holder), the boundaries in this bill are good ones. There is very little commercial timber included. Most of the trees are very high and very slow-growing. As a school board member I am very concerned about the depression of the timber industry and the resulting drop in Forest Reserve money to schools. The money to be lost from this proposal, however, is inconsequential.

That Giddy Giddy Gulch area in sections 19, 20, and 30 should be added back to whichever bill you consider. There are two main reasons for this:

First, Ski Shasta is gone. Its special use permit has been relinquished. Its owner, Carl McConnell, has withdrawn his money. Economic reality will prevent any other serious proposal for that area. We opposed that site for ski development even ten years ago, because it was the one area on the mountain with massive user conflicts, environmental problems, and avalanche problems. It is an area very important to many religious groups, including the Native Americans. Any attempt to develop skiing there would inevitably lead to more years of controversy and to litigation. I might add that I was shocked last week to hear from Congressman Shumway's office that someone had told the Congressman that last June's Measure A on the Siskiyou and Shasta County ballots was a vote for skiing in Section 30. Of course it was nothing of the sort. I voted for it because it specifically referred to the California Wilderness Bill.

Second, there is a very real, realistic ski development moving rapidly toward construction on private land just south of the controversial area. The developers of this Coyote Butte Ski Area are local businessmen who have done what Carl McConnell and S.O.S. should have done years ago. They have found good ski terrain outside the wilderness study area, without avalanche problems, without user conflicts; they have moved rapidly to establish feasibility, resolve the few problems they face, and pursue the necessary permits. I have no involvement with them, but I certainly admire and respect businessmen smart enough to avoid all the conflict and wheel-spinning that McConnell and S.O.S. have generated for so many years.

The Audubon Society recognizes the importance of downhill skiing to the depressed economy of Siskiyou County. The beauty of this situation is that we can have our cake and eat it, too. If you enact a strong wilderness bill, our County will get the economic boost of wilderness users, and we can also get the economic benefits of downhill skiing. This sounds remarkably like multiple use, a concept reportedly in favor in the Senate.

One way or the other, I urge you to create a strong wilderness area on Mt. Shasta. There are many other reasons, including protection of a rare botanical association: the remnants of a climax forest of the Shasta Red Fir. I've led my Den of ten-year-old Cub Scouts on a dayhike to Horse Camp, inside the proposed wilderness. It was a great experience for all of us. My ten- and eight-year-old sons love to cross-country ski into Sand Flat at the base of the controversial area next to Section 30. Most of the mountain has been logged and cut up by roads. Please save the little that is left, including Section 30 and Giddy Giddy Gulch.

Thank you.

Chris Stromsness

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you. I wonder if one of you could make a copy of that ballot resolution available to the Committee?

Mr. **Harrasser**. Here is a copy of the ballot measure and also the State assembly resolution.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you. The next panel is Mr. Russell Shay, California-Nevada representative, Sierra Club; Stephen Stevick, managing director of the Sierra Club Foundation; Mr. Stanley Weidart of Shingletown, Calif.

Again, in the interests of the number of people who must testify, if there is a possibility that you can use less of your 5 minutes it would be appreciated.

Mr. Shay?

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL SHAY, CALIFORNIA-NEVADA FIELD REPRESENTATIVE, SIERRA CLUB, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Mr. **Shay**. My name is Russell Shay, and I am the California-Nevada field representative of the Sierra Club. I wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for holding this hearing and thank both you and your staff, Mr. Bevinetto, for making it possible for us to present our side of the situation.

I work for the Sierra Club and its 125,000 members in California and Nevada on matters relating to Federal land management. For the last 5 years I have worked with our members and with their representatives, congressional representatives, throughout California, to develop a statewide wilderness bill for California. The resulting legislation passed the House of Representatives in 1980 and again in 1981. This legislation was supported by Republican members of the Interior Committee. Both times it passed the House under suspension of the rules with no objecting votes.

The Senate has never held hearings on this legislation, much to the disappointment of conservationists throughout the State and our State government and all of the interests who worked hard to put together the legislative response to RARE II that was responsive to local interests in over a dozen different congressional districts.

This committee is now holding a hearing on legislation responding to the RARE II situation on Mount Shasta, but this situation cannot be separated from the statewide problem of wilderness in California.

The Sierra Club opposes passage of S. 1117 even though we have repeatedly endorsed H.R. 4083 and the Senate version of that which is S. 1584, which contained provisions which are nearly identical to S. 1117 as part of the statewide compromise package, but the essence of such a package is that one accepts the parts one doesn't like in order to achieve others that one does. That describes this situation completely.

In our eyes, S. 1117 represents one of the worst parts of a compromise package which in total we accepted as fair. I believe this well illustrates one of the greatest values of dealing with RARE II in the context of statewide wilderness bills. Such a context is pragmatic. It encourages compromise and resolution of disputes. It is a scale to which people can relate politically and practically, and I am very glad to agree with Mr. Beasley of the Forest Service on this, that the statewide bill enables people to get together and compile with some sort of sense of the reasonable outcome and make balanced decisions.

Senator WALLOP. Just parenthetically, and I will give you the time afterward, but it has been my experience that the Sierra Club is very selective in its endorsement of statewide things because we have had some problem with them.

Mr. SHAY. Trying to pull out this one, the Mount Shasta RARE II situation, out of the statewide context raises the question of why? Is this particular RARE II situation more of a problem than that faced by Trinity County in California whose entire economy and future is linked to the resolution of RARE II? Trinity County's local government expended a great deal of time and effort to work with all concerned parties in their county to achieve consensus on RARE II. How are they supposed to plan for their future when the issue remains unresolved?

There are dozens of proposed small hydroelectric projects in California which do not know what their status will be. They face strict time limits in competing for licenses at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, yet they do not know whether to continue work on sites in RARE II areas or to give up, and what of the ski developers who want to expand the Mammoth Mountain and Mount Baldy resorts in California into RARE II areas? These resorts serve more Californians than any developer has ever projected for any ski facility in the Mount Shasta area.

Throughout California, the Forest Service has been planning timber sales and other activities in noncontroversial RARE II nonwilderness areas. Now that they have lost their appeal in the California versus Bergland land suit, they are questioning their authority to undertake those sales despite the fact that no one is opposing them. Simply nullifying the results of that California lawsuit and its appeal will leave Trinity County unsatisfied and up in the air about its future. It will do no good to hydroelectric developers. It will not resolve conflicts like those that exist on Mount Shasta or in other potential downhill skiing sites, but there is a simple way to deal with all of these——

Senator WALLOP. Could you summarize, please?

Mr. SHAY. That would be to pass a statewide California wilderness bill such as H.R. 4083 or S. 1584. That solution has worked in New Mexico. It has worked in Alaska. It has worked in Colorado. I will stop there.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Shay follows:]

TESTIMONY ON S. 1117, A CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS BILL BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
NOVEMBER 30, 1982

RUSSELL SHAY
CALIFORNIA-NEVADA REPRESENTATIVE
THE SIERRA CLUB
6014 COLLEGE AVENUE
OAKLAND, CA 94618

My name is Russell Shay and I am the California-Nevada Field Representative of the Sierra Club. My office is in Oakland, California. I work for the Sierra Club and its 125,000 members in California and Nevada on matters relating to federal land management.

For the past five years I have worked with our members and with their Representatives throughout California to develop a statewide wilderness bill. The resulting legislation passed the House of Representatives in 1980 and again in 1981. This legislation was supported by Republican members of the Interior Committee. Both times it passed the House under suspension of the rules, with no objecting votes.

The Senate has never held hearings on this legislation, much to the consternation of conservationists throughout the state, our state government, and all of the interests who worked hard to put together a legislative response to RARE II that was responsive to local interests in over a dozen different Congressional Districts.

This Committee is now holding a hearing on legislation responding to the RARE II situation on Mt. Shasta. But this situation cannot be separated from the statewide problem of wilderness in California. The Sierra Club opposes passage of S. 1117, even though we have repeatedly endorsed H.R. 4083, which contains provisions nearly identical to S. 1117 as part of a statewide compromise package.

The essence of such a package is that one accepts the parts one doesn't like in order to achieve others that one does. That describes this situation completely. In our eyes, S. 1117 represents one of the worst parts of a compromise package which, in toto, we accepted as fair.

I believe this well illustrates one of the greatest values of dealing with RARE II in the context of statewide wilderness bills. Such a context is pragmatic--it encourages compromise and the resolution of disputes. It is a scale to which people can relate politically, and practically.

Trying to pull this one RARE II situation out of the statewide context raises the question, why? Is this particular RARE II situation more of a problem than that faced by Trinity County, whose entire economy and future is linked to the resolution of RARE II? Trinity County's local government expended a great deal of time and effort to work with all concerned parties in their county to achieve consensus on RARE II. How are they supposed to plan for their future when the issue remains unresolved?

Dozens of proposed small hydroelectric projects in California do not know what their status will be. They face strict time limits in competing for licenses at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commision, yet they do not know whether to continue work on sites in RARE II areas or give up.

And what of the ski developers who want to expand the Mammoth Mt. and Mt. Baldy resorts into RARE II areas? These resorts serve more Californians than any developer has ever projected for any ski facility in the Mt. Shasta area.

Throughout California, the U.S. Forest Service has been planning timber sales in non-controversial RARE II non-wilderness areas. Now that they have lost their appeal of California v. Bergland, they are questioning their authority to undertake those sales, despite the fact that no one is opposing them.

Simply nullifying the results of the California lawsuit and its appeal will still leave Trinity Co. unsatisfied and up in the air about its future. It will do no good to hydroelectric developers. It will not resolve conflicts like those that exist on Mt. Shasta, or in other potential downhill skiing sites.

There is a simple way to deal with all of these problems in a fair manner. That is to pass a statewide California wilderness bill such as H.R. 4[illegible]. It worked in New Mexico, it worked in Alaska, and it worked in Colorado.

Pulling one problem out of all these is both a disservice to all the other parties concerned with RARE II problems and a disservice to all those parties who have in two Congresses worked to put together a comprehensive package that would solve as many problems as possible. That comprehensive package exists, having been worked out in the House, and has been submitted to this committee as Senator Cranston's S. 15[illegible]. I urge the committee to take that bill up and act upon it without further delay.

# # #

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Stevick?

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN M. STEVICK, MANAGING DIRECTOR, SIERRA CLUB FOUNDATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Mr. STEVICK. Mr. Chairman, my name is Stephen M. Stevick. I am the managing director of the Sierra Club Foundation. The Sierra Club Foundation has a direct interest in S. 1117 which calls for wilderness designation of property it owns.

The Mount Shasta wilderness area proposed under S. 1117 encompasses the summit and upper elevations of the mountain. Included in this wilderness on the south flank of the mountain are portions of the 720 acres owned by the Sierra Club Foundation. This area includes the lower levels of Avalanche Gulch and an area located at tree line known as Horse Camp. Horse Camp, with its fresh spring and strategic location, is the principal base camp for the thousands of hikers that climb Mount Shasta each year.

The Sierra Club recognized the strategic importance of this location when it purchased the property in 1921. For over 60 years the Sierra Club and in turn the Sierra Foundation have fought to protect the pristine wilderness of this property and the surrounding areas.

Now comes S. 1117, an attempt to carve up the unspoiled slopes of Mount Shasta, including the Sierra Club Foundation's property, in the interests of downhill skiing and in the name of wilderness protection. In fact, while ignoring the interests of the involved land owners, S. 1117 serves neither the interests of skiers nor the interests of wilderness on Mount Shasta.

The bill proposes wilderness boundaries that would allow skiing on the hazardous higher elevations while carving up in the lower areas the heart of the largest remaining old- growth stands of the biologically unique Shasta Red Fir. Moreover, the proposed boundaries are open invitations to skiers to drop down into the wilderness of Avalanche Gulch, well beyond the limited protection of avalanche control but directly in the path of one of the mountain's most unstable avalanche areas. To quote the Forest Service:

> Probably the most serious management problem would be assurance of skier safety from avalanche hazards in Cascade Gulch and Avalanche Gulch. There are three major avalanche paths in the northern portion of section 30. If skiers attempt to ski to Bunny Flat from section 30, they could cross known avalanche paths in Avalanche Gulf where control of avalanches is considered improbable.

Skiing above tree line on Mount Shasta has always been a dangerous venture as is evidenced by the destruction by avalanche of the Ski Shasta facility a few years ago. S. 1117 ignores this perilous characteristic of the mountain.

From the environmental point of view, this dangerous encroachment onto wilderness areas will result in a substantial and irreparable destruction of the pristine quality and solitude of the area, the devastation of a rare and pure climax forest of Shasta Red Fir, permanent impairment of the area's wilderness visual qualities. The damage to the wilderness would be profound and permanent.

The wilderness boundaries proposed in S. 1117 are a disservice to both sking and wilderness interests. Finally, S. 1117 does injustice to the Sierra Club Foundation as an involved land owner. The proposed boundaries of this bill are drawn on the assumption that the foundation would tolerate skiing on its property. Ski runs are contemplated down gulches and through forests the foundation owns and has a duty to protect. This bill is badly flawed in its assumption that the Sierra Club Foundation will allow this to happen on its land. Quite simply, it will not.

The Sierra Club Foundation, as an interested land owner with high interest in wilderness and wise management of public lands, strongly urges this committee to kill S. 1117 and draft a wilderness bill that in fact protects rather than destroys wilderness on Mount Shasta.

Senator **WALLOP**. Thank you, Mr. Stevick.

Mr. Weidert?

STATEMENT OF STANLEY WEIDERT, INWOOD, CALIF.

Mr. **WEIDERT**. Mr. Chairman, my name is Stan Weidert, and I am here today representing myself. I am a self-employed biologist. My business consists of collecting allergenic pollens for pharmaceutical companies. I have a BA degree and have done postgraduate work in biology at California State University-Fullerton.

Since 1973, I have lived in the small community of Inwood in eastern Shasta County, about 60 miles south of Mount Shasta. From here I can see Mount Shasta standing far above its neighbors. The difference in elevation between them is quite striking even at this distance as Mount Shasta rises some 5,160 feet above its nearest rival to 14,167 feet above sea level.

In 1978 I discovered that the last remaining remnant of a unique forest was being threatened by a proposed ski development in the Sand Flat section 30 area of Mount Shasta. After discussing the situation with several research biologists and foresters, I learned that the south and west flanks of Mount Shasta were once rimmed with a climax pure stand forest of Shasta Red Fir and that these forests had been heavily logged and altered elsewhere except the section 30 Sand Flat area.

Upon further investigation I discovered that although the Shasta Red Fir occurred elsewhere in mixed stands, it only formed these pure stands on Mount Shasta. I later learned that this forest's uniqueness even included the fungi upon which the trees were dependent for survival with numerous mushroom species being found only in this forest. This convinced me that the forest needed total protection in order to protect its scientific values for our understanding of the red fir and the subspecies, the Shasta Red Fir.

With this in mind, I attended the Mount Shasta mediation meetings held by the State of California's Office of Planning and Research. At these meetings I learned that areas available for downhill skiing on Mount Shasta were not considered all that desirable for ski development because of their location on the south and southwest slopes of the mountain. North and east facing slopes would have been preferable, but these were too inaccessible on Mount Shasta.

To resolve this problem I began looking at other mountains as possible alternatives, and after doing so I came to the conclusion that the skiing issue before the committee today involves more than Mount Shasta. While there is a need for a regional ski area in eastern Siskiyou County, Mount Shasta is not the only location possible, nor is it necessarily the best.

When you look at a map of the area you find several peaks with large areas in the same elevation range as those areas being considered for ski development on Mount Shasta. These peaks include Rainbow Mountain, Haight Mountain, West Haight Mountain, the Whaleback, Ash Creek Butte, and Mount Eddy. All of these exceed, except Rainbow Mountain, exceed 8,000 feet in elevation. All have north and east facing slopes available for ski development, and in this respect all of these sites would be better than any of the areas proposed on Mount Shasta. Three of these sites are to the east of the main Cascade divide and this places them in the colder interior air of the Modoc Air Basin, giving them lower elevation snow levels and less winter rain.

Because of these factors as well as many others, I feel that there should be a more regional study done in cooperation with the Shasta-Trinity and Klamath National Forests as to the location of a regional ski area, and in the interim, that the Coyote Butte proposal on Mount Shasta which should be in development next year would more than accommodate the regional ski needs for now.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Weidert follows:]

STATEMENT OF STANLEY WEIDERT, INWOOD, CALIF.

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Stan Weidert. I am a self-employed biologist. My business consists of collecting allergenic pollens for pharmaceutical companies. I have a BA degree and have done post-graduate work in biology at California State University-Fullerton. Since 1973 I have lived in the small community of Inwood in eastern Shasta County, about 60 miles south of Mt. Shasta. From here I can see Mt. Shasta standing far above its neighbors. The difference in elevation between them is quite striking even at this distance, as Mt. Shasta rises some 5,160 feet above its nearest rival, to 14,167 above sea level.

In 1978 I discovered that the last remaining remnant of an unique forest was being threatened by a proposed ski development in the Sand Flat-Section 30 area of Mt. Shasta.

After discussing the situation with several research biologists and foresters, I learned that the south and west flanks of Mt. Shasta were once rimmed with a climax pure stand forest of Shasta Red Fir, and that these forests had been heavily logged and altered everywhere except the section 30-Sand Flat area. Upon further investigation I discovered that althrough the Shasta Red fir occured elsewhere in mixed stands, it only formed these pure stands on Mt. Shasta. I later learned that this forest's uniqueness even included the fungi upon which the trees were dependent for survival, with numerous mushroom species being found only in this forest. This convinced me that this forest needed total protection in order to protect its scientific values for our understanding of the red fir and its subspecies, the Shasta Red Fir.

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When you look at a map of the area, you find several peaks with large areas in the same elevation range as those areas being considered for ski development on Mt. Shasta. These peaks include Rainbow Mt., Haight Mt., West Haight Mt., The Whaleback, Ash Creek Butte, and Mt. Eddy. All of these exceed 8,000 feet in elevation. All have north and east facing slopes available for ski development and in this respect all of these sites would be better than any of the areas proposed on Mt. Shasta.

Three of these sites are to the east of the main Cascade divide and this puts them in the colder interior air of the Modoc Air Basin, giving them lower elevation snow levels and less winter rain.

Because of these factors ,as well as many others--including current and previous uses, accessiblity, scientific values, rare & endangered species, length of ski season, and wind patterns--I believe any analysis of the siting of a regional downhill ski area in Siskiyou County should be expanded beyond Mt. Shasta and include all of these possible areas.

This study should be a cooperative effort between the Shasta-Trinity and Klamath National forests, because there are potential areas in both. A study of this kind could be done with existing information.

While such a study is being made, the regional downhill skiing needs could be met by the Coyote Butte Ski Area on Mt. Shasta, which will be in operation in the fall of 1983. Several other of the alternate sites could also be developed withhout any action on wilderness legislation for Siskiyou County.

I think I have shown that the two major points made by advocates of S.1117 are untrue. The first is that the wilderness boundaries on Mt. Shasta must be determined to accomodate skiing on Mt. Shasta. The Siskiyou County planning department will be considering the Coyote Butte development proposal early next year.

The second is that further development on Mt. Shasta is needed to accomodate the regional downhill skiing needs for northern California. The alternatives I have mentioned are all less than 30 miles from Mt. Shasta, and each could more than accomodate our region's skiing needs.

I believe that wilderness protection would serve the best and highest use of Mt. Shasta and its unique Red Fir forest.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Weidert. The panelists from Mount Shasta haven't given the committee much to worry about.

Next we will move to the panels on S. 2157, and again I would ask you if there is any way you possibly can collapse your testimony, so please do so.

First is Connie Fetzer, president, Friends of the I&M Canal Corridor; George Overton, chairman of the Upper Illinois Valley Association; Edmund Thornton, Upper Illinois Valley Association, and Mr. Gerald Adelmann from the same organization; Arthur Berry and Judith Stockdale, Open Lands project.

STATEMENT OF CONSTANCE E. FETZER, CHARTER PRESIDENT, FRIENDS OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

Ms. FETZER. Thank you, Chairman Wallop. Members of the committee, good morning. I am Mrs. Constance Fetzer of Ottawa, La Salle County, Ill., and I speak to you as charter president of the Friends of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor.

Our Friends organization held its first meeting at Morris, Ill., just about a year ago. It was mid-December, 1981. Our organization was created as a communication media to bring together the many grassroots interests and concerns, both positive and negative, regarding the canal and the potential legislation. Our objective is to keep our members informed, interested, and oriented so that they may go back to their communities with explanatory material and background information.

We meet and eat simultaneously. Our members come from great distances to attend, come from the entire 100-mile corridor, so we get right down to work just as soon as the waitresses bring the salad. We really take our mission very seriously. We receive phone calls and letters almost every day from people who are very hungry for information, very eager to learn more about what is being done, and could be done in the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

We are being chartered as a nonprofit organization, and I am pleased to present honorary membership to each member of the committee as contained in this information dossier. I feel a real responsibility in speaking to you this morning as I try to represent the young family, the senior citizen, the Jaycee, the village board, the young Cub Scout which is pictured here on the front page of the Ottawa paper just a week ago cleaning up the I&M Canal in preparation for ice skating.

All of these people could very eloquently, much more eloquently than I, tell it like it is. We, they, look to this legislation as the last and greatest hope for this long maligned and neglected canal.

The corridor is a unique resource which is treasured and of deep concern to a great many people, particularly due to the intense personal history which surrounds the canal. In some respects we might say the canal and corridor may have run full cycle. Our towns and villages and cities, and as the Congressman mentioned, yes, even Chicago, was founded, developed, and populated because of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The canal made it happen, and now these towns and villages and cities again need the canal to bring needed recreational opportunities and industrial and economic revitalization.

The concept plan as embodied in the legislation, S. 2157, calls for a National Heritage Corridor. That designation would accelerate our efforts, allowing and encouraging local participation in interpretation and utilization. The concept is new and fresh, practical and workable.

With your help, we now have it within our grasp to put the Illinois & Michigan Canal back in the mainstream of mid-America. We view the concept for development of the Illinois and Michigan Canal with great fervor and the legislation for implementation of the concept with great anticipation. Though our members have myriad interests, they are spanning all ages and come from the entire 100-mile corridor. The Illinois & Michigan Canal is serving as a cohesive catalyst.

At Utica we have an abandoned Illinois & Michigan Canal warehouse which has been restored by the LaSalle County Historical Society for use as a museum. Our Friends emblem which is on the front page here is taken from the weathervane on that building as it shows a canal barge being pulled by a mule and driver. Also shown are the four directional markers—north, south, east and west—and that is where we are coming from to work for, enjoy, preserve, and develop the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to talk with you this morning.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Fetzer follows:]

STATEMENT OF MRS. CONSTANCE E. FETZER BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER, November 30, 1982

Thank you Chairman Wallop, Senator Percy, Members of the Committee, Good Morning.

I am Mrs. Constance Fetzer of Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois. I speak to you as Charter President of the Friends of the Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor.

The Friends organization held its first meeting at Morris, Illinois, just about a year ago, in mid-December, 1981. Our organization was created as a communications media to bring together the many interests and concerns, both positive and negative, regarding the Canal and the potential legislation. Our objective is to keep our members informed, interested, and oriented so that they may go back to their communities with explanatory material and background information.

We meet and eat, simultaneously; since our members drive great distances to attend, we get right down to work as the waitresses bring out the salads.

Two weeks ago, we held our I & M Canal Gala, taking on a festive approach with wine, cheese, balloons, live music, but most especially I & M Canal exhibits and booths. The response was very gratifying as we had displays by Illinois Department of Conservation, Marseilles Driftriders Snowmobile Club, LaSalle County Historical Society, Forest Preserve District of Will County, historic architecture specimens showing before and after restoration plus an Eagle Scout group display of Canal projects. Though the gala was scheduled for 7:30 P.M., people began arriving at 6:30 P.M., all very absorbed in the I & M Canal potential.

Everyday I receive phone calls and letters from people who seem hungry for information, eager to learn more about what is being done and could be done.

We are being chartered as a not for profit organization and I am pleased to present honorary membership to each member of the Committee as contained in these informational dossiers.

I feel a tremendous responsibility in speaking with you this morning as I try to represent the young family, the senior citizen, the Jaycee, the Village Board, the young Cub Scout, pictured here cleaning up the Canal in preparation for ice skating... All who could much more eloquently, "tell it like it is!"

We/they look to this legislation as the last and greatest hope for this long maligned and neglected canal.

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At Utica, an abandoned Illinois & Michigan Canal warehouse has been restored by the LaSalle County Historical Society for use as a Museum. Our Friends emblem is taken from the weathervane on that building as it shows a Canal barge being pulled by mule and driver. Also shown are the four directional markers - north, south, east, west - that is where "we are coming from" to work for, enjoy, preserve, and develop the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Ms. Fetzer. We appreciate our honorary membership.

Ms. **Fetzer**. You are certainly welcome.

Senator **Wallop**. Mr. Overton?

STATEMENT OF GEORGE W. OVERTON, CHAIRMAN, UPPER ILLINOIS VALLEY ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. **Overton**. My name is George Overton. I am chairman of the Upper Illinois Valley Association which is a nonprofit organization formed to promote, explain, and develop the concept of the Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor.

Our organization contains the leadership of business leaders in the northeastern Illinois region—executives, chief executives and former chief executives of such corporations as International Harvester, Alcoa Chemical and the like. We are interested in developing this concept to build both the substantive end of a new facility much needed in this area, and we also want to help build a new form of use and coordination and cooperation in the handling of local resources.

Senator Percy noted we are not seeking an all or nothing Federal designation and Federal acquisition of land. We need the Federal support for its skills and for its experience. We need it because of the cooperation of a great many corporations of national scope but not located in Illinois have to be involved herein, so that we are asking for the commission to be formed that is set forth in the legislation. We believe that we will provide a development here that will help Illinois and will help the Nation in terms of providing experience for the new kind of land acquisition use not involving the Federal Government directly in ownership and maximizing local cooperation, local initiative, including the private sector, and for these reasons, we are asking the committee to support favorably the legislation before it, and we feel that it will be of historic importance both for Illinois and for the Nation.

Thank you, sir.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Overton follows:]

BACKROUND

The Upper Illinois Valley Association

The Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor

INTRODUCTION

The Upper Illinois Valley Association is a not-for-profit corporation composed of members of the business community committed to the establishment of the Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor.

A significant departure from traditional land protection measures, the National Heritage Corridor demonstrates that notable achievements can be obtained by coordination of existing holdings, local activities and regional planning in contrast to large scale land acquisition by a single government agency. This concept was developed by Open Lands Project, a non-profit organization devoted to promoting and protecting the use of open space for recreation and conservation in the Chicago area.

A National Park Service study, conducted as a response to citizen initiatives, showed that development of the natural, historic and cultural resources of the Illinois & Michigan Canal corridor, which runs from Chicago to LaSalle/Peru, will foster regional pride among the citizenry and stimulate an economic and commercial revitalization of the canal towns and corridor industries. Environmental quality regulation will not be affected by this development, which represents a large, but untapped recreational and educational opportunity for the people of Illinois. Implementation is achieved through coordination of local government and private sector activities, and not by land acquisition.

The Upper Illinois Valley Association believes a unified effort is necessary, and that with Federal recognition the Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor may be accomplished through the voluntary and cooperative actions of state and local governments and agencies, and the businesses and citizens of the region.

The objectives of the Upper Illinois Valley Association are to:

-- Serve to coordinate business response to the National Heritage Corridor.

-- Complement local and governmental initiatives aimed at implementing the National Heritage Corridor.

-- Educate the public about the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Illinois Valley.

-- Act as a catalyst for downtown and industrial development along the corridor.

The Upper Illinois Valley Association is governed by a Board of Directors drawn from prominent Valley and Chicago area businesses, and assisted by a small technical staff.

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Chairman [illegible]
Vice Chairman [illegible]
Secretary-Treasurer [illegible]
[illegible]
James M. Stephenson, Jr. [illegible]
Executive Dir
Gerald W. [illegible]

Upper Illinois Valley Association

55 West Jackson Boulevard Room 850 Chicago Illinois 60604 312-427-4256

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Tracy Walker

Executive Director
Gerald W. Adelmann

A monumental joint effort shapes up to revitalize one of Illinois' most historic sites and create a vast recreational area

The Illinois And Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor

By Richard K. Quateman

In the next few months Congress will be considering a new management category within the National Park Service: the National Heritage Corridor. The first area to receive this designation is in Illinois along the historic Illinois and Michigan Canal from Chicago to LaSalle/Peru.

A National Heritage Corridor is a cooperative land management program in which the existing local, state, and Federal land managers voluntarily coordinate their independent holdings around a central interpretive theme. Unlike most other Federal categories the land ownership is not transferred to a single authority. In addition, the voluntary participation of private landowners is not only encouraged, but is central to the success of the program.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor will transform an existing framework of eight state parks, numerous forest preserves and local parks, and hundreds of historic and archeological sites into a system whose central purpose is to interpret a total landscape: the ecosystems, archeology, history, and cultures of the Illinois and Des Plaines river valleys and the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal first was suggested by Jolliet . . . during the Jolliet-Marquette explorations.

The National Heritage Corridor will improve and expand the recreational opportunities of this 100 mile-long valley and increase public awareness of these resources. It is designed to stimulate an economic revitalization through downtown renovations, improved educational and recreational amenities, and a quality of life conducive to industrial retention.

This portion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal near Gebhard Woods State Park and Morris, Illinois, is a typical view of the waterway at present, unused except for occasional fishing or other recreation.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal first was suggested by Jolliet during the Jolliet-Marquette explorations of the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers in 1673. He observed that this vast prairie land was used as the portage route between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River.

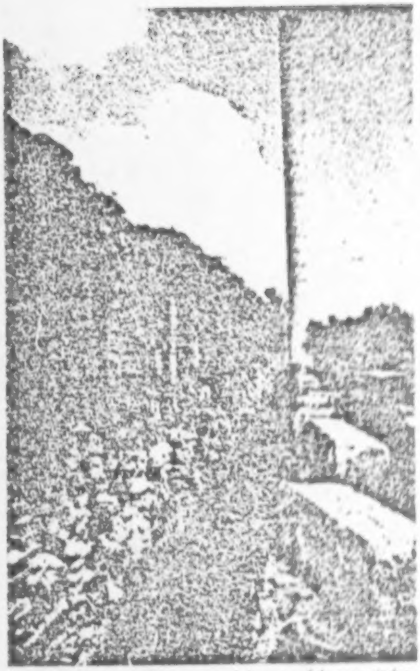
The valley was the "gateway to the west" and as exploration and settlement increased, the corridor was heavily trafficked by fur traders and early pioneers. The potential benefits of a canal through the valley were also recognized when the boundaries of the new state of Illinois were laid out. The northern border of the state was shifted to give Illinois a Lake Michigan shoreline, the current ten northernmost counties, and the site of the city of Chicago.

In 1836 the canal first envisioned by Marquette and Jolliet and promoted by then state representative Abraham Lincoln was begun. Twelve years later an efficient and affordable means of transportation linking the Great Lakes to the Mississippi was completed.

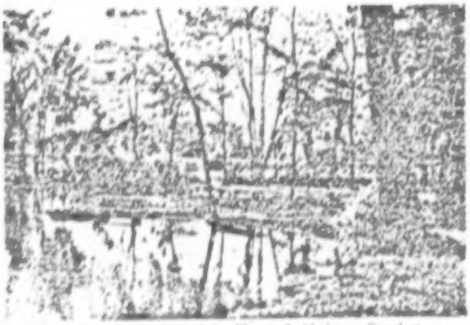
Irish canal workers, as well as immigrants from other parts of Europe settled in the area and canal towns soon replaced the temporary construction camps. The mouth of the Chicago River was considered the beginning of the route of the I & M Canal, and the Canal Commissioners had the responsibility of surveying and platting not only towns such as Ottawa and Lockport but Chicago as well.

Soon after completion of the canal

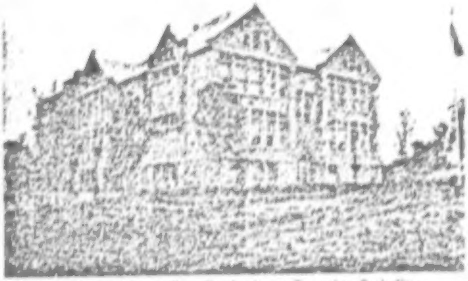
(cont. on p. 12)



***Ruins of U.S. Steel's** Coke ovens in Joliet, one of the many industrial archeology sites found along the corridor.*

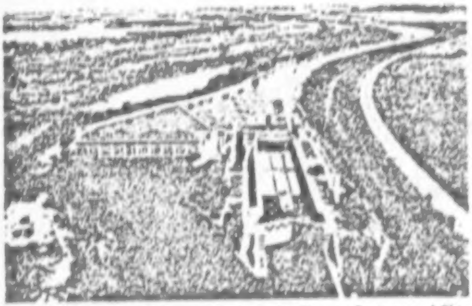


***A serene view** of a portion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal at Gebhard Woods State Park in Morris, Illinois. Morris is headquarters for the Illinois & Michigan Canal State Park.*



***"Lockport Central Square"** — The Lockport Township Park District joined city and township governments in a cooperative project to rehabilitate this once abandoned school house on Lockport's Central Square as a civic and governmental center.*

***Hand operated** mechanism used to open and close gates of lock at Channahon where the DuPage, Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers converge to form the Illinois River.*



***Hydroelectric Power** House and lock on the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. To the left is the Des Plaines River and Lockport Prairie.*

I & M Canal (cont.)

the railroad was brought through the region, approximately and closely parallel with the I & M. As the demand for the manufactured goods of the east and the agricultural products of the west increased, the towns grew and a number of industries, including stone quarrying, mills, and foundries were established along the route. The corridor became the center of the industrial revolution in the upper midwest.

As development continued, Chicago required a means to transport its wastewater away from the city and in 1892 a new canal, the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal was begun. Use of the Illinois and Michigan Canal ended soon after.

Much of the past history of the region survives, however, in the canal towns and early industrial sites. Thirty-seven natural areas preserve examples of the original valley environment. Industry, too, is a major presence in the valley and some of America's largest corporations operate facilities along the canals.

The value of the Illinos and Michigan Canal and environs as a source of both recreation and educational, interpretive activities has been known for many years. As early as the 1930's the Civilian Conservation Corps was active in the area, restoring portions of the canal and towpath and establishing trails and picnic areas. Over the years, however, many of these improvements have deteriorated.

The state of Illinois, too, is aware of the canal and from Lock #5, just south of Joliet, down to LaSalle, the canal and towpath have been designated as the Illinois & Michigan Canal State Park. In the corridor as a whole there are some 4,200 acres of natural areas in various public holdings, including Palos Forest Preserve (the largest in Illinois) and Starved Rock State Park. Another 2,000 acres are in mixed public private ownership.

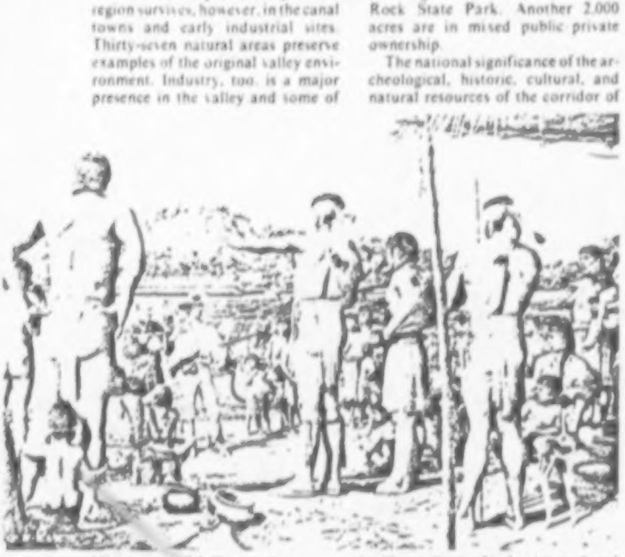
The national significance of the archeological, historic, cultural, and natural resources of the corridor of the I & M Canal was established in a 1980 National Park Service Reconnaissance Study. Several citizens' groups have also been extremely active in exploring the opportunities of the valley. Some of their most notable achievements have been the restoration of the Reddick Mansion in Ottawa, Bicentennial Park in Joliet, the interpretive activities of the Will County Historical Society, and the fight by Save the Valley to prevent quarrying in the corridor.

What has been lacking in the efforts of all persons and agencies, however, has been coordination and a lack of public knowledge of the extent of the corridor's resources. Many actions have been taken, but with few exceptions efforts have been either frustrated or of short-term benefit. As in the case of the Civilian Conservation Corps restorations, there has been no infrastructure to support long term maintenance and focus. Neither the recreational or interpretive facilities are as maintained or developed as might be.

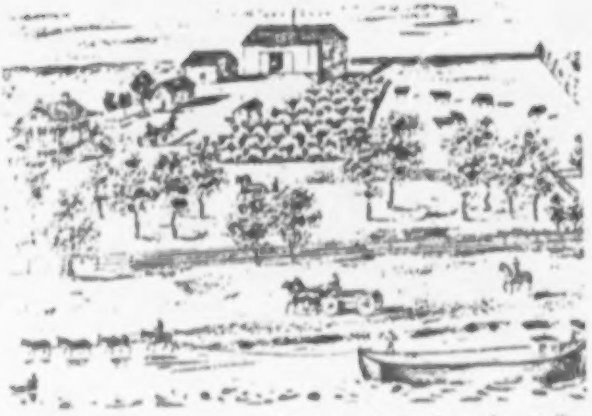
In 1979, Open Lands Project, a Chicago based non-profit corporation working to promote public open land in Illinois, undertook a detailed study of the area from Joliet to Summit. An area of heavy industrialization, it was considered by most people to be too developed to be of any potential value for public use. But, to the contrary, the area turned out to be one of great diversity and hidden beauty. The area is heavily industrialized, as are other portions of the corridor but these industrial sites have potential for interpretation. Just as the natural areas and native American archeological sites are part of the landscape, so are the industries.

Open Lands Project saw that there was great potential for the region if efforts were coordinated. U.S. Senator Charles Percy and Representative Tom Corcoran had been interested in a program in the corridor for many years and caused the National Park Service to conduct a study of the resources of the corridor and produce a concept plan to ". . . protect and enhance the abundant cultural and natural resources of the I & M Canal while at the same time providing for economic development." (N.P.S., 1980, p. 1).

One hundred local citizens were



Marquette and Jolliet, on their way up the Illinois River after having explored the Mississippi River, pause for a visit at the Grand Village of the Kaskarkia in August, 1673. The 74-lodge village was located across the river from a bluff which became known as Starved Rock, near what is now Utica, Illinois. Dr. Robert M. Sutton, in his monograph, "A History of Illinois in Paintings," prepared for Illinois' Sesquicentennial observance, states that Jolliet is the first explorer to have suggested construction of a canal to connect the Great Lakes with the rivers of the Mississippi Valley, a dream that materialized two centuries later. Robert A. Thom is the artist of the painting.



***In an early drawing** of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, mules are shown pulling a barge along the waterway. On a road running parallel to the Canal, a horse-drawn wagon and a rider keep pace with the barge.*

involved in the production of the concept plan, and an additional 150 people were involved in the review process. The 100 people, having a broad diversity of expertise and concerns were divided into six work groups. The categories were: recreation, conservation, historic and cultural, water quality, land use and interpretation, and economic development.

Over a nine month period the resources of the corridor were determined, goals, objectives, and benefits outlined, and concerns studied and dealt with. A number of implementation strategies were also developed.

Economic development for the region is not an afterthought; it is integral to the plan. Like many other parts of the country the region is suffering from severe unemployment and a lack of a positive self image. It is one of the purposes of the National Heritage Corridor to improve the economic vitality of the region.

As laid out in the National Park Service concept plan and the legislation introduced in Congress, the objectives of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor are: stabilization of the structure of the I & M Canal and renovation of portions for interpretation; establishment of a network of trails on both land and water from Summit to Peru; protection of the natural setting of the canal and the unique natural areas of the corridor; enhancement of public awareness and appreciation of the archeological resources; restoration of historic buildings with economic development potential; interpretation of the cultural and natural resources of the corridor; and enhancement of economic development in the corridor.

Implementation of the corridor program is scheduled to occur over a ten year period culminating in 1992, the year of the proposed Chicago World's Fair.

There will be many physical changes within the corridor. The existing trail from Lock #5 in Joliet to La Salle (the Illinois & Michigan Canal State Park) will be expanded and improved. A canoe waterway from the portage point in Summit to Cache Island in Romeoville is being considered by the Forest Preserve Districts of Cook, DuPage, and Will Counties. Cache Island now is owned in part by Will County which is negotiating for acquisition of the remainder. The Lockport Township Park District plans to develop its section of the canal as a cultural park.

A footpath along the Commonwealth Edison right-of-way from Hodgkins to Lockport is also being considered. Implementation of the path will be subject, of course, to the agreement of Commonwealth Edison and the adjacent landowners. Concerns over liability exposure are being addressed by the state of Illinois.

Renovation of historic buildings throughout the corridor is another focus of the program. Many of the canal towns contain buildings of historic significance and the central business district of the Village of Lockport is a National Register Historic District. As part of the development program, tax incentives and innovative financing schemes to facilitate private sector involvement will be explored. It is hoped that currently used buildings will be restored to their former elegance and that those no longer being used will be converted for both commercial and interpretive purposes. Like other activities in the corridor, historic restorations and adaptations will be managed as a cooperative venture of both the public and private sectors.

Natural areas interpretive programs in the corridor will be expanded as will archeological and historic sites interpretation. Many of these areas are pri[illegible]ely owned and negotiations for public access are already underway. One such area under consideration is the Briscoe Mounds, located on property belonging to Material Service Corporation.

There also will be interpretation of some of the early industrial developments in the valley. The evolution and operations of modern industrial processes are also being considered for their interpretive potential. The Upper Illinois Valley Association, a not-for-profit corporation composed of members of the business community committed to the establishment of the Heritage Corridor has been active in coordinating industrial response to the program and is now acting to encourage innovative interpretive programs as well as new investments in the region.

The objectives of the National Heritage Corridor will not happen overnight. Nor will it be a panacea, curing all the economic problems of this older industrial region. It is hoped, however, that it will contribute to an economic revitalization. It is also felt

I & M Canal (cont.)

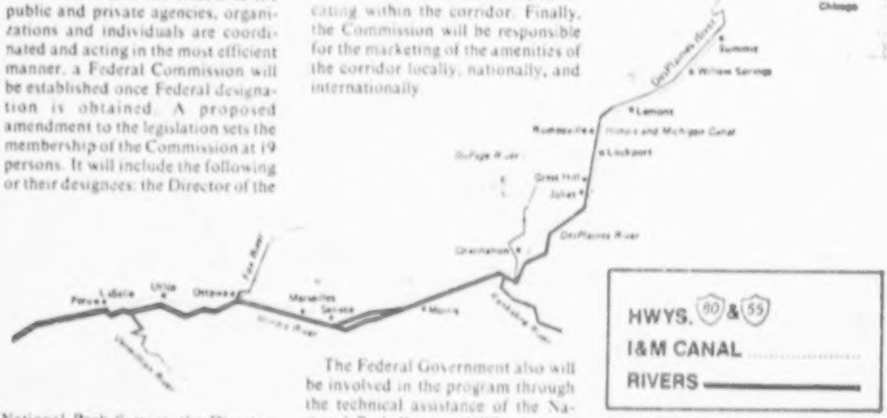
that as the diverse beauty of the corridor becomes better known and visible that a new sort of regional pride will develop. As was the case in Lowell, Massachusetts, a focus on the positive aspects of a locale, and the enhancement of its resources can bring about a renewal, both economic and social.

Implementation of the corridor program is scheduled to occur over a ten year period culminating in 1992, the year of the proposed Chicago World's Fair. As was mentioned earlier, Chicago is itself a canal town of the Illinois and Michigan and so it is very appropriate that visitors to the fair will also be able to enjoy the recreational and interpretive programs that tell the story of the roots and growth of Chicago as a major center of commerce and industry.

To ensure that the efforts of the public and private agencies, organizations and individuals are coordinated and acting in the most efficient manner, a Federal Commission will be established once Federal designation is obtained. A proposed amendment to the legislation sets the membership of the Commission at 19 persons. It will include the following or their designees: the Director of the National Park Service; the Director of the Illinois Department of Conservation; the Director of the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, the President of the Board of the Metropolitan Sanitary District; one representative of a forest preserve district in the corridor, a county board member from each of the four counties not represented by the forest preserve commissioner; five individuals to represent the interests of business and industry, and five individuals to represent the fields of historic preservation, ecology, and recreation. The Commission will be assisted by a technical staff on loan from other state and federal agencies.

As established in the Federal legislation, the Commission will have the responsibility of supporting and implementing the goals of the conceptual plan. In the pursuit of its duties the Commission shall not infringe upon the established governmental and land management authorities nor will it attempt to affect the existing policies of those authorities.

One of the duties of the Commission will be to seek and secure funds for program implementation. These funds will be used for recreational development as well as the restoration and conversion of historic buildings. In addition, the Commission will act to support the goal of economic development by providing assistance to local land managing agencies, economic development commissions and potential commercial or industrial concerns interested in locating within the corridor. Finally, the Commission will be responsible for the marketing of the amenities of the corridor locally, nationally, and internationally.



The Federal Government also will be involved in the program through the technical assistance of the National Park Service (NPS). Specifically, the Park Service will conduct an inventory of the "historic, architectural, and engineering structures and the archeological and geological sites in the corridor from Chicago to Peru." [Sect. 12(1)]. This will occur during the first year of the National Heritage Corridor's existence.

Also in the first year the NPS will assist the Commission in developing the interpretive theme of the Corridor. In the second year the Park Service will develop interpretive materials such as trail guide brochures for touring the corridor and its canal towns by foot, auto, bus, bicycle, and boat. It will develop visitor centers and programs on the corridor for use by local schools. It also will produce video programs on the National Heritage Corridor. The NPS will provide two Commission staff members.

The Federal Government also will be involved in the program . . .

The Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor is in the forefront of a new trend in resource management. It is part of the growing realization that development and a sound and healthy environment are not mutually exclusive. It recognizes the need of people to enjoy a reasonable standard of living and employment while at the same time being assured of a high quality of life. It sets a balance between the contributions of business and industry and environmental considerations such as recreation, aesthetics, and heritage. Each has its value and purpose, and according to the needs of a particular area these resources can be utilized to meet the needs and desires of residents. This approach is called eco-development.

Maryland, Texas, New York and other states have expressed interest in the Heritage program, calling it a prototype for revitalization and rediscovery of their own areas where the urban and industrial landscapes mix with the natural. America has come a long way in the protection of its wildland and water resources; the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor is a new and daring approach to the protection and management of its heritage and human resources.

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Friends of the Canal Corridor

The public is invited to join Friends of the Canal Corridor to support the Open Lands Project. Membership: Student, Retired $7.50; Project membership $15.00; Sustaining $30.00 or more; Governing $100.00 or more. Contributions are tax-deductible. To apply for membership or to obtain more information, contact: Mrs. Constance Fetzer, Chairman, P.O. Box 577, Ottawa, Ill. 61305.

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Richard K. Quateman is an intern at Open Lands Project through the Environmental Intern Program. He is currently completing a Master's Degree in Natural Resources at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Previous to returning for his M.S. Mr. Quateman served as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Fiji, assisting in the development of a national parks system plan for the Dominion of Fiji.

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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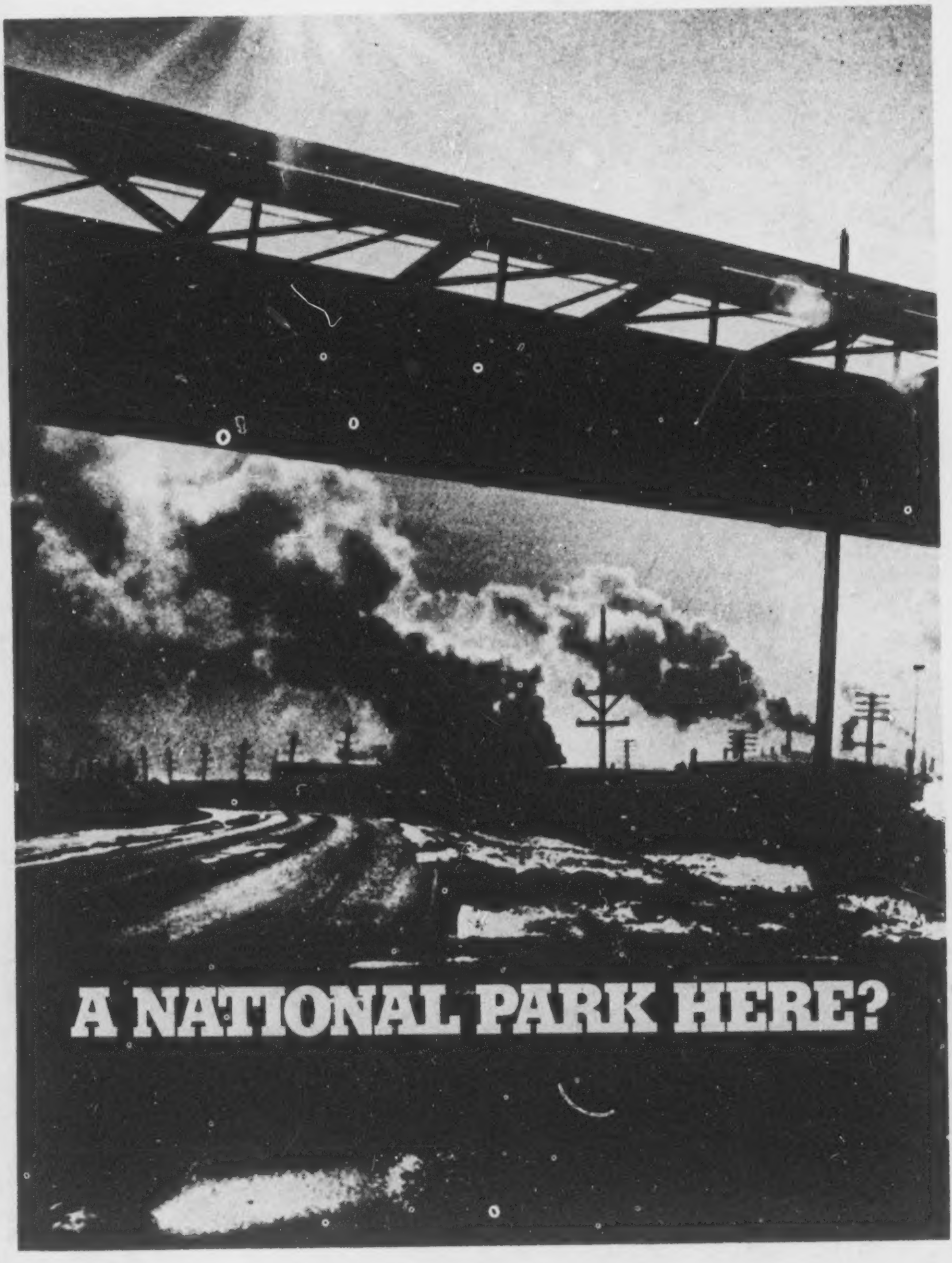
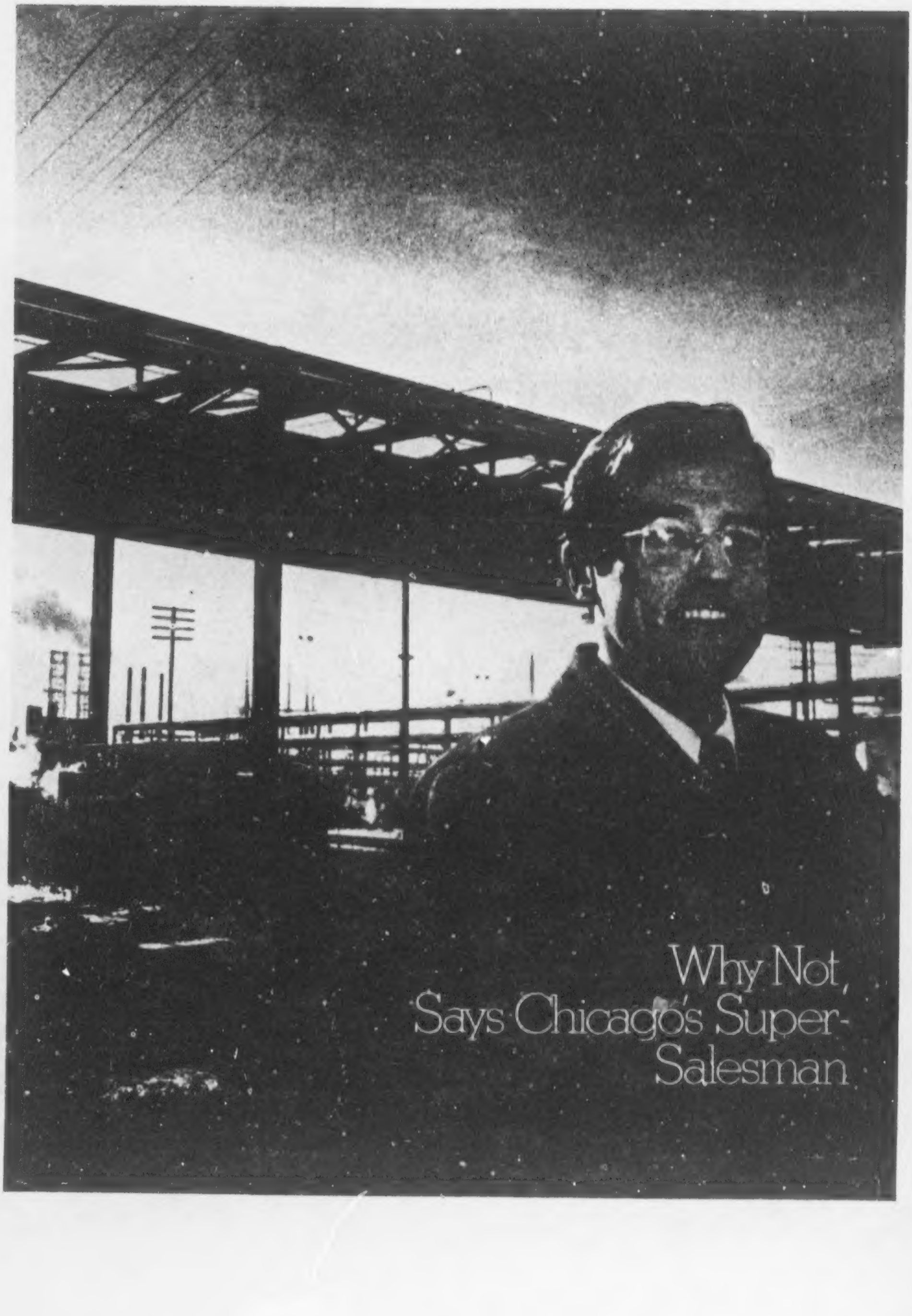
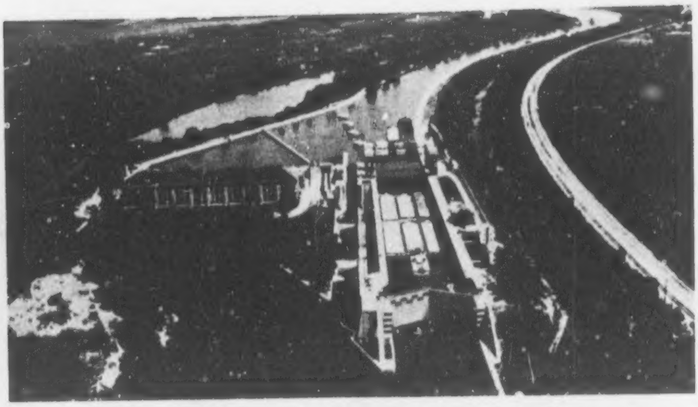

A NATIONAL PARK HERE?


Why Not,
Says Chicago's Super-Salesman

Robert Farrel



Ecology students descend a glacial bluff (left) into the Des Plaines River Valley. Unique natural areas are found throughout the proposed park.

Engineering technology that was developed to build the mammoth Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal (above) was later used to construct the Suez Canal. The Des Plaines River, at left, parallels the huge waterway, which was built in 1889. Able to accommodate larger ships, it replaced the historic Illinois and Michigan Canal.

BY LINDA LEGNER

For at least 12,000 years, archeologists know, the sprawling valley southwest of Chicago has been a strategic transportation corridor and a center of cultural activity. High bluffs offered security for a variety of Native American tribes. The Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers nurtured bounteous hunting and fishing and made travel easy.

When the 17th-century French explorer Robert Cavelier de La Salle arrived, he was awed by its thick forests, rich wetlands and abundant water. La Salle knew that this was the lowest point between the Mississippi and St. Lawrence Rivers, the two great waterway systems of North America. And he predicted that the region would someday become "the seat of empire and commerce."

A century and a half of industrial development and commerce in the valley have proved La Salle right. Scores of Fortune 500 firms and lesser industrial giants turn out a dizzying assortment of products, from high-grade steel to film for cameras. Ample power—including several nuclear-generating stations—feeds such appetites as Dow, Mobil, Olin-Mathieson, Amoco, Borg-Warner, General Aniline, Caterpillar Tractor and Libby-Owens-Ford. In addition, grain storage and sand-and-silica-mining operations flourish.

At the core of the region's growth was the Illinois and Michigan Canal, hewn through thick veins of limestone between 1836 and 1842. Second in importance only to the Erie Canal, it was the link in an inland-waterway system that securely tied the eastern seaboard to the Gulf, positioning Chicago as the commercial capital of the mid-continental region.

Most people only know the area as a major industrial center—the Ruhr Valley of the Midwest.

But here in the backyards of Shell and Texaco lies a hidden world rich in historical, archeological and natural resources. Long unappreciated, it boasts some of the loveliest and most unique natural areas in Illinois. They are wonderlands for canoeists and hikers, dramatically accented by the steep bluffs and canyons carved by meltwater from the last Ice Age. Scattered throughout the region are tantalizing archeological sites from the earliest French and Indian settlements, some vandalized but others yet untouched by the hand of man.

A historic potpourri of industrial and architectural structures complements these treasures, including hundreds of buildings located in the 17 towns that grew up alongside the I & M Canal. Some 200 structures are listed in local, state or national historic inventories.

If Congress approves legislation now being drafted, the entire trove would be tied together into a 100-mile-long "park" centered along the now abandoned canal.

The park would be tagged as a National Heritage Corridor, a specially tailored designation that would make the area, essentially, a quasi member of the National Park System. Nonetheless, proponents feel, that would be enough to help kindle preservation and revitalization of the resource-rich, but economically depressed region.

The innovative plan has won over a wide range of groups and individuals, but one supporter, Gerald Adelmann, stands out because of his zealous commitment. Educated as an art historian and trained as a preservationist, the 32-year-old Adelmann brings the skills of a scholar and the salesmanship of a Dale Carnegie to his job as a program coordinator for the Open Lands Project, a Chicago conservation organization.

As one observer notes, Jerry Adelmann "can charm you out of everything you've got."

Preceding page: Preservationist Gerald W. Adelmann, here at Union Oil Company's Lemont, Ill., refinery, hopes to create a new kind of park. It would wind for a hundred miles southwest of Chicago along the Illinois and Michigan Canal, incorporating the historic corridor's industrial and scenic heritage.

Rosemary Kaul

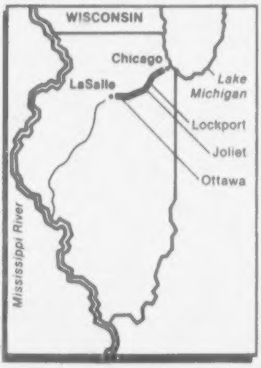
La Salle County Historical Society

Mist shrouds barges and a Cargill Company grain elevator on the Sanitary and Ship Canal near Lockport (left). Until the early 20th century, Lockport served as a major grain depot on the old I & M Canal, when traffic shifted to the larger waterway.

Passengers on an I & M Canal boat stop in 1903 for a rest near Ottawa, near the terminus of the proposed park.

But the scholar-turned-activist has high-powered friends in the fight to create the park. Allies include U.S. Senator Charles Percy, Congressman Tom Corcoran and influential industrialists and conservationists. Importantly, the National Park Service has produced a 100-page "concept plan" for the park.

Despite federal designation, the area would remain as it is, largely in private hands. Unlike the C & O Canal in Washington, D.C., which is an integral part of the National Park System and is federally owned and operated, the I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor would be a loose federation of local, state and private resources.



Chip Coblyn

The proposed Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor runs for a hundred miles southwest of Chicago along the route of the abandoned canal.

"Industry should be proud of its heritage in the valley and should support efforts to preserve it," says Edmund Thornton, president of Ottawa Silica Company and a prominent conservationist and corridor supporter.

Adelmann was among the first to recognize not only that the area's industrial history had to be part of the corridor's preservation, but also that economic revitalization of the region had to be a goal of the overall plan.

With the valley in serious economic decline—there is 14 percent unemployment in Joliet—Thomas Flavin, general manager of systems for Inland Steel, couldn't agree more. "National designation would focus attention on the whole valley. It would give the valley something extra to offer businesses seeking new locations. We already have many things going for us. We have an excellent skilled labor pool, the finest transportation system in the world, established towns and an established industrial community.

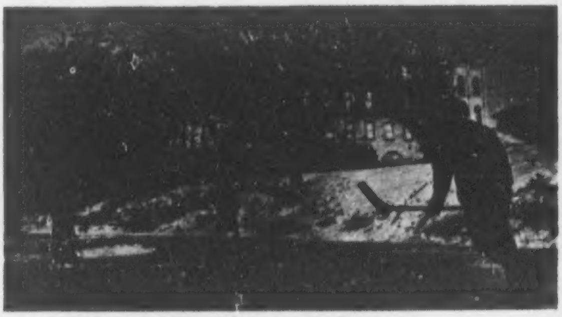
"But you need much more if you're going to market a region successfully. You have to have something that makes it an attractive place to live and operate a business."

Industry's enthusiasm stems largely from the plan's voluntary nature. "The major thrust is for voluntary cooperation to achieve a common goal," wrote John Peine and Debora Neurohr, authors of the National Park Service concept plan. "The plan does not call for any change in existing air-and-water-quality standards. Rights-of-way for utilities and pipelines either existing or potential would not be adversely affected. Zoning processes would not be affected. These considerations are imperative to preserve the potential for industrial retention and growth."

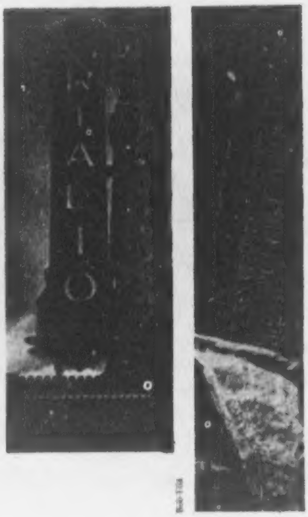
Industry fear and friction was further reduced by emphasizing interpretation and preservation of historic sites, rather than land acquisition and land regulation.

Furthermore, the National Park Service plan counseled, "Historic preservation should be used as a tool to stimulate commercial growth in the downtown districts of canal towns. The canal towns generally have main streets rich in historic architecture but poor in realized economic vitality. Historic warehouses and industrial plants lie dormant."

"The historical relationship of the canal to the rest of the country is truly of national significance," Adelmann says.



Rosemary Knol



Bob Hill

Hockey players practice on the I & M Canal near Lockport (above). Oldest structure on the canal, the Gaylord Building, in background, was built as a mule barn.

Mary Pickford was among the stars who played Joliet's Rialto, one of the few remaining vaudeville palaces in the country. The 1926 theater was originally built to stimulate downtown revitalization. Now its restoration is serving as a catalyst for other preservation projects.

The result of Yankee ingenuity and hard work largely by Irish immigrants, the I & M had as one of its staunchest supporters a young U.S. congressman named Abe Lincoln. Later, the first Lincoln-Douglass debate would be held in the canal town of Ottawa.

Goods and passengers moved up and down the waterway on barges towed from land by mules. What crops and products Illinois didn't grow or manufacture herself, she was now able to import. And as steel mills, granaries, warehouses and quarries grew up along the banks, Illinois began a booming export trade. Six feet deep and 60 feet wide at water level, the I & M Canal served Illinois actively for 40 years. But by the 1880s, the railroads had usurped the role of the canal. Construction of the deeper and w[illegible] Sanitary and Ship Canal [illegible]er upset the balance of transportation power.

In place of the businesses that had operated profitably for nearly half a century came the refineries, chemical plants and power-generating stations that keep the valley humming today. The I & M had served well; now it was abandoned.

It is this industrial heritage that the plan embraces. "With federal designation, Illinois gets a powerful marketing tool that will help the state in its efforts to boost industrial reinvestment and increase tourism," says Adelmann. "Because the plan calls for industry's voluntary cooperation, it gives them a way to improve a somewhat tarnished image."

How did a scholarly type like Jerry Adelmann—he is writing his doctoral dissertation on an obscure 19th-century Illinois artist-philosopher—bring industry giants and environmentalists together?

"The wonderful thing about Jerry is that he's a preservationist who doesn't come across as a fanatic," says John Husar, whose five-part *Chicago Tribune* series about the corridor helped spark interest in the park plan. "He doesn't put people off. In his heart, of course, he's a fanatic. But he has the ability to convince industry that he's working with them—which he really is."

"I have not seen a project of similar scope, no question of that," says Tim Turner, director of the National Trust's Midwest Regional Office.

"As far as developing an idea—a dream, if you will—Jerry has done an exceptional job. He's worked on building the consensus, and he's done that well."

Innovative though it may be, the canal corridor plan is not the first plan to try to protect and recognize the valley terrain through which the Des Plains and Illinois Rivers flow on their way to the Mississippi River and finally to the Gulf of Mexico.

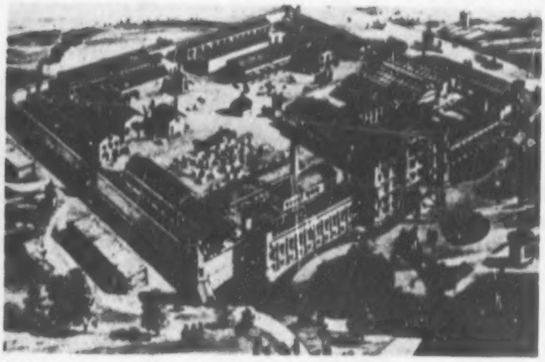
During the Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps renovated the aging I & M towpath and added picnic areas, shelters and trails. Unfortunately, the improvements were not conscientiously maintained.

The 1960s brought renewed interest when the governor of Illinois appointed a task force to study the feasibility of creating a park in the area. By 1974, the I & M State Trail had been created, stretching for approximately 60 miles form Joliet south to LaSalle. The Open Lands Project had been active in its creation.

Congressman Corcoran, in response to constituent requests, convinced the National Park Service in 1979 to explore the possibility of upgrading the state trail into a national trail.

At about the same time, Adelmann began developing the idea for a multifaceted corridor park while researching historic structures in Lockport, his hometown. He had been focusing on the architectural and industrial sites, but he saw the potential for a wider investigation and approached Judith Stockdale, executive director of the Open Lands Project.

"That's when my academic orientation turned to activism," Adelmann says. "My interest was in the built environment, in history. Judith's forte is recreation and land-use planning. With her vision and energy, the whole thing began to evolve." Together, they



In this 19th-century lithograph, limestone blocks are quarried at the state penitentiary at Joliet, an outstanding surviving example of Gothic-Revival prison architecture.

Restoration of Lockport Central Square (left) to its 1896 appearance utilized rusticated limestone. A National Trust-funded study helped to develop adaptive-use plans for the structure. Now used to house government offices, it is a cornerstone of Lockport's restoration efforts.

proposed to inventory the entire 25-mile stretch between Joliet and Summit, precisely the area not covered by the 60-mile-long state trail.

"Jerry brought together all the special-interest groups, acted as mediator, yet somehow managed to maintain the integrity of the concept," says Gail Brown, an aide to Congressman Corcoran.

Now that the idea has gained the attention of congressmen, senators and top brass in Washington, things have started to happen. Not long ago, Senator Percy set up a meeting between Secretary of the Interior James G. Watt and influential area industrialists and conservationists. Adelmann attended the meeting and made his pitch for the park.

Afterwards, said Percy, Watt called the project, "important, daring and precedent setting."

What bothers some businessmen is not that the plan fails to consider industry's concerns, but that it isn't specific enough regarding operational procedures. Though the plan calls for no new regulations, some industry representatives nevertheless fear "regulatory creep."

"I'm behind the plan," says Tim Madden, executive director of the Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association, "but the way it's written now, how do I know for sure that it won't have a chilling effect on development?"

Madden is fairly confident that a compromise can be reached, once he has concrete answers to some of his questions: Will rights-of-way across the canal be restricted? Who will be liable if there are accidents? Will more clean air and water provisions be enacted? Who will pay for screening scenic vistas, for traffic control, police protection, maintenance?

Although industry professes concern, the fact is that big business has not reacted as if it is seriously threatened by the corridor proposal. "On the whole, business has exhibited an enlightened outlook," says Percy aide James Keene. "The Interior Department made it clear that the concept plan should be sensitive to business. At the local level, Jerry has been instrumental in contacting industry and bringing them into the fold."

The Rotary Club in LaSalle, for example, worked for two years to clear and upgrade a four-mile section of the canal. Material Services Corporation (General Dynamics) is preserving the prehistoric Briscoe Mounds, located on company property. Local forest-preserve districts have indicated a willingness to manage and operate recreational trails. Other groups, like Friends of the I & M Canal Corridor, have formed to supply the public with information through person-to-person contacts.

One powerful new organization, the Upper Illinois Valley Association, was created by industry leaders to look at economic development opportunities within the park area. The association's five high-powered founders were Brooks McCormack, former chairman of International Harvester, Arnold Sobel, executive vice president of Material Services Corporation, Chicago attorney George Overton, a founder of the Open Lands Project and Thornton and Flavin.

Despite the evident cooperation—and James Watts' surprising support—the fabric of alliances remains fragile, federal start-up funds are not assured and legislation is still being drafted.

Despite possible snags, Jerry Adelmann is optimistic. "I think it's going to happen; if the language [of the proposed bill] is right to all interest groups, it may happen this year. Right now, there's momentum."

But what will the corridor proponents do if it doesn't happen? Adelmann bristles. "The scenario," he protests, "is unlikely." This effort has already called attention to the resources in the area; it has raised public consciousness to what's there. In that sense, the corridor project is successful already." **HP**

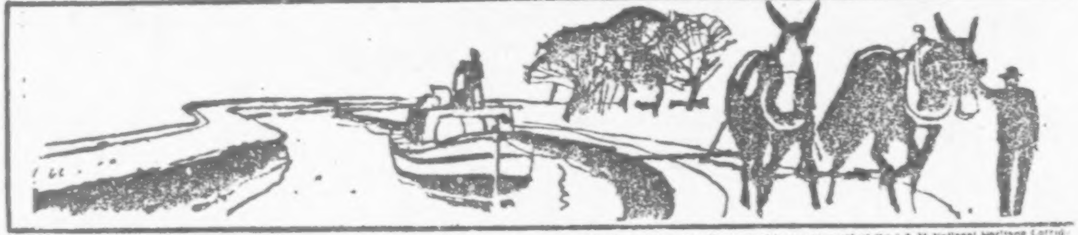
Linda Legner is a free-lance writer in Chicago.

30 views Chicago Sun-Times, Tuesday, August 24, 1982

The I & M Corridor—a park for all tastes

Personal view

George A. Ranney Jr.



Sun-Times artist John Downs envisions a segment of the I & M National Heritage Corrid

GEORGE A. RANNEY JR.

A NEW KIND of national park will be born southwest of Chicago if Congress gives its approval: The I & M National Heritage Corridor, along the path the old Illinois & Michigan Canal that helped create this urban area.

In this 100-mile valley formed by the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers, the natural and historic are inseparable from the urban and industrial. It's the ideal spot for a precedent-setting National Heritage Corridor that focuses on preservation and renewal—in this case, on a remarkable fabric of nature pockets and trails, historic canal towns and the Midwest's greatest concentration of industry.

Official designation by Congress will provide a marketing tool for the area, giving it the visibility and prestige it needs to strengthen tourism and its economic base. The project does not involve land acquisition or new regulations, and requires little federal money. Aid would come in the form of coordination and technical assistance. The true strength of this 10-year effort is that it is locally conceived and controlled, the kind of efficient, realistic planning that will be demanded of state and local governments under the New Federalism.

THE VALLEY HAS enormous recreational and educational potential, as revealed in an extensive inventory by the Open Lands Project. Its rich resources include 37 areas of great natural beauty tucked among transportation corridors and backyards of industry. Railways, highways and canals have preserved linear open space and a network of trails. Hundreds of historic places, including archeological sites, old canal towns and engineering structures of the highest technological achievement record the history of the valley.

The trails (on land already publicly owned) follow in part the old I & M Canal, the waterway link between the Eastern Seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico that made Chicago the capital of the Midwest. Visitors will be able to see the valley's story on foot or skis, by horseback, auto or canoe, and then branch out for walking tours of the communities.

THE CORRIDOR IS in a serious economic decline. Many of its industries are very old. Joliet's unemployment rate is a painful 23 percent. Economic renewal is an imperative. Thus, in a happy break with the traditionally antagonistic relationship between industry and environmentalists, the National Heritage Corridor will not inhibit industrial expansion, but actively encourage it. Flexible land use is allowed. No new regulations will be imposed on industry, nor will there be public purchase of large tracts of land. And, because image and quality of life are among the most important considerations for retention of industry, the improved amenities will help attract residents and jobs.

In addition, improved awareness of community resources can create close to 700 new jobs in the hotel and restaurant industries alone, according to an Illinois Bell survey.

Industrialists and other private and public interests in the valley have been involved throughout the planning. The National Park Service held public meetings in towns spanning the 100-mile corridor from Summit to La Salle-Peru. A series of town forums was funded by the Illinois Humanities Council and the Field Foundation, and the staff of the Open Lands Project met with valley industries to make sure all views were represented. Special credit goes to Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.) and Rep. Tom Corcoran (R-Ill.) of Ottawa for early and continued support.

To give industry and other private-sector interests a greater role in the effort, the nonprofit Upper Illinois Valley Association of businesses and individuals was formed. Corporate members include Illinois Bell, Amoco Chemicals, Caterpillar Tractor, Material Service Corp., Ottawa Silica Co. and Lemont National Bank. The association helped draft the legislation now before Congress for the National Heritage Corridor designation.

NATIONAL DESIGNATION will call attention to the region, but only local initiative will bring the concept alive. The Upp Illinois Valley Association will work closel with state, county and local economic development groups to prepare strategies for industrial and commercial revitalization. It wil also assist public agencies and historical soc eties in improving recreational and cultur opportunities within the corridor.

Once U.S. approval is received, a 19-member federal commission will implement th plan. It will have a mix of interests—preservation, recreation, conservation, governmen agencies, business and industry.

Geographic coordination is also essentia Local communities will have to relate thei planning to the entire valley, directing recreational, economic and esthetic development t mutually enhancing goals. Since state agencies will be involved, Illinois government wi get a taste of the importance of local plannin in realizing larger regional and state goals.

It would be difficult to find a project wit more appeal to a wider variety of interest from outdoor buffs to industrialists to preservationists. Congress should respond with chorus of yeas.

George A. Ranney Jr. is vice president o raw materials at Inland Steel and vice pres dent of the Metropolitan Housing and Pla ning Council.

Sun-Times
Tuesday, August 24, 1982 Page 31
Editorials

An independent newspaper, dedicated to championing individual freedom, to exposing abuse of the public trust and to fostering a healthy environment, a sound economy and a just society.

Act fast for I & M park

More than 300 years ago, the native Americans living on the little river they called Chekagou showed French-Canadian explorer Louis Joliet how to take his boats from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi via streams and a muddy portage. A great city could flourish on the lakeshore, he wrote, adding:

"It would only be necessary to build a canal."

Almost 150 years passed before hundreds of German and Irish newcomers started digging. And sure enough, Joliet was right.

Chicago
La Salle
Illinois & Michigan Canal

The old Illinois & Michigan Canal that gave birth to Chicago lost its job along ago to the deeper Sanitary & Ship Canal. But it still meanders out of the city's Southwest Side, a silent stream with curious old locks and dams, bordered by limestone bluffs and forests and prairies—and imbedded forever in the history of our area.

If Congress agrees, the I & M will keep on making history.

In his Personal View on the opposite page, industrialist George A. Ranney Jr. describes the 10-year effort to create a "national heritage corridor" along the 100 miles of valley that shelters the canal and the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers.

It's a new concept for a national park, one that uses recreational attractions and restored historic sites to generate economic growth.

The enabling legislation gets its first test in mid-September before the House subcommittee on public lands and national parks. But the lobbying from Illinois political powers already is heavy. Last week Senators Charles H. Percy (R) and Alan J. Dixon (D) and Representatives Tom Corcoran (R) and George M. O'Brien (R) talked it up with Interior Secretary James G. Watt, who was impressed with the strong local commitment.

This includes money from the state and the forest preserve districts of Cook, Du Page and Will counties for such improvements as new canoe launches and spruced-up trails. We imagine Watt also liked the modesty of the request for federal help—some technical aid in preparing maps, brochures and displays, and perhaps $250,000 a year for a staff.

Earlier this month Gov. Thompson wrote an eloquent letter to President Reagan urging his support and emphasizing that "under a federal umbrella . . . all levels of government and the private sector would work in cooperative agreement to revitalize both economic and natural resources."

That, Thompson concluded, "embodies the essence of responsible government."

We agree. But the timetable is tight. The bill must make it through both houses of Congress before the fall adjournment for the project to get off ground. The momentum is there—a special coalition of business, industry, various government agencies, naturalists, history buffs and sports enthusiasts.

What a waste if it were put off for another year. The old I & M spawned an industrial boom many decades ago; maybe it can manage a least a boomlet in this new incarnation.

Chicago Tribune

FOUNDED June 10, 1847

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16 Section 1

Thursday, September 23, 1982

Heritage corridor winding along

The bureaucratic brush has been cleared to make way for Illinois' first national recreational trail along the 100-mile Illinois and Michigan Canal, from Chicago to LaSalle, Ill. Legislation for the project, to be called the Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, has received the endorsement of the Office of Management and Budget. It must be acted on quickly before the end of the congressional session.

The abandoned canal was the subject of a five-part 1980 Tribune series by John Husar, "Our hidden wilderness." Husar paddled down the Des Plaines River to explore the wilderness that remains just beyond the factory smokestacks and shopping centers. The I & M canal was one of the Great Lakes region's prime transportation links to the East Coast in the late 1800s and helped to establish Chicago as a national hub of commerce.

The natural beauty of the heritage corridor project is not only to be found in the out of doors but in its fiscal conservation as well. The legislation, proposed by Illinois Senators Charles Percy and Alan Dixon and Rep. Tom Corcoran, was based on a National Park Service study recommending preservation of areas that would not require federal purchase of land. The government will finance a commission to plan and promote the heritage corridor, but the pathways would link existing forest preserves, parks, historic sites and other public lands and would be maintained by local governments.

There are plans for hiking, skiing and horseback riding, for restoring architectural sites along the route and establishing wildlife and flora observatories, all easily accessible for those who seek escape from the press of urbanization.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much, Mr. Overton.
Mr. THORNTON?

STATEMENT OF EDMUND B. THORNTON, UPPER ILLINOIS VALLEY ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. THORNTON. Mr. Chairman, it is a distinct honor to appear before your committee, and I welcome the opportunity to testify in favor of Senate bill 2157.

My name is Edmund B. Thornton. I reside in Ottawa, Ill., and I am employed as chairman and chief executive officer of Silica Co. engaged in the mining, processing, and shipping of industrial sand or silica. The company was founded by my grandfather in 1900 and I grew up in Ottawa and lived nearly all my adult life in Ottawa. I have been a director of both the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce and the Illinois Manufacturers Association, and served as chairman of the latter. I have also been an adviser of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and served as a first chairman of the Historic Sites Advisory Council in Illinois, which is responsible for recommending nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and as Mr. Overton mentioned, I also serve as a member of the Upper Illinois Valley Association.

As an industrial member of the Illinois community, I am vitally concerned about the necessity to maintain a healthy business climate to encourage the growth of existing industry and to promote the Upper Illinois Valley Corridor as an attractive place for new industry.

The old canal, running along the valley floor and in many areas paralleling the Illinois River, flows through small cities and open farm land, villages and large industrial complexes as it courses northeast from La Salle toward the cities of Joliet and Chicago. It is a cultural link with the past from its completion in 1848, and it serves as a physical link between the communities anxious to build upon that common heritage.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal is part of that heritage of manmade water courses that brought industry and commerce westward, just as did the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal only a few miles from here and the Erie Canal in upper New York State. The Illinois & Michigan Canal connected Lake Michigan at Chicago with the navigable waters of the Illinois River at La Salle.

Today the canal is abandoned and serves no commercial use, but the towpath is there and the old prism still holds water though the locks are gone and many other features are lost to history. It is my firm conviction that with proper interpretation and management, the canal can serve as a major recreational path with strong historic significance. Industry would not be hindered by this designation of the canal as a national heritage corridor. Designation would not impress upon industry air and water quality control standards any more severe than those already in force under Federal and State EPA standards.

Access to the canal right-of-way and towpath where it passes through property leased by an industrial user would be prescribed so as not to endanger the public while at the same time protecting the industrial operator from public liability and trespass onto adjacent land.

The commerce of the towns and villages along the canal could benefit from increased tourist activity and heightened awareness of the role that the canal played in the establishment of these communities.

Mr. Chairman, I see no reason why this project cannot be a success when men of good will sit down together and reason together on how best to accommodate the goals of both recreation and culture and the goals of industry and commerce. This project can strike a bold new example of cooperation between the public and the private sectors of our economy.

The commission with its broad and varied membership can project and yet safeguard the interest of industry and public recreation. The cooperative role between Federal designation, State management, and local and private support, can stand as the best example of how in the closing decades of the 20th century we addressed ourselves to the issue of public land use.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would note in 1972 the National Park Centennial Commission recognized 20 new sites both as State and national significance. Now 10 years later we have the opportunity of creating a new concept in designating the Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you. I think that others in the room might be interested in the fact of your chairmanship of that National Park Centennial Commission. You have a good many credentials by which to offer your testimony today. Thank you, sir.

Mr Adelmann?

STATEMENT OF GERALD ADELMANN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UPPER ILLINOIS VALLEY ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. **Adelmann**. I will try to keep my comments brief. I think some of the things are going to be addressed by other people and have been already, and I appreciate the restrictions on time.

My name is Gerald Adelmann, and I am the executive director of the Upper Illinois Valley Association and formerly have worked for about 2 years with Open Lands project on this concept, and I think that it is a unique opportunity to interpret a very important part of American past that is not at this point part of the National Park System.

This is an unusual landscape, and it is certainly one that one doesn't think of when you think of a National Park or Federal designation. It is a working landscape. It is an industrial area with mixed land use, diverse resources. However, it is one that is certainly of national significance.

This area, this 100-mile corridor, served as a major trade and commerce route from early Indian culture really up to the present. It was in 1673 that Marquette and Joliet after discovering the Mississippi first had contact with the region and suggested that a canal be built to bridge these water systems of the Chicago portage. It then served as a major artery for the French colonial empire, the French- Canadian fur trade, and finally then in the 1830's with the construction of the canal it witnesses the Industrial Revolution in the upper Midwest and urbanization. It was the gateway to the West really, and no one I think questions the national significance.

The problem was how to find a solution for this unique kind of landscape, and it is the Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor. I don't know that it necessarily is a concept which relates to other parts of the country, but certainly is suitable to the unique opportunities and needs of this region.

As a concept in terms of recreation, it would develop a system of new recreational trails which would link together existing holdings both by local agencies, forest preserve districts, and park districts as well as the State which has extensive complex State parks.

A regional interpretation program would be developed to explain to residents of Illinois as well as citizens of the United States the important role that this area has played in shaping the United States and in particular the Chicago region.

As far as management, it would be a cooperative approach. The existing public agency would continue to manage their resources. However, the commission that would be created would serve as an umbrella organization to coordinate these activities. Funding likewise would be cooperative, both public and private, and I think we have heard from several members already of the Upper Illinois Valley Association. I think it is very exciting to see this type of private sector leadership with the Friends, the grass roots organization. So many things are in place and exciting projects are already underway.

One of the other unusual features is the economic development component which is one of the principal goals, and I think what it does do is demonstrate to the Nation that concern over the environment and concern over jobs and the economy are not necessarily antagonistic. A new coalition has been brought to life here, is still forming, with people who ordinarily have been on opposite sides of the fense, like industrialists working with environmentalists, history preservationists with local government, State government, Federal Government, and I think that quality of life issues are important factors in economic development, and I think we see here a balanced approach to economic development that does look at our environment

Thank you very much.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you.

Mr. Berry and Ms. Stockdale?

Ms. **Stockdale**. I will go first.

Senator **Wallop**. If I could ask you as much as possible to try to combine your statements.

Ms. **Stockdale**. I think we have worked this out.

STATEMENT OF JUDITH STOCKDALE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, OPEN LANDS PROJECT, CHICAGO, ILL.

Ms. **Stockdale**. My name is Judy Stockdale. I am executive director of the Open Lands Project which is a nonprofit corporation based in Chicago, formed in 1963 and dedicated to the preservation of publicly usable open land in Illinois.

The organization has approximately 800 members, and it is supported by private contributions. I would like briefly to put this proposed national heritage corridor into the context of regional needs.

The need for public open land is particularly acute in our State and our region. In terms of per capita open space, acreage, for the public's use, Illinois ranks 46th of the 50 States despite its position as fifth in terms of the most populous state.

Chicago, both as a city and as a standard metropolitan statistical area, ranks 16 of the 16 largest cities, SMSA's, by the same criteria. Eight percent of the State's open land recreation facilities are in the Chicago region, and they are there to serve 65 percent of the State's population.

I give these statistics not to cast blame on our local and State agencies. They face an uphill task because Illinois is blessed with flat, buildable, fertile, and therefore expensive, land. There are few unusable lands and no mountainous areas which have provided the more conveniently set-aside public lands in other States. In Illinois we must make the greatest use of existing resources.

The Illinois and Michigan corridor has considerable public holdings existing along it, but they need to be enhanced by being linked. Then the value of each parcel increases significantly. The resources need to be linked, and they need to be made accessible to Chicago's population and to the populations in the more industrial suburbs where these resources are less accessible but where people live and work.

Open Lands Project urges the passage of this bill. We have worked with many organizations in the region to develop a concept which applies to an industrial and urban situation and which improves recreation supply at a realistic cost and introduces many more far-reaching benefits at the same time, and we appreciate the opportunity to give testimony today.

Thank you.

Senator **WALLOP**. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR W. BERRY, PRESIDENT, OPEN LANDS PROJECT, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. **BERRY**. My name is Arthur Berry. I am the president of the Open Lands Project. The area which you are considering today as the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor has always been distinct. Its natural geology brings two great watersheds, that of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, together.

The Indians as far back as 8,000 BC used this link, building large settlements, capitalized on the availability of transportation. Later men built, as you have heard, the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Railroads then followed the path. This was the route that opened the continent to the West and led to the growth of Chicago as the hub of commerce. Industry developed along the corridor in canal towns and little settlements.

Despite this growth, the natural features of the valley have held their own. The rivers and their associated wetlands are vital links in the Mississippi flyway. Between the natural and manmade waterways long ribbons of uninhabited land have been a refuge for diverse species of plants and animals. The geologic heritage is a steeply sided, broad valley showing evidence of the longest history of all, that of the rock underlying the plains States.

This corridor is, therefore, unique because of the mixture of natural forces and human interaction. The natural beauty of the area has been responsible for several attempts to designate a national or State park going back as far as the thirties. Local governments have acquired lands and the valley is dotted with forest preserves and parks. Several State parks also exist.

The problem in the past has been a lack of coordination between local governments, lack of involvement of private landowners, and lack of an overall goal with dimensions to justify the resources of the area.

Our interest as the Open Lands Project began in the sixties but it was really in the seventies when the valley's potential began to re-emerge. The National Urban Recreation Study in 1977 recognized the corridor's value. In 1980, the project undertook a thorough inventory of the area, and we really realized that it was the development of communities, industries, and the amenities that was necessary. I should probably stop with that.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Berry follows:]

Open Lands Project

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U. S. SENATE
Hearings Regarding S.B. 2157
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water

30 November 1982

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Testimony of Open Lands Project
Given by
Arthur W. Berry, President

Open Lands Project is a non-profit corporation, formed in 1963, dedicated to the preservation of publicly usable open land in Illinois and seeking a balance between the built-up and the open environment.

--

TESTIMONY

The tract of land which is being considered as the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor has always been distinct. Its natural geology brings two great watersheds of the North American continent -- the Great Lakes and the Mississippi — very close together. Indian cultures used this link building large settlements that capitalized on the transportation axis. Later men were to build the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the Sanitary and Ship canal. Railroads followed the path: this was the route that opened the continent to the west and led to the growth of Chicago as the seat of midwestern commerce. Industry developed along the corridor in canal towns and later settlements.

Despite this growth, the natural features of the valley have held their own. The rivers and their associated wetlands are vital links in the Mississippi flyway of bird migration. Between the natural and man-made waterways, long ribbons of uninhabited land have been a refuge for unusual species of plants and animals. The geologic heritage is a steeply sided, broad valley showing evidence of the longest history of all — that of the rocks underlying the plains states.

This corridor is unique because of a mixture of natural forces and human interaction. The natural beauty of the area is responsible for several attempts to designate a national or state park as far back as the 1930s. Despite any action, during subsequent years local governments have acquired lands and the valley is dotted with forest preserves and parks. Several state parks also exist including (for a portion of the valley) the limited beginnings of the Illinois and Michigan Canal State Park. Numerous other surplus public land holdings are to be found. The problem has been lack of coordination between local governments, the lack of involvement of private landowners, and lack of an overall goal with dimensions to justify the resources of the area.

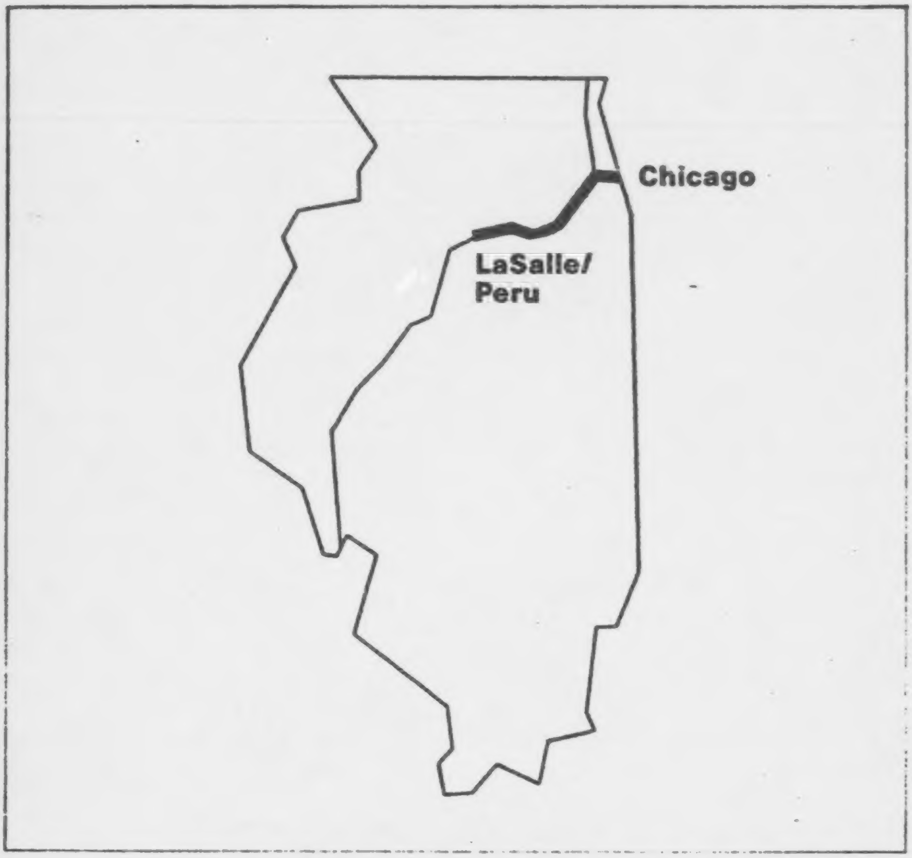
Open Lands Project's interest in the corridor began in the 1960s when the notion of a trail through the region was promoted. Our emphasis was on the natural environment and our thrust was toward traditional land preservation--acquisition by the public. Our effort was as one of many groups seeking this solution and the limited state trail is one result. Standing in the way of success was inter-governmental confusion, the industrial nature of sections of the valley and industrial opposition to the restrictions of a traditional park, and the extreme costs for an agency acquiring land under these circumstances.

It was the late 1970s when once again the valley's potential began to emerge. The National Urban Recreation Study of 1977 recognized the corridor's value for close-to-Chicago recreation and noted its resources. In 1980 Open Lands Project undertook a thorough inventory of the resources but broadened the view to include not just the natural but also the archaeological, historical, cultural and industrial. The sheer number of features and their great variety made it clear that the total landscape was worthy not only of preservation but also of development -- development of the communities, industries and the amenities. This meant the involvement of many more people in the planning and consideration of a concept that sought to address the spectrum of concerns. The corridor is not only rich in resources but is an area where many people live and work.

The bill that is now before the Senate represents the broad cross-section of valley residents. Many meetings among all interested parties have taken a long time, have meant conciliations for each but have created a concept of consensus. If the bill is passed, the same process will be followed in the development of the National Heritage Corridor. Economic development, downtown revitalization and natural preservation have rarely gone hand in hand in the U.S. and never by design for over a 100 mile region. The concept is one that not only needs but merits a national focus to give it momentum and visibility.

This is a difficult time to be petitioning for new federal expenses and the only argument is that the costs are small and will leverage a great deal. A large number of local interests, both public and private, will share the costs of investment (the small amount of land acquisition necessary, improvements of properties, reinvestment in historic structures — indeed, these investments have begun) but a coordinating force is necessary and, because of the national scope of many of the valley interests, a national force is needed.

This bill offers a unique solution to preserve the resources and develop the potential of a unique corridor. We hope that this sub-committee will vote vote this bill out to the Senate.


Chicago
LaSalle/
Peru

The Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor will extend 100 miles from Navy Pier in Chicago to LaSalle/Peru, Illinois.

Senator **Wallop**. Yes. I would appreciate it. I know the others still want to be heard, and the entire statement will be made a part of the record in each instance.

Thank you all very much. I appreciate your testimony. The next panel is Dr. David Kenney, director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, Springfield; John Rogers, executive director, Grundy County Industrial Development Corp.; and Mr. Robert Stewart of the Three Rivers Manufacturers Association.

Dr. Kenney?

STATEMENT OF ROBERT THORNBERRY, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION ON BEHALF OF JAMES THOMPSON, GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS, DAVID KENNEY, DIRECTOR OF THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, AND PETER FOX, DIRECTOR OF THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Mr. **Thornberry**. Mr. Chairman, I am Robert Thornberry. I wish to speak to you on behalf of James Thompson, Governor of Illinois, members of his cabinet, David Kenney, director of conservation, and Peter Fox, director of commerce and community affairs.

We have a keen interest in this legislation and want you to know that it creates something unprecedented and achievable, that we support it, that it is needed, and that it will serve a large constituency.

The National Heritage Corridor is a significant package of resources, significant not only to Illinois, but also to the Nation. It is also a place to live, work, play, and entertain guests, a place to spend a lifetime, a vacation, an afternoon, for millions of Illinoisans. We would be happy to welcome the Nation to it.

It is an area of existing public places with 11 State parks and recreation areas, including the Illinois and Michigan Canal State Park, numerous local parks and preserves. It is made up of many different identities and interests to remain and to be respected.

The legislation is designed to serve these diverse needs. We believe the functions of Federal communication, technical assistance, fund raising and marketing, are result oriented and achievable. We would welcome such actions.

Governor Thompson informed the Illinois congressional delegation that he fully supports this bill. He informed President Reagan that the State of Illinois is fully committed to this corridor where all levels of government and the private sector would work in cooperative agreement to revitalize both economic and cultural resources.

The Illinois General Assembly has urged members of the Congress to give their support to S. 2157 and have pledged to give full cooperation in the administration of it.

Illinois is already deeply involved in funding preservation and recreation in the corridor, and the next 10 years we anticipate investing at least $13 million plus significant amounts for more general activities. Federal legislation is needed to create the partnership of all interests, including the Federal Government, to secure the national concept, to obtain the assistance of the National Park Service, and to clear the title of the Federal interests in the canal.

Too often each participation in this diverse corridor operates independent of others. We would welcome the chance to work together, to cooperate voluntarily for total corridor development. The heritage of the corridor should be nurtured for better quality of life now and in the future.

We welcome this challenge which will serve so many. Stimulation to the economy, retention of industry, revitalization of communities will improve the health of this area and will demonstrate that all participants may be served better, more effectively, if working under the concept of the legislation. We would welcome such an outcome.

On behalf of the Governor, Director Kenney, and Director Fox, I would welcome your favorable action on Senate bill 2157.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Thornberry follows:]

Testimony
for the
Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water
of the
Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources
30 November 1982

James Thompson, Governor of Illinois

David Kenney, Director of the Illinois Department of Conservation

Peter Fox, Director of the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am Robert Thornberry, a Landscape Architect with the Illinois Department of Conservation.

I participated in the preparation of a comprehensive development and management plan for the Illinois and Michigan Canal State Park, completed eight years ago, and in several capital improvement projects for the park since then. I assisted National Park Service personnel prepare the concept plan and implementation strategies for the Heritage Corridor, completed last year; and I played a small role in preparing Senate Bill 2157.

I wish to speak to you on behalf of James Thompson, Governor of Illinois, and members of his cabinet, David Kenney, Director of Conservation, and Peter Fox, Director of Commerce and Community Affairs.

We appreciate this opportunity to testify on Senate Bill 2157, the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Act.

We have a keen interest in this legislation and want you to know that it creates something unprecedented and achieveable, that we support it, that it is needed, and that it will serve a large constituency.

The Legislation proposes a unique concept—a National Heritage Corridor—for a significant package of resources—significant not only to Illinois but to the nation as well.

The major element that gives it identity is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, constructed between 1836 and 1848 to link the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The 90-mile canal linked the Chicago and Illinois rivers; it spurred the development of Chicago and left a cultural heritage of abundant diversity in the corridor.

The canal today is a National Historic landmark; the corridor is a place to live, work, play and entertain guests; a place to spend a lifetime, a vacation, or an afternoon for millions of Illinoisans.

We would be happy to welcome the nation to it.

Snapshots taken along the corridor would indicate the terrain and other dominant features of the corridor. The major feature is a broad river valley. The upper Illinois and lower Des Plaines rivers thread through it—in part, a major inland waterway. There are wetlands and woodlands, prairies and farms. Alongside the rivers are the historic Illinois and Michigan Canal and the Chicago and Sanitary Ship Canal, which replaced a segment of the earlier canal.

At regular intervals along the waterways are canal towns; some are now major Illinois cities; others, small towns and villages. And almost as regular along the waterways are industrial interests including petrochemical plants and electrical power generating stations.

Snapshots would also demonstrate recreational activity at eleven State parks and recreation areas, including the Illinois and Michigan Canal State Park, numerous local parks and preserves—public places where you can hike, bicycle, cross-country ski, snowmobile, hunt, fish, camp, picnic, canoe and boat. There are numerous and different private facilities and areas for recreation as well.

There are places where you can be absorbed in study and wonder: interpretive centers for prairies and woodlands, museums in historical buildings, outdoor laboratories in natural areas, archaeological sites, sidewalk tours of Historic Districts, and working locks in the waterways.

There are places for happenings: Canal Day festivals, fairs, family reunions, sidewalk sales along Main streets and parades through downtowns.

The corridor is made up of many different identities and interests to remain and to be respected; the legislation is designed to serve these diverse needs.

The Legislation also creates a federal commission to guide and implement the goals for the corridor.

We believe its functions of technical assistance, fund raising, and marketing are results oriented and achievable.

We would welcome such actions.

In April, Governor Thompson informed the members of the Illinois Congressional delegation that this bill has his full support.

Also in April, the Illinois General Assembly informed the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the Illinois Congressional delegation that ". . . we strongly urge members of Congress to give their support to S.B. 2157 . . . and . . . That we pledge to give our full cooperation in the administration of this legislation if it is enacted. . ."

In August, Governor Thompson informed President Reagan that "The State of Illinois is firmly committed to this corridor . . . Enactment of this legislation would create an environment where all levels of government and the private sector would work in cooperative agreement to revitalize both economic and cultural resources."

The State of Illinois is already deeply involved in funding preservation and recreation in the Corridor. Significant expenditures have been occurring for a long period of time, and it is anticipated that they will continue to occur at an equal or increased level. It is apparent that in the next ten years the State of Illinois anticipates investing at least $13,000,000 plus significant amounts spent for more general activities which benefit the Corridor.

Federal Legislation is needed to create the partnership of all interests, including the federal government; to secure the national concept; to obtain the technical expertise of the National Park Service—most desirably, for rehabilitation studies of historic structures and development of an interpretive program; and to clear the title of federal interests in the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Too often each participant in this diverse corridor operates independent of others.

We would welcome the chance to work together, to cooperate voluntarily for total corridor development.

The Legislation incorporates the goals developed by the National Park Service for the Corridor. The heritage of the corridor is carefully considered; it should be preserved, enhanced, and interpreted for Illinois and the nation; it should be nurtured for a better quality of life now and in the future.

We welcome this challenge which will serve so many.

The Legislation also articulates a new goal: to support and implement economic development. Any stimulation to the economy, any retention of industry, any revitalization of communities will improve the health of this area and will demonstrate that all participants may be served better, more effectively if working under the concept of the Legislation.

We would welcome such an outcome.

Since its introduction in March, dialogues between local industrial and others produced revisions to this legislation which are being addressed in the United States House of Representatives. We participated in this process and are reconciled to it.

In closing Mr. Chairman, I wish to submit several documents as part of our testimony for the record, they are attached to each copy of the testimony.

On behalf of Governor Thompson, Director Kenney, and Director Fox, I would welcome your favorable action on Senate Bill 2157.

1270**82

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SPRINGFIELD 62706

JAMES R. THOMPSON
GOVERNOR

August 13, 1982

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I strongly urge you to support legislation which would establish the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor. This legislation, S. 2167 and H.R. 5665, is sponsored by Senators Percy and Dixon and most Illinois Representatives.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal Corridor, extending from Chicago to LaSalle/Peru, would integrate the area's rich history with the revitalization and development of the area's recreational and industrial resources. Under a federal umbrella, the State of Illinois, local governments, and public and private interests would create a system of natural, cultural and historic sites.

Broad public and private support for the Illinois and Michigan Canal Corridor has grown out of a concept initiated by local residents. The Illinois General Assembly has endorsed the plan. The Upper Illinois Valley Association, a non-profit organization, was recently formed to promote the Corridor. Its members include such leading corporations as Standard Oil of Indiana, General Dynamics, Illinois Bell and Caterpillar Tractor. The Corridor concept is attractive to these corporations as a means of restoring and revitalizing existing businesses and industries. Further, it will provide the people of Illinois and tourists an educational and recreational opportunity with no threat to the environment.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor proposal embodies the essence of responsible government serving the best interests of the people. Enactment of this legislation would create an environment where all levels of government and the private sector would work in cooperative agreement to revitalize both economic and natural resources. The State of Illinois is firmly committed to this corridor and I hope you will also support us in this endeavor.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

James R. Thompson
Governor

April 23, 1982

To: Members of the Illinois Congressional Delegation

From: Governor James R. Thompson

As the Governor of Illinois, I want to inform you that the bills introduced by Congressman Corcoran (H.R. 5665) and Senators Percy and Dixon (S. 2157) establishing the Illinois and Michigan National Heritage Corridor have my full support.

I strongly urge you to co-sponsor and work for the passage of these important bills.

Please advise me if I can be of assistance in helping secure their passage.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
EIGHTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE

Senate Joint Resolution No. 78

Offered by Senator Lemke and Senator Rock, President of the Senate; and Senators Becker, Berman, Berning, Bloom, Bowers, Bruce, Buzbee, Carroll, Chew, Coffey, Collins, D'Arco, Davidson, Dawson, DeAngelis, Degnan, Demuzio, Donnewald, Egan, Etheredge, Friedland, Geo-Karis, Gitz, Grotberg, Hall, Johns, Jeremiah Joyce, Jerome Joyce, Keats, Kent, Mahar, Maitland, Marovitz, McLendon, McMillan, Nash, Nedza, Nega, Netsch, Newhouse, Nimrod, Ozinga, Philip, Rhoads, Rupp, Sangmeister, Savickas, Schaffer, Schuneman, Simms, Sommer, Taylor, Thomas, Totten, Vadalabene, Walsh and Weaver.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States is currently considering legislation which would protect and greatly enhance the beautiful and historic Illinois and Michigan Canal; and

WHEREAS, This legislation would establish the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, thereby creating the first nationally designated recreation area in Illinois; and

WHEREAS, The bill creates a new designation in the National Park System called the Heritage Corridor, and creates a Federal commission to coordinate and implement National Park Service goals in areas so designated; and

WHEREAS, This concept, which the Secretary of the Interior has termed daring and precedent-setting, has received enthusiastic support from many individuals and many Federal, State and local organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING HEREIN, that we strongly urge members of Congress to give their support to S-2157 and H.R. 5665, a bill which would establish the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we pledge to give our full cooperation in the administration of this legislation if it is enacted; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this preamble and resolution be sent to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to the Illinois Congressional delegation.

Adopted by the Senate, April 14, 1982.

Philip J. Rock
President of the Senate

Kenneth L Wright
Secretary of the Senate

Concurred in by the House of Representatives, April 14, 1982.

George H Ryan
Speaker of House of
Representatives

Anthony J
Clerk of House of
Representatives

Senator Wallop. Thank you, Mr. Thornberry.

Mr. Rogers?

STATEMENT OF JOHN M. ROGERS, PRESIDENT, GRUNDY COUNTY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORP., MORRIS, ILL.

Mr. Rogers. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Grundy County Industrial Development Corp. is a nonprofit development organization which exists to promote the industrial development of Grundy County in order to provide jobs and a strengthened economic base for county residents.

Supported by municipal and county governments, industry, business, and the professions, GCIDC and more specifically industrial development, have been made priorities in Grundy County.

Primary importance is placed on an area's ability to maintain and attract industry in any development effort. Particular importance has been placed on lessening the restrictions placed on business and industry both in location and in operation. Communities as well as the U.S. Government have been working to lessen the burden on industry. It is this same concern which serves as a basis for our comments today.

We have been involved in the legislative packaging of the corridor concept since November, 1982. After considering the proposed benefits and problems associated with the package, we have made every attempt to bring about legislation which all concerned could support.

Among the major concerns brought out by our organization and others include the prospects for increased environmental controls on industry, increased liability exposure, barriers to leasing and access issues, commission makeup, and land use controls.

In regard to environmental controls, our position is that the enactment of this or any similar legislation should in no way increase environmental controls or trigger them in any way in or about the corridor. We have had the USEPA and the Department of the Interior assure us that the present bill provides us sufficient protection, and we are waiting confirmation by the Department of Justice.

Concerning liability exposure, several industrial plants along the corridor face major problems. While all have demonstrated prudence and responsible intent in attempting to prevent persons from being injured or damaging property on industrial premises, it is impossible to insure against losses of this time. Any legislation concerning the canal and adjacent land must provide some relief to landowners and industry alike.

Leasing and access provide several potential problems. Many industries throughout the proposed corridor depend on access via transmission cables and pipelines as examples to provide transportation of feedstock and finished products to their plants.

Further, visitors require access to various historic and recreation areas as well. While S. 2157 treats visitor access, industry access should also be provided as well.

The makeup of the commission is another area of our concern. While S. 2157 provides for geographic and interest group distribution, there is no provision which includes local elected officials. Plans and projects affecting various specific localities certainly need the input of local elected officials who may provide other commission members the knowledge to better understand the area's needs for tax base, employment, recreation, and the costs and revenues associated and available. In addition, it is highly desirable in our view for purposes of coordination and cooperation that local elected officials be represented on the commission.

The fifth and final area of our concern exists in the area of land use. The area to be covered by the corridor contains many areas presently industrialized or set aside for future industrial development through land use controls locally based.

While S. 2157 does not treat this, we feel it is imperative that it be made clear that these areas are to be protected and reserved for job production through industrial development.

The aforementioned concerns must be addressed as a part of the process we are now involved with. Seeking to bring about a national heritage corridor in a highly industrialized area demands careful consideration of industry needs. The concept of a national heritage corridor centered on the Illinois and Michigan Canal has the promise of being of real value to Illinois, the localities and residents it may serve.

S. 2157 in its present form is in need of several changes. We have been a part of this over the past 9 months and have in fact participated in negotiations with many of the conservation groups and industry groups that are to be impacted by this legislation. We ask you to consider the House bill, H.R. 7278, introduced by Congressman O'Brien, and to incorporate the language in that bill in S. 2157.

In that case, we would be pleased to support such a bill. Thank you.

GRUNDY COUNTY
Industrial Development
CORPORATION

112 E. WASHINGTON STREET 815-942-1893 MORRIS, ILLINOIS 60450

Senate Subcommittee on Lands
And Reserved Waters
Suite 3106
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510
Attention: Mr. Pietro A. Bevinetto

Gentleman:

Attached please find the comments of the Grundy County Industrial Development Corporation concerning Senate bill S-2157, establishing the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor. It is requested that you introduce these comments into the records of the Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee proceedings of November 30, 1982 concerning S-2157.

The comments herein contained reflect the views and concerns of impacted industry and local governments in Grundy County, Illinois. It is our hope that these comments serve to promote constructive refinement of S-2157.

Thank you for your assistance and consideration.

Sincerely,

John M. Rogers

John M. Rogers
President

JMR/ds

The Grundy County Industrial Development Corporation is a non-profit development organization which exists to promote the industrial development of Grundy County in order to provide jobs and a strengthened economic base for county residents. Supported by municipal and county governments, industry, business, and professions, G.C.I.D.C. and more specifically industrial development have been made priorities by Grundy County.

Primary importance is placed on an area's ability to maintain and attract industry in any development efforts. Particular importance has been placed on lessening the restrictions placed on business and industry, both in location and operations. Communities, as well as the U.S. Government, have been working to lesson the burden on business. It is this same concern which serves as a basis for our comments.

We have been involved in the legislative packaging of the corridor concept since November of 1982. After considering the proposed benefits and problems associated with the package, we made every attempt to bring about legislation which all concerned could support. Among the major concerns brought out by G.C.I.D.C. and others include the prospect for increased environmental controls, increased liability exposure, barriers to leasing and access, commission make-up and land use controls.

In regard to environmental controls, our position is that by the enactment of this or any similiar legislation, no increase in environmental controls should be triggered in any way, in or about the corridor. While U.S. E.P.A. and the Department of Interior have assured us that the present bill provides us sufficient protection, we await confirmation by the Department of Justice.

Concerning liability exposure, several industrial plants along the corridor face major problems. While all have demonstrated prudent and resposible intent in attempting to prevent persons from being injured or damaging property on industrial premises, it is impossible to ensure against losses of this type. Any legislation concerning the canal and adjacent lands must provide some relief for land owners and industry alike.

Leasing and access provide several potential problems. Many industries throughout the proposed corridor depend on access, via transmission cables and pipelines as examples, to provide transportation of feedstock and finished products. Further, visitors to the various historic and recreation areas also require clearly marked access to the canal. While S-2157 treats visitor access, industry access should be provided for as well.

The make-up of the commission is another area of concern. While S-2157 provides for geographic and interest group distributions, there is no provision which includes local elected officials. Plans and projects affecting various specific localities certainly need the input of local elected officials who may provide other commission members the knowledge to better understand the areas needs for tax base, employment, recreation areas and the costs and revenues associated and available. In addition, it is highly desirable for purposes of coordination and co-operation, that local elected officials be represented on the commision.

The fifth and final area of our concern exists in the area of land use. The area to be covered by the corridor contains many areas presently industrialized or set aside for future industrial development. While S-2157 does not treat this, we feel it is imperative that it be made clear that these areas are to be protected and reserved for job production through industrial development.

The aforementioned concerns must be addressed as a part of the process we are now involved with. Seeking to bring about a national heritage corridor in a highly industrialized area demands careful consideration of industry needs.

The concept of a national heritage corridor, centered on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, has the promise to be of real value to Illinois, the localities and residents it encompasses, and those who visit the area. S-2157, in its present, is in need of several changes and additions. We have been a part, over the past nine months, of a group concerned with negotiating acceptable legislation which can bring about a national heritage corridor which all groups concerned may be pleased with. The group, representing recreation, preservation, business and industrial interests, has reached a number of accords which, when incorporated into S-2157, make for a thoughtful and workable framework within which a truly successful national heritage corridor may develop.

The changes embodied in these accords are presently embodied, for the most part, in legislation introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman George O'Brian of the 17th district, H.R. 7278. This legislation represents the participation of environmental and industry groups working together, an occurance not often found in our past. Their ability to reach consensus speaks well for the future of the corridor. We urge it's incorporation into S-2157. With these accords incorporated, we will endorse S-2157.

Senator **WALLOP**. Thank you, Mr. Rogers. We will look at your concerns.

Mr. Stewart.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rogers follows.]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT STEWART, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THREE RIVERS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, JOLIET, ILL.

Mr. **STEWART**. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I am Bob Stewart, executive director of the Three Rivers Manufacturers Association based in Joliet, Ill., representing some 200 members in Will and Grundy Counties.

We appreciate the opportunity to present our views on the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor.

It is interesting to note that the majority of our members operate within the proposed corridor. I don't propose to read this statement. I just want to make several observations.

During the past 2 years we have experienced close cooperation from the offices of Senator Percy and Dixon and Congressman O'Brien and Corcoran, and as a result of this interaction I believe a viable mix of industrial and aesthetic interests will be accommodated with no negative impact on the area.

These congressional staffs have told us to present our problems, to work with us, and they went to extremes to answer and try to accommodate every concern that we had. In some cases they succeeded. In other cases, they didn't, but they made a genuine effort to understand the problems of industry.

As a result, we have, after about three or four drafts, Senate bill 2157 sponsored by Senator Percy. It was a good bill—not perfect. We in working with the Grundy County group and several others—the department of conservation, the Illinois Department of Conservation—held many meetings, and we came up with what is commonly known as an agreement of accord, and it is my understanding that these, most of these accords which were agreed to by Gerry Adelmann's group will be incorporated in S. 2157. As Senator Percy alluded to the proposed amendments, they are currently in Congressman O'Brien's bill. I think that the interests in those two bills can be merged and we can present something that will be of benefit to everyone.

Now the Three Rivers Manufacturers Association has a few minor changes in those accords, but basically they do not change the intention of the accords and are noted in the attached memo.

I wish to thank the subcommittee of the U.S. Senate for the opportunity to present those views of the Three Rivers Manufacturers Association, and I might say that this would never happen in Russia, and it is one of the few times when environmentalists and industrialists have gotten together and have come to a meeting of the minds.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Stewart follows:]

Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association
407 West Jefferson Street • Joliet, Illinois 60435 • 1 815 727-4609

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SB 2157

TESTIMONY OF THE THREE RIVERS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON NOVEMBER 30, 1982.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am E. P. Bob Stewart, executive director of the Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association based in Joliet, Illinois, representing some 200 members in Will and Grundy Counties.

We appreciate the opportunity to present our views on the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor. It is interesting to note that the majority of our members operate within the proposed corridor area.

The Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association Board of Directors held a meeting on November 23, 1982, to evaluate the I & M Canal Concept, the National Park Service Plan, and succeeding drafts of potential legislation received from congressional offices.

The following is the Board's position on S. B. 2157. The I & M Heritage Corridor concept is indeed "a bold, unique and daring" one. It is so bold and unique that it demanded expert evaluation to predict how it would actually affect the existing economic and industrial operations and the region's ability to attract new industrial development sorely needed by local government, our schools, and our unemployed.

During the past six months the unemployment rate for Joliet has averaged 20.2% with a high of 25.3%. Based on the best available information, the rates in the near future will be even higher. The local economy is desperate and fragile, and TRMA has held many meetings, spent many man hours of research and evaluation to be sure that any proposed legislation will not have negative impact on the local economy.

Specifically, S. B. 2157 does not deal with detailed solution of the following issues: (1) economic impact, (2) public safety, (3) industrial security, (4) potential for more restrictive environmental regulations, (5) sources of funding, (6) impact on present industrial operations and future industrial expansion, (7) preservation of industrial access to the vital Des Plaines - Illinois waterway, and (8) tax ramifications on state and local governments.

It must be understood that TRMA has worked very closely with Senator Percy's office and many of industry's concerns were dealt with in S. B. 2157 and we understand some of the concerns outlined in the preceding paragraph will be handled by amendment at the appropriate time.

In order to deal with proposed changes and amendments, the leadership of several industrial groups, the Illinois Department of Conservation, and an environmental group, after receiving S. B. 2157, worked as an informal group to formulate a statement of agreement to address the major problems indicated in the proposed legislation.

Most of the group's concerns were incorporated in the legislation introduced by Congressman George O'Brien, H. R. 7278, and TRMA believes that this bill should become the starting point for legislation on the I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor.

Since TRMA operates as an independent organization, after receiving H. B. 7278 a half a dozen meetings were held to evaluate the proposed legislation in the latest form. TRMA has reached a consensus and recommends a list of minor changes to H. R. 7278 which are indicated in an attached memo.

Basically these changes do the following things:

1. Strengthens the Economic Impact statement section by giving direction to what action should be taken based on the results of the economic impact statement.

2. Removes the industrial development zone from the environmental section to its proper position in the boundaries section.

3. The industrial zones were slightly expanded to provide economic expansion while preserving the recreational aspects of the corridor.

4. Words have been added to expand on the voluntary and industrial aspects of the Corridor.

5. Technical corrections to eliminate the typographical errors in the bill were made.

With these proposed changes TRMA believes that the challenge of mixing industrial development with the expansion of recreational activities and environmental improvement has been dealt with.

Aside from the legislation itself TRMA asks the following concerns be resolved.

TRMA has asked for an opinion from the Justice Department on section 6 of S. B. 2157 dealing with environmental protection to be sure in fact it prevents any agency or official of government from placing the corridor in Class I as defined in part C of Title I of the Clean Air Act as amended in 1977 (Public Law 95-95). TRMA has received assurance from the Federal E.P.A. and the Department of Interior that the Corridor cannot be classified in Class I, but TRMA feels that it is of primary importance to get the same assurance from the chief enforcement agency of the federal government, the Justice Department.

TRMA is striving to obtain a more formal commitment from the Illinois Department of Conservation to agree to the philosophy and spirit of the proposed legislation in regards to industrial areas. It would be presently possible for the State of Illinois to develop and expand these areas independently and defeat the entire goal of the Corridor. This is a fundamental concern with our membership and must be resolved before any action is taken.

During the past two years we have experienced close cooperation from the offices of Senators Percy and Dixon and Congressmen O'Brien and Corcoran and as a result of this interaction I believe a viable mix of industrial and aesthetic interests will be accomodated, with no negative economic impact on the area.

We believe the best approach to reaching this conclusion is to adopt the modest requests we suggest in this presentation.

I wish to thank this subcommittee of the U. S. Senate for the opportunity to present the views of the Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association.

Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association

407 West Jefferson Street • Joliet, Illinois 60435 • 1 815 727-4609

December 10, 1982

Hon. Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Subcommittee Public Lands
and Reserved Water
3106 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

On November 30, 1982, I had the pleasure of presenting before your Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water testimony for the Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association on S. 2157 for the creation of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor.

This letter is to reinforce and modify TRMA's position based on the testimony presented at the hearing as well as facts gleaned from conversations with other concerned parties.

After the subcommittee hearing, members from the staffs of Senators Percy and Dixon and Congressmen O'Brien, Corcoran, and Madigan held a working session with industry and environmental groups who testified earlier in the day. The session was fruitful in that the industry and environmental groups recognized the fine start for the creation of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor in S. 2157 based on the National Park Service Report and early informational meetings but were in general agreement that amendments should be made.

Most of the changes proposed are the result of a series of meetings of representatives of the Upper Illinois Valley Association, State of Illinois Department of Conservation, Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association, Joliet Region Chamber of Commerce, Grundy County Industrial Development Corporation, The Friends of the I & M Canal, and the Will County Forest Preserve. The amendments were for the most part incorporated in Congressman O'Brien's bill HR 7278.

After the session with the Congressional staffs, I expect a bill similar to HR 7278 will be written and will receive universal support. At the present time I see no reason why all the recommendations of TRMA except one should not be accepted.

The lone item which TRMA recommended which should be withdrawn and replaced is the section referring to the industrial zone on the second page of recommended changes reading:

> "(iii) Areas in the corridor including the I & M Canal or towpath in Will County, IL., extending from ~~Interstate-55-to~~ the line north and south through the common boundary line of sections 4 and 5 of Channahon township east through Brandon pool. ~~and-extending-from-the-southern-boundary-of-section-14,-Lockport-township,-to-the-eastern-boundary-of-section-25,-Dupage-Township,-but-not-including-any-trail-in-such-areas-which-follows-the-historic-towpath~~."

TRMA understands the concern of the staffs and the environmentalists and others with this recommendation, and in the spirit of mutual cooperation generated in the meeting, we propose the following amendment:

> "(iii) Areas in the corridor including the I & M Canal and towpath in Will County, IL., extending from a line created from Interstate 55 to the center of the sailing line in the Des Plaines River, west on center line of sailing line to the intersection of the line formed by eastern edge of sections 30 and 31 in Channahon Township east through Brandon pool. ~~and-extending-from-the-southern-boundary-of-section-14, Lockport-township,-to-the-eastern-boundary-of-section-25,-Dupage-Township,-but-not-including-any-trail-in-such-areas-which-follows-the-historic-towpath~~."

This adds 1300 acres of land to the industrial area with an estimated plant replacement value of upwards of a half billion dollars and a potential for expansion of many times that in the coming years. If the area remains outside the industrial zone, expansion will be adversely impacted. It must also be pointed out that this area is part of a contiguous industrial area of 2500 acres with a plant replacement value in excess of two billion dollars. All the private land in the area is an industrial complex, and there is no conflict with any recreational area or historical site. This change is consistent with the goals of all the parties concerned.

In order to follow the proposed boundary changes included is a map plus a copy of the proposed changes to HR 7278 submitted earlier.

TRMA believes that economic growth and a better life can be consistent with a sound, beautiful environment and that our recommendations for the Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor will achieve that goal in our area.

Very truly yours,

Bob Stewart
C. P. "Bob" Stewart
Executive Director

EPS:cc

CC: Sen. A. Dixon
✓Sen. C. Percy
Rep. E. Madigan
Rep. G. O'Brien
Rep. T. Corcoran

TRMA CHANGES TO
O'BRIEN BILL H.R. 7278

Page Number	Line Number	
2	18	for further industrial growth and commercial revitalization.
3	5	dor, ~~where-feasible~~, consistent with a policy of continued industrial and eco-
3	9	and shall be undertaken in such manner as ~~will~~ to attract new industry and enhance eco-
4	8	SEC. 3.(a) To carry out the purposes of this Act, there is
4	20	INSERT AFTER LINE 20 (b) EVERYTHING ON PAGE 8 LINE 7 THROUGH PAGE 9 LINE 18 (c) EVERYTHING PAGE 7 LINE 8 THROUGH LINE 13 PARAGRAPHS NOW READ:

(b) (1) (A) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to vest in the Commission any authority to develop any recreation, conservation, or historic site in any area described in subparagraph (B) unless such development involves the voluntary restoration or preservation of facilities existing on the date of the enactment of this Act. The areas described in subparagraph (B) shall be preserved for industrial development, now or in the future, through planning, zoning or ordinance.

(B) The areas referred to in subparagraph (A) are the following areas:

(i) Any area in the corridor identified by the local government having jurisdiction of such areas as suitable for industrial development. Areas so identified may include any area adjacent to the Illinois and Michigan Canal State Park, a conservation site, a historic site, or other visitor area.

(ii) The area in the corridor in Grundy County, Illinois, extending from the city of Morris to the eastern boundary of section 22, Aux Sable Township, but not including -

(I) lock 8 and lock tenders house (identified as sites 1 and 2, respectively, on the map described in section 3),

Page Number Line Number

(II) Rutherford tavern, the old mule barn, and the historic cemetery (identified as sites 3, 4, and 5, respectively, on such map), and

(III) any trail in such area which follows the historic towpath.

(iii) Areas in the corridor including the I & M Canal or towpath in Will County, IL., extending from ~~Interstate-55-to~~ the line north and south through the common boundary line of sections 4 and 5 of Channahon township east through Brandon pool. ~~and-extending from-the-southern-boundary-of-section-14,-Lockport township,-to-the-eastern-boundary-of-section-25, Dupage-Township,-but-not-including-any-trail-in-such areas-which-follows-the-historic-towpath.~~

(iv) Areas in the corridor including the I & M Canal or towpath in Will County, IL., extending from the southern boundary of section 14, Lockport township, to the eastern boundary of section 25, DuPage township.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to vest in the Commission any authority to develop any ~~new~~ trail along the canal or towpath through existing industrial sites located north of the city of Joliet, Illinois.

(c) The Commission shall take appropriate action to ensure that--

(1) access routes to the canal and related sites are clearly identified, and

(2) traffic in the corridor is routed away from industrial access routes and sites.

5 4 SEC. 5(a)

5 12 be completed not later than ~~six~~ twelve months after the date of

5 13 INSERT AFTER LINE 13

(b) The study report shall include conclusions and recommendations. It shall be the responsibility of the Secretary to act upon those recommendations. The recommendations may include, but are not limited to:

(1) The development of the Commission and goals, as defined in Section 7, 8, 9, and 10.

(2) A modified commission and or goals with the approval of the Federal legislators of the affected districts.

(3) A termination of the Corridor and Commission.

Page Number	Line Number	
5	24	Law 95-95), may be designated as Class I for purposes of
6	1	dor. No State or Federal agency or official shall impose more restri-
6	10	lowing, but not limited to, Act:
6	22	property owners and users will not be subject to ~~excessive~~
7	8 - 13	DELETE
7	20	INSERT AFTER LINE 20 (B) To recommend, intervene, or comment on any proposal by any other regulatqry authority or processes of any state or local government, including those relating to land use regulations, environmental quality, licensing, permitting, leasing, easements, private land development, and other occupational and access issues.
7	21	~~(B)~~ (C)
7	23	~~(C)~~ (D)
8	7 - 24	DELETE
9	1 - 18	DELETE
11	21	quorum, ~~but~~ and may appoint a lesser number ~~may~~ to hold hearings. Members of
12	17	port the goals of the conceptual plan as amended below which primarily relate
15	17	trial concerns interested in locating or expanding within the corridor
17	22	menting each of the nine goals referred to in section ~~5(a)~~ 9(a)-(c).
21	6	al, and public engineering structures; archaelogic and geo-
22	2	ibility studies for retrofitting up to six historic structures to be

Senator **Wallop**. Better not let that run out! Thank you all very much for your testimony.

I am going to call a 2-minute recess. It is my understanding that the administration in the person of Ray Arnett is looking to testify, but all I know is that they support it and endorse it, and I may just ask them to submit their testimony in the interest of going to a meeting that I am supposed to be at that started half an hour ago.

We will just have a very brief recess.

[Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.]

Senator **Wallop**. We will call it back to order. Ray Arnett is here, and it is time to wrap up this morning.

STATEMENT OF HON. G. RAY ARNETT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ACCOMPANIED BY AL HUTCHINS, OMAHA OFFICE, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. **Arnett**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and my apology to you, the committee members, and the audience for the lack of communication. I didn't get your message that you were ready for me, but I did want to give my support to S. 2157.

We look at it as a very important piece of legislation, and we strongly support the establishment of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, and many of the specific provisions of S. 2157. With certain amendments, we would support the enactment of the bill.

Fundamentally S. 2157 would establish a National Heritage Corridor and set up the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor Commission. The Commission would serve as a catalyst behind a predominantly State and local effort to protect the historical and natural resources of the corridor while fostering economic growth.

The bill provides for a Federal role, but appropriately it is a small role. Under our existing authority, we will provide the Commission with assistance for 2 years in developing the interpretive program for the corridor.

Most of the work to preserve the corridor would be voluntarily shouldered by the community, the business leaders, the conservationists, and the interested public. We believe this to be an excellent concept, completely in keeping with the resources to be protected and the nature of the preservation opportunity along the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Long before it was constructed, French explorers in the 17th century saw the potential of the canal linking Lake Michigan with the Illinois River. Such a canal would establish direct transportation between the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence system and the Mississippi River system. When Illinois was admitted as a State in 1818, one reason the northern counties were included in the boundary to contain the potential route of the canal. Later Abraham Lincoln as a member of the Illinois House of Representatives used his influence to get the canal built. As a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, Lincoln was closely involved in the reorganization of the canal, and by 1846 the canal was completed and Chicago began to develop as the center of Midwest commerce and trade.

Eventually a larger canal was built along a parallel route, and today the corridor includes a wide variety of historical structures, natural areas, archeological sites, and recreation resources. The corridor also contains examples of American engineering and technology from the early Industrial Revolution to the present.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal itself is a registered national historic landmark. Other national historic landmarks within the corridor are Chicago Portage, Starved Rock, and Old Kaskaskia Village. Many buildings and districts within the corridor are on the National Register of Historic Places, including as many as 200 structures.

The corridor contains significant natural areas as well, and we understand that 39 of these are listed on the Illinois natural areas inventory.

In October 1981, the National Park Service completed a conceptual plan for the corridor and alternative strategies for implementation, and this plan identifies the many cultural, natural and recreational resources of the corridor, sets out a series of goals for the development of the plan, and presents three alternative designs for a commission to carry out those goals. The Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor Commission is modeled after one of these alternatives.

In addition to establishing the National Heritage Corridor and the Commission, the bill under consideration today establishes procedures for the appointment of Commission members, provides that most Federal lands and interests associated with the Illinois and Michigan Canal be released to the State of Illinois, directs the preparation by the Secretary of the Interior of an economic impact study of the corridor plan to be funded mainly by the Federal Government, directs that the Secretary provide numerous other technical services to the Commission, provides for the expiration of the Commission after 10 years, provides for a Commission staff, including two positions to be provided by the Secretary; finally, authorizes such funds as may be necessary to be appropriated to carry out the act.

Senate 2157 would provide that any Federal entity conducting or supporting activities directly affecting the corridor would be required to consult with, cooperate with, and coordinate its activities with the Secretary and the Commission, and to conduct or support such activities in a manner that the Commission determines will not have an adverse effect on the resources of the corridor.

The legislation also specifically states that the designation of the corridor should not impose any change in current environmental quality standards. The bill would not impose any environmental, occupational safety, or other regulations, standards, or permit processes which are different from those now applicable or applicable had the corridor not been established.

We support this effort to preserve the historic and natural resources of the Illinois and Michigan Canal mainly through private initiative and without any Federal management of the area.

With certain amendments set forth in the Department's report to the full committee, we recommend that the bill be enacted, and Mr. Chairman, to assist me today if there are any questions that you have I have Mr. Al Hutchins from our National Park Service office in Omaha and he has been on the site, and we also have Jim Pepper from our Office of Legislation here in the Washington Office with the National Park Service.

Senator **Wallop**. Mr. Secretary, it has been a pleasure to find the concept coming through as everybody surrounded with love. And we have had I think pretty good testimony from Congressman O'Brien, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Stewart, and others as to some plans that they would like to see accommodated within it. I believe that we are well set.

If there are problems, we will certainly get to you.

Mr. **Arnett**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I again appreciate your courtesy for giving me the opportunity to speak late.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you very much, and I have a statement by Congressman Corcoran to be inserted in the record at the appropriate early part, and the subcommittee will stand adjourned.

Thanks to everybody for their cooperation.

[Whereupon, at 1:05 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

Additional Material Submitted for the Record

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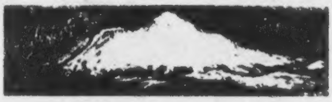


SAVE OUR SKIING, A NON PROFIT ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 4113 • Redding, California • 96099

November 19, 1982

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We would like to thank you for scheduling a hearing on November 30th on Senators Alan Cranston's and S.I. Hayakawa's Mt. Shasta Wilderness Bill S1117.

With the overwhelming support firmly established in Northern California to resolve this long overdue issue we would appreciate your committees fullest cooperation in sending this bill, without further delay, to the Senate floor for a final vote.

Please enter the attached S.O.S. information package into the official hearing record.

The following is a brief summary of support:

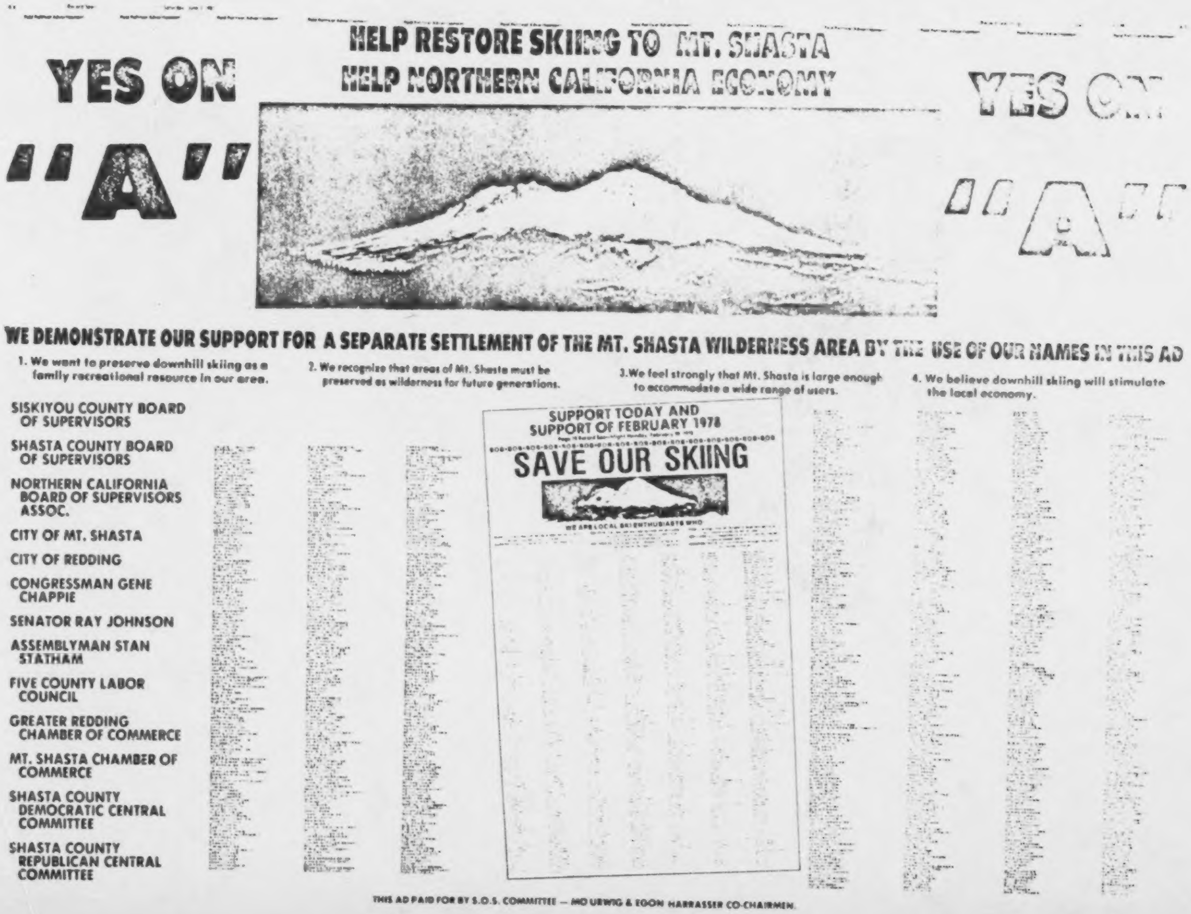
- Advisory Measure "A" on the June 82 ballot in Shasta and Siskiyou Counties. Passed by a 84% Yes Vote
- Joint California State Senate and Assembly Resolution AJR112, passed unanimously
- Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors
- Shasta County Board of Supervisors
- Northern California Board of Supervisors Association
- City of Mt. Shasta
- City of Redding
- Congressman Gene Chappie
- Senator Ray Johnson
- Assemblyman Stan Statham
- Five County Labor Council
- Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce
- Shasta County Democratic Central Committee
- Shasta County Republican Central Committee

We hope we have the opportunity to testify in person in Washington.

Sincerely,

Egon Harrasser Morgan Orwig
Co-Chairmen, Save Our Skiing Committee

cc: Senator Alan Cranston
Senator S.I. Hayakawa
Congressman Gene Chappie
Congressman Norman Shumway



YES ON "A"

HELP RESTORE SKIING TO MT. SHASTA
HELP NORTHERN CALIFORNIA ECONOMY

YES ON "A"

WE DEMONSTRATE OUR SUPPORT FOR A SEPARATE SETTLEMENT OF THE MT. SHASTA WILDERNESS AREA BY THE USE OF OUR NAMES IN THIS AD

1. We want to preserve downhill skiing as a family recreational resource in our area.
2. We recognize that areas of Mt. Shasta must be preserved as wilderness for future generations.
3. We feel strongly that Mt. Shasta is large enough to accommodate a wide range of users.
4. We believe downhill skiing will stimulate the local economy.

SISKIYOU COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

SHASTA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ASSOC.

CITY OF MT. SHASTA

CITY OF REDDING

CONGRESSMAN GENE CHAPPIE

SENATOR RAY JOHNSON

ASSEMBLYMAN STAN STATHAM

FIVE COUNTY LABOR COUNCIL

GREATER REDDING CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MT. SHASTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

SHASTA COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

SHASTA COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

SUPPORT TODAY AND
SUPPORT OF FEBRUARY 1978

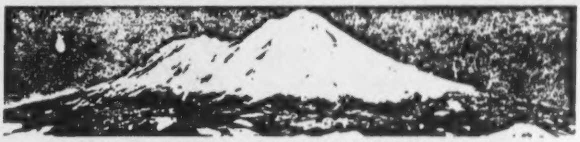
SAVE OUR SKIING

WE ARE LOCAL SKI ENTHUSIASTS WHO

THIS AD PAID FOR BY S.O.S. COMMITTEE — MO URWIG & EGON HARRASSER CO-CHAIRMEN.
]

SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS

SAVE OUR SKIING



WE ARE LOCAL SKI ENTHUSIASTS WHO:

- **WANT** to see downhill skiing preserved as a family recreational resource in our area
- **SUPPORT** plans to establish facilities lower on the mountain
- **BELIEVE** that new well-planned facilities will eliminate problems due to avalanches, icy road conditions, strong winds, and whiteouts
- **RECOGNIZE** that areas of Mt. Shasta must be preserved as Wilderness for future generations
- **FEEL** strongly that Mt. Shasta is large enough to accommodate a wide variety of uses
- **DECLARE** our independence of any financial interest in any proposed plans
- **DEMONSTRATE** our commitment through the use of our names in this ad

Inge & Richard Downs & family
Rae Darrah
Ken D. Murray
B. T. Douse
Robert & Fay Payton
Jackie & Chris Montaldo
Kay A. Morris
Jim & Eileen Harrasser
[illegible] Harrasser
[illegible] White
Mary Lou Nutley
Robert W. Baker
[illegible] Woodward
Jane Woodward
Donna J. Nelson
Donald Demsher
Jenny Abbe
George Stevenson
L. Edward Shaw
Lee Anderson
Ron Shaw
Loren Shaw
Muriel A. Shaw
Debbie L. Shaw
Julie Westberg
Donna Westberg
Jim Westberg
Phyllis Hepburn
Karen Peterson
Sue Seigart
Kristen Seigart
Teresa Longberg
Jay Finley
Carl Mueller
Mary Middleton
Robert & Vicki Pelletier
Gigi Pelletier
Christian Pelletier
Gary Hurst
Pam Hurst
Evie McFadden
Cynthia Asire
Penney Asire
Michelle Asire
Mike Asire
Judy & Warren Woodring
David Thorpe
Carol Thorpe
Clay Thorpe
Kathleen Lehmann
Guy Lehmann
Sandy Myers
William H. Ayre
Phyllis Strom & Children
Wes Frost
Jon Westman
Susan Betts
Ron Betts
Dan Betts
Michael Martin
Deborah Martin
Bob Rode
Pamela Benavidez
Mark Benavidez
Brent Birdsall
Susan Ward
Anne Nicol
Doug Lundin
Tom Streeter
Jim & Joyce Gilberto
Michele Gilberto
Jason Gilberto
Lee Leonard
Gail Leonard
Howard Wilson
Diana Poulter
Fred & Judy Zerull & family
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Robert L. Bryan
John D. Ward
Bob W. Parks
Paul A. Poulter
Gary Stucki
Frank J. Johns II
John Crowe
Bruce Johnson
Margaret Cutright
Jeannie Hollabaugh
Larry D. Kensinger
Kurt France
Lenord Kerr
Linda Bill
Alan & Bev Hill
Dan & Judy Mayer
Troy Spade
Dave Burnett
Georges & Susie Pottorff
John H. Stubbon
Carolyn Bond
David Bond
Robert Bond
John Carr
Les Anderson
Lloyd Anderson
Hawley Anderson
Mary & Robert House & family
Carl Shirley
Jeanie Shirley
Glen Cash
Henry Niessing
Jerry Drennan & family
[illegible]
Marlene Kneeler
JoAnn Schue
Judy Lobao
Jane Carter
Howard Mitchell
Thane Carter family
Angela Ennis
Marian Hemsted
Olive Collingham
Lou Canary

Kerri Pyshora
Ralph Layman
Lewis P. Person
S. L. Decatur
Pat & Kathy Roche & family
Pete Costello
Byron Lee Lynch
Bruce Mohr
Marshall & Jane Mayer
William E. Lewis
Dan Goforth
Dan Robinson
Frank Walters
Sally Schaefer
Mike Schaefer
Matt Schaefer
Rebecca Schaefer
Mary J. Osborn
Barbara Asher
Gloria Bishop
Marjorie Laurman
Jay Borchers
Beverly Walker
Ella Clineschmidt
Nancy & Jack Buffum & family
Keven Broderick
Diane Broderick
Neil Broderick
Danny Broderick
Paul D. Drescher
Lori Meyer
Greg Meyer
Evelyn Meyer
Jordan Meyer
J. R. Meyer
Mary Cagle
Bert & Virginia Irwin
Cheryl Marsley
Patricia Snell
Mildred Montgomery
Ardis Hunt
Catherine Casino
George Coan
Charles Johnson
Steve Larrea
Charley Sanders
Richard M. Davis
Gary Davis
M. C. Hartman
O. J. Hayward
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Doree Hastings
Rich Carter
Brian W. Hicks
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Kevin Steele
Gary Junkersfeld
Sally Junkersfeld
W. G. Watson
Dan Caswell
Thomas Graves
Sharon Junkersfeld
Ed Johnson
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Chic Bailey
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George Steel
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Arlene Person
Glenn Snyder
Steve Sullivan
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Joe Audia
Charles Hillis
Dan Henderson
Rick Maxwell
George Murphy
Kerry Hathaway
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Lou Simpson
Ken Haagenson
Timothy Hudson
Thomas Kreidt
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John Walker
Gary Daniels
Carole J. Smith
Bill Royce
Butch Hanks
Frank Gutierrez
Dianna Rogers
Gary Rogers
Kim Wise
Ken Karns
Susan Ferrier
Bonita Essley
Eric Jacobsen
Diana McDonald
Jane Morton
Judy Martin
Ray Martin
Robin Lamar
Leslie Mayo
Bill Ide
Jim & Charlene Carter
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Chuck Endres
B. Webb

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Paul Studley
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P. Buckly
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Bill Tompson
Pat Nixon
Lori Nixon
Ted West
Ron West
Dan Vanderpool
Sandra Nettleton
Lou Gerard Jr
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David Howland
Scott Howland
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Jeff Silva
Clete Parker
Dori Parker
Corey Parker
Dick Yoder
Katy Yoder
Vickie Cutcher
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Runa E. Kardell
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Jodi Buffum
Lana Gennaro
Dan Neptune
Daniel Denninger
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Brent Owen
Susan Decater
Jim Westberg
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Emma Norberg
Allie Henry
Gladys W. Hoffman
Rosann Adams
Shirley Eckelberger
Bruce Constant
Mary E. Straun
Christine Purcell
Erma Mitchell
Pat Robinson
Dorothy Gilliam
Ruth Prince
Emmie Reedy
Sister Eileen Barrett
Margaret Bolma
Lou Parsons
Dana Perl
Cap Beebe
Norma Kutzler
Vickie Wilson
Chuck Haag
Sharonlee Haag
Mel Haag
Mike Haag
Shelly Haag
Lynda Haag
David Brow
Judy Brow
Susan Truax
Judy Goodrum
Tom Truax
Pat Stucki
Evelyn J. Fietze
Helen A. Fietze
Mary L. Vey
Richard M. Fietze
Cindy Ringgren
Doug Wilson
Ed Goodrum
Bridget Lisle
Robert J. McKeown
Sharon Heidinger
Wil Heidinger
Jeanne Jewett
Chris Campbell
Dottie Ellis
Pam Ferguson
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Joe Aldridge Jr
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Rudy Zortman
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Fred Dickey
Ric Morrison
Dianne Brown
Dorothy Angress
William L. Angress
Debbie Anderson
Demetra Kutras
Craig Wadsworth
Rick Carmona
Robbie Humphrey
Carol Humphrey
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Frances Ross
Amy Ross
Jean Meisner
Bob Meisner
Jerry Kramer
Lyn Kramer
Marilyn Kramer
Kristin Kramer
Dennis Parker
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Patty Burkett
Bryan Evers
Lorrie Evers
Richard Kively
John Danner
Donna Danner
Jerry Howard
Greg Lemon
Del Myer
Roger Peck
Janet Borland
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Betty Fries
Nina Fries
John Fries
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Jeanne Kimbrough
Grant Theobald
George & Mickey Theobald
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Robert Edmonds
Tim McBrayer
Ivy McBrayer
G. E. Theobald
E. A. McCullah
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Irene Bresin
Ron Bresin Jr
Mark Bresin
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R. Morgan
Gerald E. Asher
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James R. Perry
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Wendy Foster
John Livingston
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Linda L. Mitchell
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Bob Gulliksen
Annie Garvey
Jim McKay
Rhonda Stevenson
Sheri Pueblo
Frank Sauer
Terry Sauer
Lisa Benest
Ronald L. Roe
Ray McCall
Marlene McCall
Kathleen Hoffman

Ralph Hoffman
Lori Hoffman
Mike Brundage
Peggy Huston
Robin Knighten
Kris Newman
Daniel W. Hutchins
Mary Louise Barrett
Eleanore H. Scott
Lenton E. Scott
Marilyn R. Scott
Craig H. Scott
Laurie L. Hamilton
Leslie F. Hamilton
Mary S. Hamilton
Robert R. Hamilton
Edwin W. Scott
Terri Taliaferro
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Bret Ball
Janette Ball
Jim Ball
David Williams
Sharon Williams
Melissa Jeffery
Marvin G. Shaw
Ron Huchendorf
Todd Huchendorf
Lori Huchendorf
Jerry Huchendorf
George Huchendorf
Ronald Huchendorf
S. Huchendorf
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Martina Fitzpatrick
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Tara Fitzpatrick
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Cheryl Mattox
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Rick Africa
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Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Pat Harris & family
Dr. & Mrs. Bruce Amos & family
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Alva Wilder
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Mary Gettel
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Sandy Arness
Pam Arness
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Jerry Vasson
Ken Vasson
Ted Sayers
Wrex Reed
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Al Hart
Bill Jasper
Al Jensen
Brian Boyce
Lee Andrade
Phil Frisbie
Dan Frisbie
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Pat Henry
F. E. Lerley
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Dan Lee
Floyd Prather
Ray Tallie
Jim Walker
Art Basile
Pete Mills
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Archer Pugh
Roger Nash
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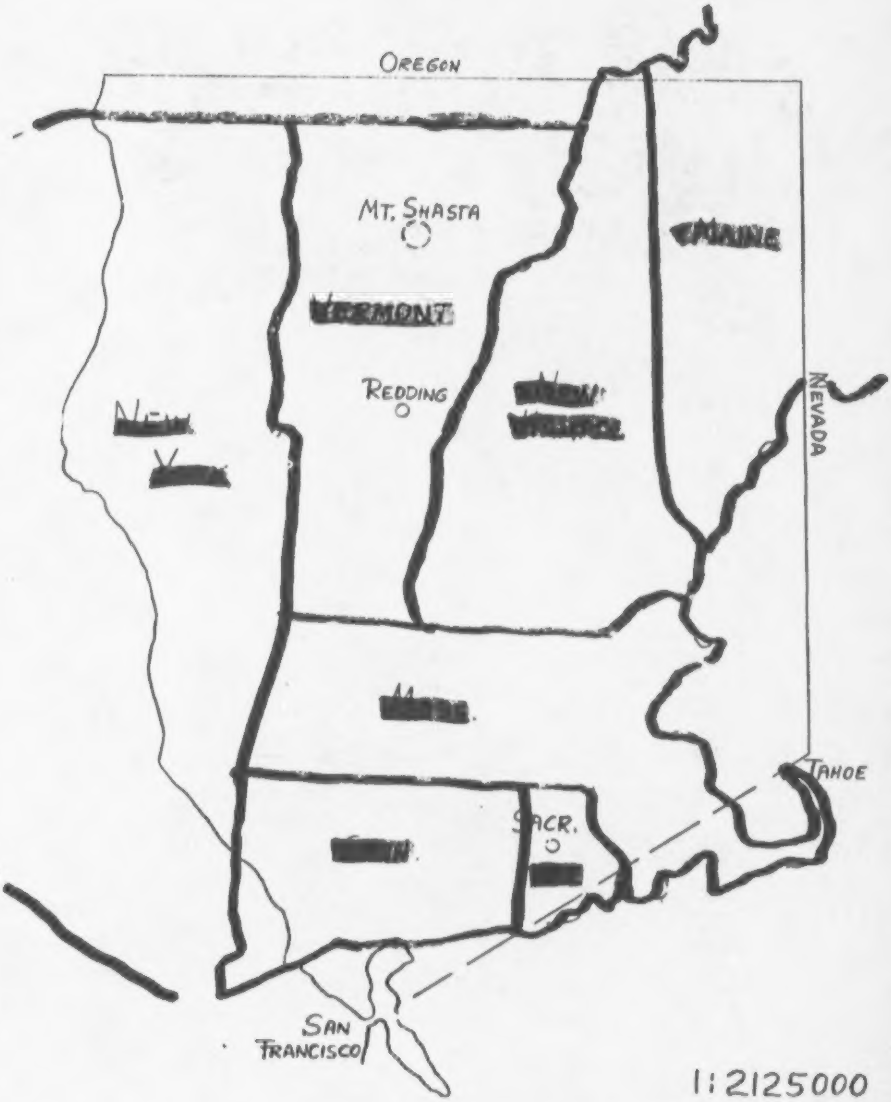
Jo Williams & family
Tom Riley
Lori Campbell
Donna Fuller
Ron E. Fuller
Sue James
JoAnne & Bill Siemering
Chris Fuller
Ernie Woods
Linda Garrigi
Joe Garrigi
Mathew Nichols
Steven C. Campbell
Bill Fox
T. R. Semingson
John J. Burke
Bob Renard
Jeff Peterson
Jim Nathan
Eugene & Tammy Nichols
Frank Kahl
Ruth Kahl
Robert W. Small
Marvin Martin
Jim & Lois Thompson
Rick Writer
Bernie & Charlotte Bryson
Phil Paterson
Pauline Abbe
Tim Strite
Don & Marta White & family
Dan Hampshire
Mildred Montgomery
Ardis Hunt
Meryl R. Riddle
Judy Combs
Artie Mahomond
Gayle McDonald
Ida Zastrow
Wanda Drescher
Tom Coleman
Barbara Cogburn
Verna Juneans
Marjorie Kristey
Stella Biggins
Ruth Green
Ardythe & Bill Good & family
Ellen Chain
Charles Chain
Garth Chain
Stefanie Chain
Jim Blankenship
Jan P. Beville
Jim Beville
Ken Seamans
Albert Dierker
Kenny Dierker
Gary W. Short
Churn Creek Motel
Greg Keller
Jerry Ward
Harold Reiff
Gordon Peterman
Jim Peery
Ron Thomas
Mike Wells
Bud Warren
Bob, Steve & Madge Harding
Ruth Harding
Valerie Showalter
Curtis Showalter
David Barnes
Eleanor Barnes
Tony Barnes
Steve Ebe
Terry Ludwig
Charles & Karen Kennedy
John Reginato
Ron Robinson
Beverly McKinnon
Lyle Chambers family
Robert Hesse
Joan Chamberlain
Mike Tandy
Ron Howard
Robert Nevin
Nicola Tomasini
Jack Savard
Harley L. Natvig
Jim Sharp
Larry, Myrna, Ron & Ray Hughes
Eileen Plunkett
Anita [illegible]
Fred, Rita & Bob Vaker
Pat Fonda
[illegible]
Ray Myers
Jack Taylor
Margaret & Bruce Yarnell
Ray Benson
Anna B. Riley

Norma Zuiderweg
Bonnie Shara
Bruce & Anita Erwin
Marshall, Carol & Ken Worley
Morgan, Rosemarie, [illegible] & Chris Craig
Bert & Margaret [illegible]
John Eder
Rob Hagstrom
Gary, Susan, Jon [illegible] family
Gary Taylor
Pamela Bielarczyk
Bob, Roberta & Trista Shelley
Terry Hansen
Ted, Pat, Heidi, Matt, Eric & Sam Mathis
Pat, Gene, Lori, Jeff & Shannon Michelson
Bob Moore
Ken, Carol, Tom & Gary Knighten
Linda, Earl, Sandy, Erin & Pat Bydalek
Mark VanLeeuwen
Dorothy L. Smith
Ricky Cline
Donald Gallino
Woody Hamilton
Kathi & Mark Bydalek
Ray & Debra Duryee
Charles & Della Hicks
Letty Hastings
Aleta Jorgenson
Bunny Clark
A. H. Maxwell Jr
Bill Brickwood
Janette Brickwood
Lynn, Jackie, Shawn & Bill Smith
Budd & Patty Drummond
Tom & Eric [illegible]
Dawn Hayes
Del Hayes
Hans G. Zoll
Jerry Rosen
Mary & Dick Stimpel, John, Jason, Kelley & Michelle Stimpel
Russell, Sandy & Craig Bettsmann
Ron Reynolds
Sam, Lindsey, Phyllis, Kristin & Scott
Verne L. Higgins
Darryl Avery
Tom Jacobs
Norm Shelton
Vicki Howard
Marilyn Cantin
Debbie Howell
Marianne Johannessen
R. Maurice Johannessen
Neil Roberts
Cheryl Roberts
Aaron Still
John, Vera, Martin, Thomas, Philip Clark
Connie & Alan Creighton
Vicki Tocher
Stacey Lemon
Mr. and Mrs. Earl D. Murphy & family
Mr. & Mrs. Warren Gill & family
Della Reed
J. R. Pickering
Ella Williams
Frank M. Williams
Louise B. Leonard
Alta Miller
W. R. Miller
Nancy, Shirley & Mark Green
Jane L. Gordon
Robert E. Pratt
Bill Leonard
Mary Bernardi
Craig Mittlin
John Stimpel
Robert Van Doren
Cathy Shea
James Reed
Lynn Peters
Norman G. Wilson
Lois E. Wilson
Dave Decater
Tommy Decater
Nyla Webb
Bard Rickey
Linda Rickey
David Rickey
Ronald Pepper
Patty Baker
Robert Baker
Shirley Ellis
Mike Ellis
Len Alward
Dean Kamla
Everett Lee
Howard McArthur
Betty Spafford
Rita Stadler
Dan Frazer
Jim Betts
Betty Wells
Ken, Jackie, Teena & Terry Robertson
John Livingston
Mike & Trina Marshall
Russ Kiel
Kevin Kiel
George & Catherine DeBondt
Beverly J. Bust
Terry A. Bust
Lew Hunter
Bonnie Kerr
Ed Atteberry
Ann Atteberry


OREGON
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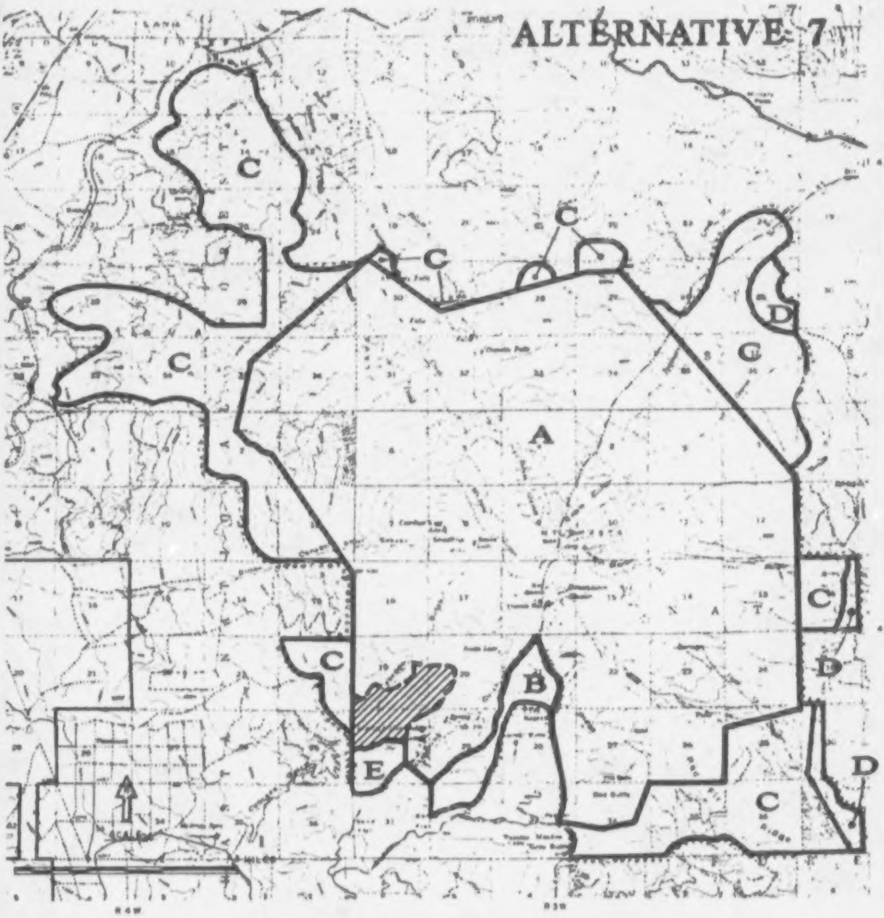
REDDING
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
NEVADA
[redacted]
TAHOE
SACR.
[redacted]
[redacted]
SAN FRANCISCO

1:2125000

NORTHERN CA. = ± 54000 SQM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MT. SHASTA STUDY

SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST

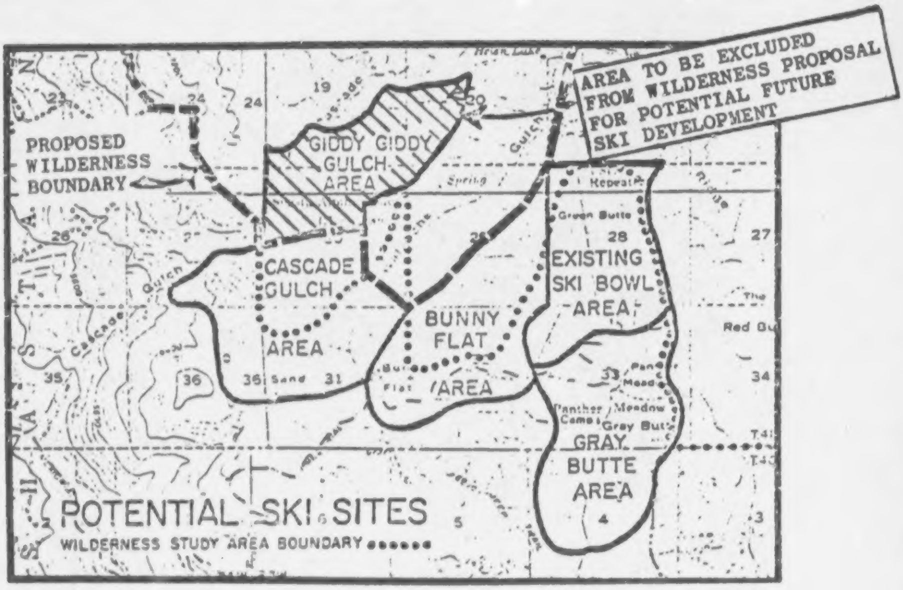
REGION 5

LEGEND

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT BOUNDARY ▬▬▬
EXISTING PRIVATE LAND ▭
NATIONAL FOREST LAND ▭

LEGEND:

▨ S.O.S. COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED CHANGE TO U.S.F.S. PROPOSED ALTERNATE 7.


AREA TO BE EXCLUDED FROM WILDERNESS PROPOSAL FOR POTENTIAL FUTURE SKI DEVELOPMENT
PROPOSED WILDERNESS BOUNDARY
GIDDY GIDDY GULCH AREA
CASCADE GULCH AREA
BUNNY FLAT AREA
EXISTING SKI BOWL AREA
GRAY BUTTE AREA
POTENTIAL SKI SITES
WILDERNESS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Shasta-Trinity National Forest
1615 Continental Street, Redding, CA 96001

REPLY TO: 2140 - Surveys

September 19, 1972

SUBJECT: Mt. Shasta Ski Bowl

TO: Mr. Richard Pitman, Chairman
Lodges and Lands Committee
Sierra Club
P. O. Box 1102
Oakland, California 94604

Dear Mr. Pitman:

The Shasta-Trinity National Forest is in the process of preparing an Environmental Statement for possible expansion of ski facilities on Mt. Shasta. This expansion is proposed to take place west of the present ski bowl somewhere within the study area boundary shown on the attached map.

Before we get deeply engrossed in this study we would like a Sierra Club position statement regarding ski area expansion on Mt. Shasta. Further, since the Sierra Club owns Section 29 and 80 acres in Section 30 within this study area, we would also like to know if easements across these Sierra Club lands, or an exchange of lands, might be possible?

We are aware that the upper portion of our study area is in a roadless area. We also have a map showing a proposed Sierra Club boundary for a possible Mt. Shasta Wilderness Area. This boundary is above the Sierra Club property and above our study area boundary. We are under the impression, therefore, that the Sierra Club does not consider our ski expansion study area as potential wilderness but we would appreciate a letter of verification or position statement regarding this matter. I have included the Sierra Club's proposed Mt. Shasta Wilderness Boundary on the attached map and hope you will update it for us if it is in error.

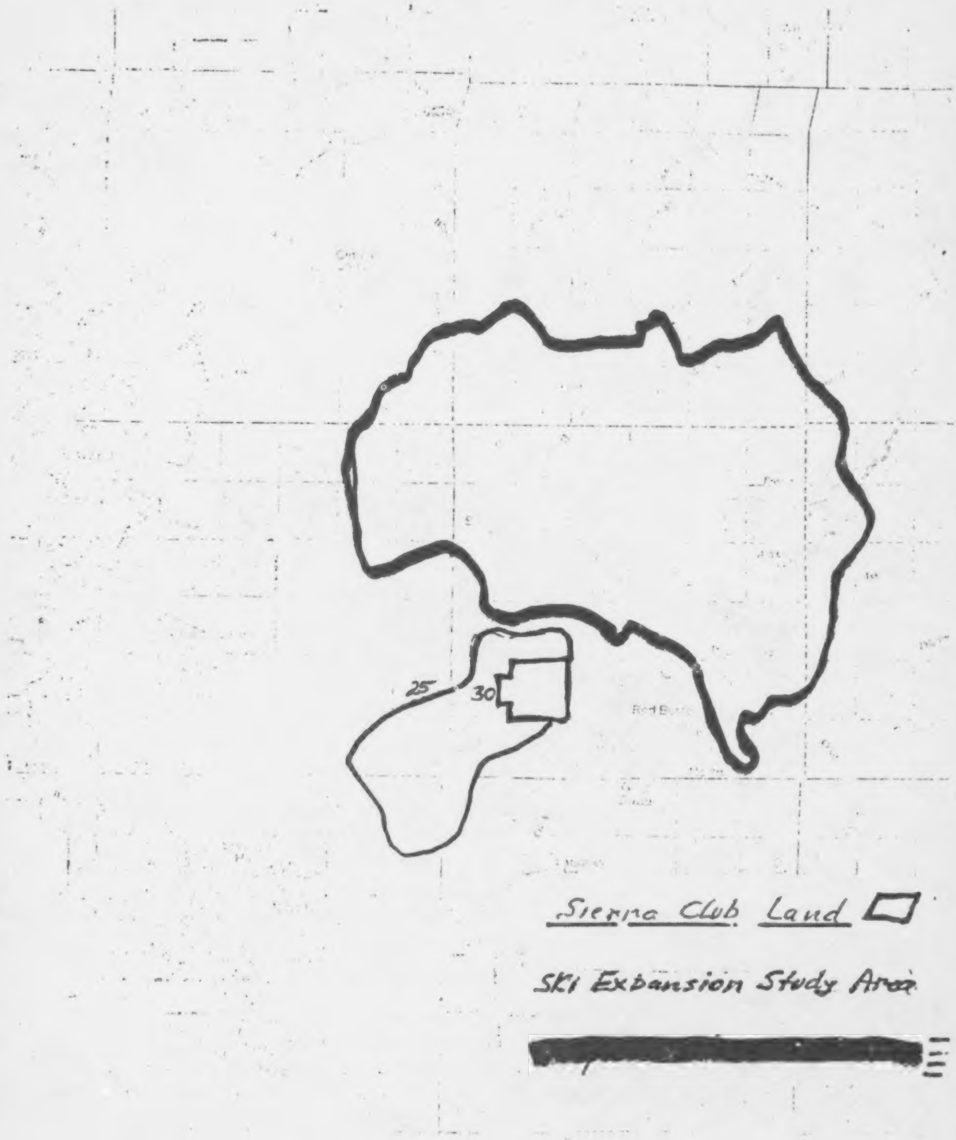
If you have any questions, or would like additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely yours,

for WILLIAM V. JONES
Acting Forest Supervisor

Attachments

[illegible]


25
30
Red Butte
Sierra Club Land
Ski Expansion Study Area

[illegible]

March 6, 1968

Mr. Jack Deinema
Regional Forester
U.S. Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California 94104

Dear Mr. Deinema:

You recently asked us to describe the de facto wilderness areas we will want considered under the Wilderness Act following review of existing primitive areas.

Most of the work of the Sierra Club is done by members, who as volunteers have only limited time available. We have assembled descriptions of most of the areas that concern us, which you find enclosed. There will doubtless be some additions in the course of time.

With regard to these maps, please understand we are providing only approximate boundaries to the various proposals. When they are formally studied, no doubt you will find that land outside should be included in some cases, and deletions should be made in others.

We hope you will find ways of preventing road construction, timber sales, and all other non-wilderness development within these areas until it is possible to give them formal consideration for wilderness classification.

Maps of the following wilderness study areas are enclosed:

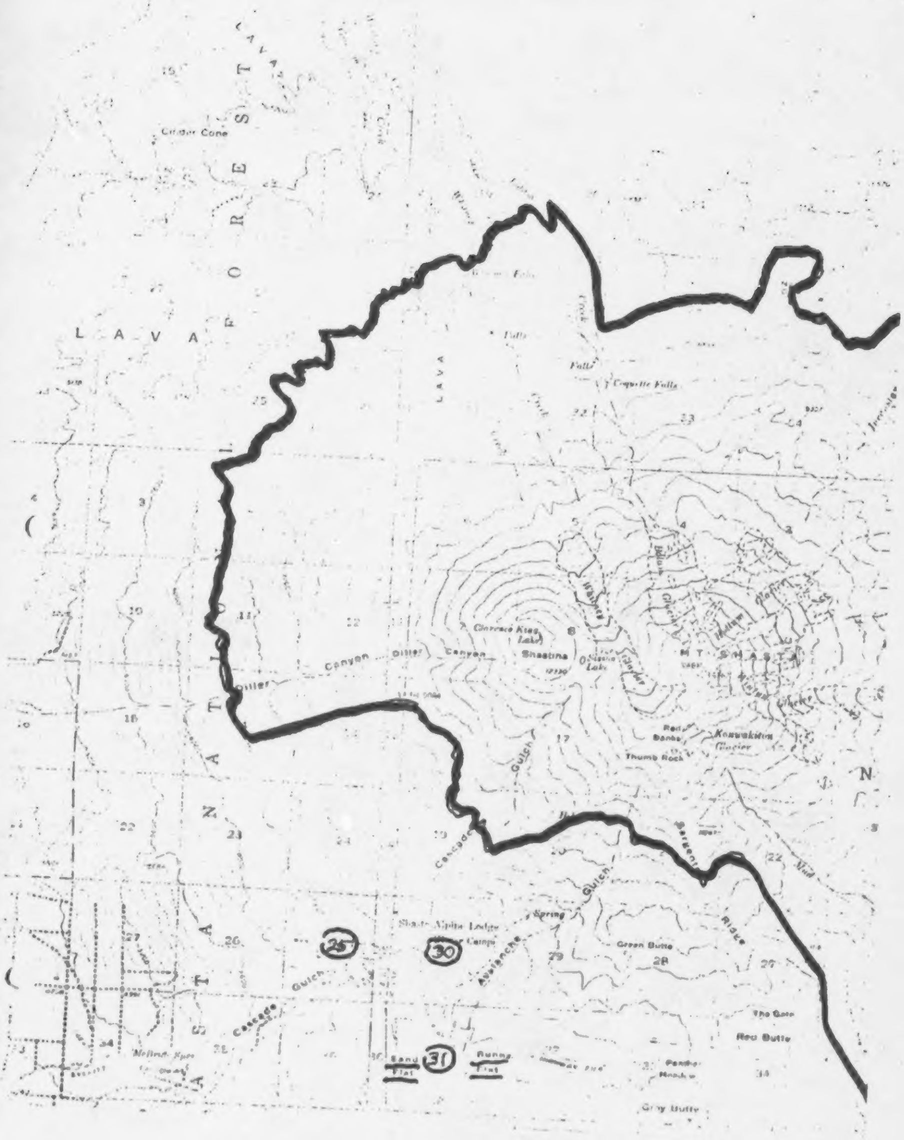
1. Proposed White Mountain Wilderness Area, Inyo National Forest.
2. Proposed Siskiyou Mountains Wilderness Area, Six Rivers National Forest. (We have some indications that Doctor Rock and Summit Valley should be included, but so far no one familiar with the area has offered any suggestions. Perhaps someone on your staff can help.)
3. Proposed Mount Shasta Wilderness Area, Shasta National Forest.
4. Proposed addition to John Muir Wilderness Area, Inyo National Forest.
5. (Robinson Basin was left out of the John Muir Wilderness because a ski development was under consideration at the time the area was being reclassified. We understand the development has now been rejected, and we are wondering if the basin can now therefore be included.)

5. Proposed Granite Chief Wilderness Area, Tahoe National Forest.
6. Proposed Snow Mountain Wilderness Area, Mendocino National Forest.
7. Proposed additions to Marble Mountains Wilderness Area, Klamath National Forest.
8. Proposed additions to Yolla Bolly--Middle Eel Wilderness Area, Mendocino National Forest.
9. Proposed Salmon-Scott Divide Wilderness Area, Klamath National Forest.
10. Proposed Southern Sierra Nevada Wilderness Area, Sequoia National Forest--Inyo National Forest.
11. Proposed Lopez Canyon Wilderness Area, Los Padres National Forest.
12. Proposed Carson-Iceberg Wilderness Area, Stanislaus and Toiyabe National Forests.
13. Proposed addition connecting the John Muir and Minarets Wilderness areas is being studied and will be forwarded to you shortly.

We will be glad to discuss these proposals with your staff at your co[illegible]ience.

Sincerely yours,

Michael McCloskey
Conservation Director


L A V A F O R E S T
Cinder Cone
Falls
Coquette Falls
LAVA
Clarence King Lake
Shastina
Sisson Lake
M T S H A S T A
Red Banks
Konwakiton Glacier
Thumb Rock
Diller Canyon
Cascade Gulch
Avalanche Gulch
Shasta Alpine Lodge
Spring
Green Butte
Sargents Ridge
Mud
The Gate
Red Butte
Panther Meadow
Gray Butte
Sand Flat
Bunny Flat
25
30
31

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SAVE OUR SKIING, A NON PROFIT ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 4113 • Redding, California • 96099

HELP RESTORE SKIING ON MT. SHASTA

VOTE YES ON "A"

The Shasta and Siskiyou County Boards of Supervisors adopted by unanimous vote resolutions to place on the June 8, 1982, ballot an advisory measure regarding reestablishment of a regional ski area on Mt. Shasta.

Measure A on the ballot reads:

> SHOULD THE VOTERS OF SHASTA (SISKIYOU) COUNTY URGE THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO IMMEDIATELY PASS LEGISLATION TO FINALIZE THE MT. SHASTA WILDERNESS AREA IN ORDER TO RE-ESTABLISH SKIING ON MT. SHASTA?

Congressional action to finalize the wilderness boundaries on Mt. Shasta is necessary to make all recognized winter recreation sites available for potential development.

After congressional action, the U.S. Forest Service must make available for development the best ski area site on the mountain. After more than 5 years of hard work and effort, the skiers of Northern California and their supporters will settle for nothing less.

Establishment of a regional ski area on Mt. Shasta will broaden the economic base of Northern California and will enhance the recreation and employment opportunities of the people of the north state.

We urge you to support this measure and help resolve this long overdue issue.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE A

Egon R. Harrasser	Morgan Orwig
916/243-5831	916/243-1053

Co-Chairmen Save our Skiing

MEASURE "A" CAMPAIGN TEAM

Todd & Gail Fineberg, Earl & Linda Bydalek, Bill & Betty McCabe, Bill Howland, Judi Harrasser, Butch Hanks, Rosie Orwig, Ginger Apperson, George & Micky Theobald, Ben & Jean Mattox, and Carl Arness.

Measure A wins by landslide

An advisory ballot measure calling on Congress to pass legislation clearing the way for the development of downhill skiing on Mt. Shasta was resoundingly approved Tuesday by voters in Siskiyou and Shasta counties.

In Siskiyou County, 10,408 voters, or 79.5 percent, registered their support for Measure A, while 2,690, or 20.5 percent, voted no.

The margin was even greater in Shasta County, where 30,409 voters — 84.2 percent — voted yes on Measure A and 5,722 — 15.8 percent — voted no.

The voters called on Congress to immediately pass legislation defining the proposed Mt. Shasta wilderness area as listed in House Bill 4083 and Senate Bills 1584 and 1117.

Development of downhill skiing on the 14,161-foot mountain has been stalled since 1978 when the Ski Shasta resort was damaged by an avalanche.

Resort owner Carl McConnell closed the faility and began plans to build a new ski area at a lower elevation and more sheltered location.

But his efforts were stymied by Congress' consideration of whether to include that part of the mountain in the wilderness area. He abandoned his attempt last year.

The measure was supported by the Shasta and Siskiyou County boards of supervisors, who placed it on the ballot, and the pro-skiing groups Save Our Skiing and the Mt. Shasta Ski Committee.

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 112

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 131

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 112—Relative to the Mt. Shasta Ski Area

[Filed with Secretary of State August 27, 1982]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AJR 112, Statham. Mt. Shasta Ski Area.

This measure would memorialize the President and Congress of the United States to enact legislation to finalize the Mt. Shasta Wilderness Area in order to reestablish skiing on Mt. Shasta.

WHEREAS, There is a recognized need for a regional downhill ski area on Mt. Shasta; and

WHEREAS, To accommodate the relocation of downhill skiing, wilderness boundary lines must be legislated for Mt. Shasta; now, therefore, be it

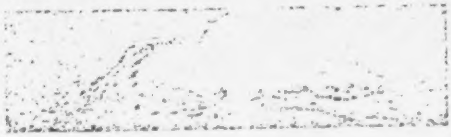
Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to finalize the Mt. Shasta Wilderness Area in order to reestablish skiing on Mt. Shasta; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

Here is the Material You Requested

Compliments of
STAN STATHAM
Assemblyman, First District
California Legislature

SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS



SAVE OUR SKIING, A NON PROFIT ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 4113 • Redding, California • 96099

July 1, 1982

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on
Public Lands & Reserved Water
204 Russell Office, Washington DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman,

Skiing on Mt. Shasta is a local issue that is long overdue for settlement. Construction of a regional ski facility requires finalization of a Mt. Shasta Wilderness bill. Legislation on this matter is pending in your committee.

Northern California is suffering extreme unemployment, with Siskiyou and Shasta Counties at 25% and 20% respectively. The revenue to our Counties has been reduced up to 45% due to the collapse of the lumber industry and resultant drop in timber sale revenues.

Recreation is our #2 industry and offers our only chance to help offset the disaster in the wood products industry. Please note the effect of ski area on Federal lands on County revenues in a recent article in the San Francisco Chronicle.

Shasta and Siskiyou Counties had an advisory measure on the June 8th ballot asking Congress for immediate action. The vote was 84.2% positive. Complete local bi-partisan support is evidenced by support resolutions from both the Republican and Democratic Central Committees.

The U.S. Senate must now take the lead in passing the necessary legislation. The vehicle exists in Senator Cranston's Mt. Shasta Wilderness Bill, S-1117. We are asking you to help to expedite passage of the bill; and urge you to act on this immediately.

For your information, we are enclosing our latest S.O.S. package. If you have any questions, please contact us.

We are looking forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Egon R. Harrasser Morgan Orwig
Co-Chairmen, "Save Our Skiing"

cc Senator Alan Cranston
Senator S.I. Hayakawa
Congressman Gene Chappie

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 28, 1982

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Malcolm,

As you know, one of my top priorities for the 97th Congress is enactment of omnibus California wilderness legislation (S. 1584 and H.R. 4083) which includes designation of a 37,000 acre Mt. Shasta wilderness area. I have previously requested hearings on this omnibus bill.

However, in the absence of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee action on this measure, I would like to request the Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee to hold a hearing on S. 1117, the Mt. Shasta wilderness bill which Senator Hayakawa and I have sponsored. Finalization of the boundaries of the Mt. Shasta wilderness area is essential to permit planning and development of a new ski area to go forward -- development which is important to the economy of the local area.

It's my hope that the Subcommittee agenda can accommodate hearings on this legislation in the near future.

Sincerely,

Alan

Alan Cranston

S. I. HAYAKAWA
CALIFORNIA

PATTY WHITE
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

COMMITTEES
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY
FOREIGN RELATIONS
SMALL BUSINESS

June 24, 1982

Honorable James McClure
Chairman
Senate Energy and Natural
Resources Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Jim:

Realizing that the 97th Congress most likely will not address national wilderness legislation, I am writing to request that the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee hold hearings on Senator Cranston's bill, S.1117 which I recently cosponsored. This bill would designate certain lands in the Shasta Trinity National Forest as the Mount Shasta Wilderness in California. A similar bill was introduced in the 96th Congress.

Rather than wait for this country to hammer out either a national wilderness bill or a California wilderness bill, I would like to see this Congress address wilderness legislation such as S.1117 which is supported by members from both sides of the aisle. I would appreciate your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

S. I. Hayakawa

SIH/ls

GENE CHAPPIE
1st District, California

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

SUBCOMMITTEES:
COTTON, RICE, AND SUGAR
FORESTS, FAMILY FARMS, AND ENERGY
DOMESTIC MARKETING, CONSUMER RELATIONS, AND NUTRITION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Washington Office:
1730 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-[illegible]

District Office:
[illegible] East 4th Street
Chico, California [illegible]
(916) [illegible]

June 19, 1981

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public
Lands and Reserved Water
3204 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am contacting you in regard to a piece of legislation which has been referred to your Subcommittee. The bill is S. 1117 and was introduced by Senator Cranston on May 5, 1981.

The purpose of S. 1117 is to settle the matter of wilderness on Mt. Shasta in California. Senator Cranston's bill designates 37,000 acres of land on Mt. Shasta as wilderness and, to my understanding, would not include the two areas of Mt. Shasta which have been determined as prime for ski area development. I have introduced legislation in the House, H.R. 3035, which is designed to accomplish the same end. However, rather than designate wilderness, my bill releases the Giddy Giddy Gulch and Sand Flat areas from wilderness consideration so that it would be possible to progress with the development of a regional ski area. H.R. 3035 has been included in hearings held in Washington, D.C. and in Weaverville, California.

Although I do not fully endorse Senator Cranston's approach to the Mt. Shasta problem, I do support his attempt to solve this controversy for Northern California. In an effort to keep the California Wilderness bill intact, and not "splinter off" separate areas, further consideration of H.R. 3053 by the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks is unlikely. Therefore, it would be extremely helpful if the Senate initiated action on S. 1117. Senate approval of S. 1117 would provide a vehicle for House consideration of the Mt. Shasta issue.

I am enclosing information from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on S. 1117 and H.R. 3053. I will be interested to hear what plans your Subcommittee may have for Senator Cranston's Mt. Shasta bill.

Thanks for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,

Gene
GENE CHAPPIE
Member of Congress

GC/nf
cc: Senator James A. McClure
enclosure

ALAN CRANSTON
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 14, 1981

Mr. Morgan Orwig
Mr. Egon Harrasser
SOS Committee
3824 Bechelli Lane
Redding, California 96002

Dear Mo and Egon,

Warm thanks for your letters regarding Mt. Shasta and ski development there.

I'm happy to reintroduce Mt. Shasta wilderness legislation which would keep open the option of skiing at Mt. Shasta and am sending along a copy of the bill, S. 1117. But quite frankly, I don't think it's realistic to expect both the House and Senate to hold hearings and pass Mt. Shasta wilderness legislation in 90 days. I do believe that it's possible to pass the legislation in this 97th Congress, and you can count on me to work to that end.

Best wishes to you both,

Cordially,

Alan Cranston

Enclosure

MIKE CURB
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO CA 95814
(916) 445-9533

State of California
Office of the Lieutenant Governor

May 25, 1982

The Honorable Malcom Wallop, Chairman
Public Land and Reserved Water
Subcommittee
3204 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Wallop:

As Lieutenant Governor I chair the California Commission for Economic Development, which is responsible for continued economic development and job creation in California. As such, federal legislation S 1117 has been brought to my attention. Last year I wrote to you requesting that this legislation be given the earliest possible consideration and action. I am grateful for the assistance given with regard to S 1117.

I am contacting you again as final action on the legislation approaches. I am sure you are aware that this legislation represents almost five years of bipartisan effort to reach an acceptable solution to the proposed ski facility at Mt. Shasta. With 20 percent unemployment figure currently impacting the area, legislative endeavors to meet crucial employment needs warrant our particular attention. It is my understanding too that bipartisan sponsorship by California's United States Senators is being considered.

For these reasons, I again urge expedient action on this measure. Your assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Mike Curb

MIKE CURB

MC:cwb

US
FREESTYLE
FAR WEST
USSA

UNITED STATES SKI ASSOCIATION
COMPETITION DIVISION
FAR WEST FREESTYLE COMMITTEE

GEORGE E. THEOBALD, *CHAIRMAN*
3288 WILSHIRE DRIVE
REDDING, CA 96002
(916) 241-6660

Squaw Valley, Calif.
April 1, 1982

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

We are five young skiers from Redding, California, who are here at Squaw Valley, Calif., to compete in the USSA National Freestyle Championships. Some of us may have a chance to represent the United States in the first freestyle event ever to be held at the Olympic Games in 1988.

We started skiing on Mt. Shasta near Redding several years ago, before the area was closed to downhill skiing after an avalanche in 1977. Since then, there has been a continuing effort to settle Mt. Shasta wilderness boundaries and to re-establish a downhill ski area on Mt. Shasta. We emphasize it is in the best interest of all skiers for the best potential area on the mountain to be set aside for downhill skiing.

Please, Mr. President, do what you can to settle the wilderness question and to urge the U.S. Forest Service to allow the best ski area possible on Mt. Shasta. Other kids in Northern California, particularly in the Redding area, should have the same opportunity we have had to learn to ski on Mt. Shasta. Skiing for us has been really great. It is a sport that we really like, and to compete for the USSA national championships, we have had to train really hard. But we have had a chance to meet other kids from all over the country here at Squaw Valley and at other national meets. And one of us, George Theobald Jr., has met skiers from throughout the U.S., Canada, and Europe while representing the United States on the World Cup freestyle tour this winter.

It is an honor to represent our area in the USSA nationals, and it would be a great honor to ski for the United Stated in the 1988 Olympic Games. Please help us help other kids ski on Mt. Shasta so that they might have the same opportunity.

Thank you, and we look forward to your support.

Charlie Duncan III
Lorin Shaw

Sincerely,
George Theobald III
Danny Shaw
Grant A. Theobald

cc: Governor of California Edmund G. Brown, Jr.

Senator Alan Cranston

Senator S. I Hayakawa

Senator Malcolm Wallop

Congressman Eugene Chappie

Congressman Phil Burton

Congressman John Seiberling

Secretary of Agriculture John Block

Regional U.S. Forester Zane Smith

Egon R. Harrasser, Co-Chairman Save Our Skiing, Redding, California

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNTY SUPERVISORS ASSOC.

WHEREAS, Mount Shasta has the potential to again provide a prime ski area in Northern California, and

WHEREAS, the recreation industry is one of the principal supporters of the economy of Northern California, and

WHEREAS, Northern California is currently experiencing persistent and high unemployment, and

WHEREAS, development of a new ski area on Mt. Shasta would provide a significant improvement to the Northern California economy and employment situation, and

WHEREAS, Measure "A" on the Siskiyou and Shasta County June ballot and resolutions being introduced into the State Assembly by Assemblyman Stan Statham and into the State Senate by Senator Ray Johnson urge the Congress of the United States to immediately pass legislation to finalize the Mt. Shasta Wilderness Area in order to reestablish skiing on Mt. Shasta,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Northern California County Supervisors Association strongly supports the expeditious passage of these measures, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, Congressman Chappie, Senator Hayakawa, Senator Cranston, Governor Brown, Senator Ray Johnson and Assemblyman Stan Statham.

DULY ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of Northern California County Supervisors Association this 7th day of May, 1982.

Hilda Wheeler
HILDA WHEELER, President
Northern California County Supervisors
Association

RECEIVED
MAY [illegible]

SHASTA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

SHASTA COUNTY COURTHOUSE
P.O. BOX 880
REDDING, CALIFORNIA 96099

TELEPHONE 246-5557

RICHARD C. BRENNAN
COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO CLERK
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

SUPERVISORS
STEPHEN C. SWENDIMAN, DISTRICT 1
JOHN STRANGE, DISTRICT 2
JOHN R. CATON DISTRICT 3
DON C. MADDOX, DISTRICT 4
R. D. "DAN" GOVER, DISTRICT 5

February 11, 1982

Mr. Egon Harrasser
Save-Our-Skiing Committee (S.O.S.)
3445 Sunset Drive
Redding, California 96001

Dear Mr. Harrasser:

The Shasta County Board of Supervisors, at its meeting February 9, 1982, adopted Resolution No. 82-24 entitled, "Resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Shasta Placing on the June 8, 1982 Ballot an Advisory Measure Regarding Re-establishing Skiing on Mt. Shasta."

Enclosed please find certified copy for your information and files.

Sincerely,

RICHARD C. BRENNAN
County Clerk and ex-officio
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By Pat Rodick
Pat Rodick, Deputy Clerk

RCB/pmr

Enclosure

cc: Recreation Commission

RESOLUTION NO. 82-24

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SHASTA PLACING ON THE JUNE 8, 1982 BALLOT AN ADVISORY MEASURE REGARDING RE-ESTABLISHING SKIING ON MT. SHASTA

WHEREAS, a citizens' committee known as the Save-Our-Skiing Committee (S.O.S.) has requested an advisory measure encouraging the re-establishment of skiing on Mt. Shasta be placed on the June 8, 1982 ballot; and

WHEREAS, S.O.S. has agreed to pay at least one-half of the cost relating to placing the measure on the ballot, which total cost is presently estimated to be $4,000; and

WHEREAS, re-establishing skiing on Mt. Shasta would be a economic and recreational asset to Shasta County.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the County Clerk is hereby directed to place on the ballot for the June 8, 1982 statewide election the following measure:

> Measure (   ): Should the voters of Shasta County urge the Congress of the United States to immediately pass legislation to finalize the Mt. Shasta Wilderness Area in order to re-establish skiing on Mt. Shasta?

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Shasta this 9th day of February, 1982, by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors Caton, Maddox, Gover, Swendiman, Strange

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

//s/ R. D. GOVER
R. D. GOVER, Chairman
Board of Supervisors, County of
Shasta, State of California

ATTEST:

RICHARD C. BRENNAN
RICHARD C. BRENNAN, County Clerk
and ex officio Clerk of the
Board of Supervisors, County of
Shasta, State of California.

By /s/ Merle Johnson
Deputy Clerk of the Board

This instrument is a correct copy
of the original on file in this office.

ATTEST: FEB 9 1982

RICHARD C. BRENNAN
COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO CLERK OF THE BOARD OF
SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SHASTA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
BY ____________ DEPUTY

Greater REDDING Chamber of Commerce

May 17, 1982

Senator Alan Cranston
Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Cranston:

Where as: The Shasta and Siskiyou Counties Boards of Supervisors adopted by unanimous vote resolutions to place on the June 8, 1982 ballot an advisory measure regarding reestabishment of a regional ski area on Mt. Shasta.

Where as: Congressional action to finalize the wilderness boundaries on Mt. Shasta is necessary to make all recognized winter recreation sites available for potential development.

Where as: After congressional action, the U.S. Forest Service must make available for development the best ski area site on the mountain. After more than 5 years of hard work and effort, the skiers of Northern California and their supporters will settle for nothing less.

Where as: Establishment of a regional ski area on Mt. Shasta will broaden the economic base of Northern California and will enhance the recreation and employment opportunities of the people of the north state.

Therefore, let it be resolved that the Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce urges a "yes" vote on this long overdue issue.

The above resolution was passed unanimously by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce, May 6, 1982.

Sincerely,

Jim Telfer
Executive Vice President

JT:gc

cc: Senator S.I. Hayakawa
Congressman Eugene Chappie
Bob Cooper

RECEIVED
[illegible]
CH2M HILL
REDDING

FIVE COUNTIES CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL
OF SHASTA, SISKIYOU, MODOC, TRINITY AND TEHAMA COUNTIES

REDDING, CALIFORNIA 96001
900 Locust St., Rm 7
ROOM 7
Telephone 916-241-2319
241-2468

May 24, 1982

RESOLUTION OF THE DELEGATES OF THE FIVE COUNTIES CENTRAL
LABOR COUNCIL

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the delegates of this Council unanimously support the expedition passage of Measure A.

DULY ADOPTED by the Body of the FIVE COUNTIES CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL on this 19th day of May, 1982.

Evelyn L. Allison

Evelyn L. Allison,
Secretary-Treasurer
FIVE COUNTIES CENTRAL
LABOR COUNCIL

WHEREAS re-establishment of downhill skiing on Mt. Shasta would provide for additional employment and recreational opportunities for residents of the North State, and

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States must enact legislation without further delay to establish a Mt. Shasta wilderness area before all the best potential winter recreation sites can be considered for development, and

WHEREAS a Yes vote on Measure A on the ballot in Shasta and Siskiyou counties June 8 will urge Congress to pass without delay Mt. Shasta wilderness area legislation that will establish wilderness boundaries in order to re-establish downhill skiing on Mt. Shasta,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Five Counties Central Labor Council supports Measure A appearing on the ballot June 8, 1982.

AYES Unanimous

NOES

ABSTAIN

Evelyn Allison
Clerk

Walter L. Hurlburt
Walter L. Hurlburt
President or chairperson

May 19,1982
date

RESOLUTION OF THE SHASTA COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, Mt. Shasta has the potential to again provide a prime ski area in Northern California, and

WHEREAS, downhill skiing is a healthful, popular sport in Northern California and the recreation industry is one of the mainstays of the economy of Northern California, and

WHEREAS, Northern California is experiencing persistent and high unemployment, and

WHEREAS, MEASURE A on the ballot in Shasta County June 8 urges Congress to act without further delay in passing legislation that will establish a Mt. Shasta wilderness area so that skiing may be re-established outside wilderness boundaries,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Shasta County Democratic Central Committee supports Measure A and immediate passage by Congress of pending Mt. Shasta wilderness legislation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to U.S. Senator Alan Cranston; U. S. Senator S. I. Hayakawa; Chief of the U.S. Forest Service Max R. Peterson; California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.; Secretary of the State Resources Agency Huey D. Johnson; California Senator Ray Johnson; and California Assemblyman Stan Statham; and Save Our Skiing, P. O. Box 4113, Redding, 96099 , and Congressman Eugene Chappie.

DULY ADOPTED by the Shasta County Democratic Central Committee on this 18th day of May, 1982, by the following vote:

AYES: 8

NOES: 4

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT: 4

Lorraine Kampman
LORRAINE KAMPMAN, Chairperson,
Shasta County Democratic
Central Committee

SHASTA COUNTY

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

STEVE HARRIS, CHAIRMAN
4160 Cheryl Drive
Redding, CA 96002

A RESOLUTION REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF A MT. SHASTA WILDERNESS AREA BY THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

WHEREAS re-establishment of downhill skiing on Mt. Shasta would provide for additional employment and recreational opportunities for residents of Northern California, and

WHEREAS the choice of a suitable winter recreation site cannot be made until the Congress of the United States enacts legislation establishing a Mt. Shasta wilderness area,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Shasta County Republican Central Committee urges swift action by the Congress of the United States to establish a Mt. Shasta Wilderness Area with the provision for a recreation area suitable for downhill skiing.

11/22/82
Date

Chairman

HAROLD T. (BIZZ) JOHNSON
1ST DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE:
PUBLIC WORKS AND
TRANSPORTATION
CHAIRMAN

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

OFFICE ADDRESS:
2347 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICE:
325 VERNON STREET
ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95678

April 3, 1979

Egon R. Harrasser, Manager
Aerial Photographic Services
CH2M Hill
Box 2087
Redding, California 96001

Dear Mr. Harrasser:

I thought perhaps you might like to look over a copy of my bill, H. R. 3299, calling for a Mount Shasta wilderness area, which I introduced in the House of Representatives on March 28. As you will note from the enclosed, my bill presents opportunities for skiing in the Giddy Giddy Gulch by excluding that area from the proposed wilderness.

At my request, Senators Alan Cranston and S. I. Hayakawa have introduced a companion measure, S. 813, in the Senate.

Any comments you may wish to offer concerning this legislation would be welcomed.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD T. (BIZZ) JOHNSON
Member of Congress

J:Pl
Enclosure

RECEIVED
APR 6 1979
CH2M HILL
REDDING

HAROLD T. (BIZZ) JOHNSON
Member of Congress
First District of California

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- Legislation to establish a 25,[illegible] acre Mt. Shasta wilderness area in the Shasta-Trinity National Forest was introduced today by Congressman Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson.

The bill would set aside 14,[illegible]-foot Mt. Shasta, the largest volcanic mountain in the lower 48 states, and preserve it in a natural, undeveloped [illegible]

Congressman Johnson's bill, which was also introduced today by Senator Alan Cranston, excludes from the wilderness area those sections on the southwest slope of the mountain that are suitable for skiing.

"The legislation accommodates the interest of local citizens in relocation and improvement of downhill skiing facilities which are of great recreational and economic benefit to the area," he said.

The Johnson bill is generally based on an intensive study done by the U. S. Forest Service and recommendations included in the agency's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) report.

However, it differs from the Forest Service recommendation by excluding the 630-acre Giddy Giddy Gulch, a small area which the Forest Service has described as "well-suited for high quality, expert skiing above timberline."

The Mt. Shasta wilderness, when established, will be administered by the Forest Service for the use and enjoyment of the public in a manner that will leave the area untrammeled by man and unimpaired for future enjoyment.

Congressman Johnson said that the legislation will go to the Public Lands Subcommittee of the House Interior Committee for action. "Hearings will be scheduled in due time," he said.

[illegible]-23

March [illegible], [illegible]

SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS•SOS

SAVE OUR SKIING, A NON PROFIT ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 4113 • Redding, California • 96099

April 16, 1982

Mr. Zane G. Smith, Jr.
Regional Forester
Pacific Southwest Region
Forest Service, USDA
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California 94111

Dear Zane:

I appreciate the time you took last week to discuss the Mt. Shasta ski development issue with me.

For your review, I am enclosing our latest SOS information package.

Again, I would like to briefly restate our primary concern regarding this issue.

We are not opposed to any private ski development in the vicinity of Mt. Shasta. However, we strongly feel that no permit should be issued prematurely for any development on Federal lands until legislative action would make available all potential winter recreation sites on the mountain.

The best site on the mountain must be made available for the development of a regional ski area.

We will discuss this issue with Barney Coster this coming week. Please give me a call at 916/243-5831 if you have any questions.

Best regards,

Egon

Egon Harrasser
Co-Chairman Save Our Skiing

Record Searchlight

Opinion

Monday, May 17, 1982 Page D

Editorial

Send them a message

When you stop to think of it, the 10-year saga involving wilderness and the future of skiing on Mt. Shasta is a sorry one.

It was nearly 10 years ago that the U.S. Forest Service, acting in response to an order to review all undesignated roadless areas in its lands inventory, held public hearings that were supposed to form the basis for the creation of wilderness areas in the Trinity Alps and on Mt. Shasta.

That process stumbled through the bureaucratic mill. Then in 1977 the Carter administration told the forest service to start all over again.

It did. It conducted new studies, drew new boundaries and held new hearings.

In 1978, a tremendous avalanche wiped out the Ski Shasta resort's biggest chairlift, making further operation of the wind-battered, icy "sandlot ski area" impossible and prompting its closure.

The resort's owner, Redding financier Carl McConnell, already had plans in the works to relocate his facilities to a more sheltered, more accessible site at a lower elevation on the mountain. But both he and the forest service were stymied by the still-unresolved question of wilderness boundaries.

And that question became a pawn in a political struggle of national proportions pitting elitist environmental protectionists like U.S. Reps. Phil Burton of Marin County and John Seiberling of Ohio against resource users over the future of billions of board feet of timber in California and elsewhere.

McConnell's vast store of patience was finally depleted and last year, he called it quits.

Today, there are three proposals to establish ski areas on the mountain. But they are all stymied because today — nearly a decade after the entire process began — the wilderness designation on Mt. Shasta and in the Trinity Alps is still undecided.

On June 8, voters in Siskiyou and Shasta Counties will have the opportunity to attempt to prod the issue along.

"Measure A" on ballots in both counties is simple and to the point: it urges Congress to get off its duff and pass the legislation necessary to clear up the wilderness issue on Mt. Shasta.

It's too bad such measures are needed — and, of course, there's no assurance they'll do much good. Congress should have — and could have — taken care of business long ago.

But if they're passed, especially by landslide proportions, they'll succeed in sending a message eastward — that folks hereabouts are impatient with congressional dawdling, fed up with being made political pawns and angry that a mountain with such tremendous skiing potential sits unused because of forces and considerations over which they have no control.

We urge a "yes" vote on Measure A in Shasta and Siskiyou counties.

Our legislators

How to get in touch with legislators representing Shasta, Trinity and Siskiyou Counties in the state legislature and U.S. Congress:

U.S. SENATORS — Alan Cranston (D), [illegible] Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. [illegible] or 1 Hallidie Plaza, San Francisco [illegible]

S.I. Hayakawa (R), 6217 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. [illegible] or Suite 520, [illegible] San Francisco [illegible]

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE — Eugene Chappie (R), Room 1730 Longworth Office Building, Washington, D.C. [illegible]

STATE SENATOR — Ray Johnson (R), State Capitol, Room [illegible], Sacramento [illegible] or [illegible] Lane, Suite D, Redding [illegible]

STATE ASSEMBLYMAN — Stan Statham (R), State Capitol, Room [illegible], Sacramento [illegible] or [illegible] Drive, Suite [illegible], Redding [illegible]

Record Searchlight Friday, May 28, 1982 B9

Siskiyou declared jobs disaster area

YREKA — Siskiyou County has been declared a disaster area by its Board of Supervisors because more than one-quarter of the work force in the county is unemployed.

Supervisors unanimously adopted a resolution Wednesday declaring the county a disaster area due to high unemployment, which has resulted from the depressed timber industry, a board spokeswoman said Thursday.

Unemployment in March — the last month for which figures are available — was 25.1 percent in the county and the supervisors noted that employment has failed to increase significantly this spring as it ordinarily does in the county, which is heavily dependent on the seasonal timber industry.

Unemployment rates for January and February were 26.2 percent and 26.5 percent, respectively.

Included in the resolution is an expression of the supervisors' support of a plan proposed by employees of International Paper Co. in Weed to purchase the firm's wood products plant, which is for sale.

The supervisors directed the county grants administrator and the office of emergency services to "pursue every legal avenue" in support of the employee stock ownership plan, the spokeswoman said.

A total of 600 people will lose their jobs when the plant shuts down Monday.

On the budget front, the board approved the formation of a committee — composed of several county department heads — that will review the troubled fiscal 1982-83 budget and report back to the board.

Preliminary budget figures indicate the county will face a $2.5 million deficit, with expenditures set at $19,743,982 and expected revenues of $17,253,877, according to county Administrator Richard Sierck.

The committee will review the budget in its entirety and recommend measures designed to produce a balanced budget.

In other action, the board asked Sierck to review a request from Siskiyou Hospital Inc. to purchase Siskiyou Hospital in Yreka.

The 52-bed facility is owned by the county, but run by Siskiyou Hospital Inc. under a leasing agreement.

Sierck said the county will study the matter and schedule hearings required by the state Health and Safety Code.

U.S. Expects a Big Drop in Timber Sales

Timber sales in California's national forests are expected to fall 38 percent below last year's depressed level, the U. S. Forest Service reported yesterday.

The forecast of low sales to the construction industry offers the prospect of continued high unemployment and severe problems for the general economy of the mountain and coastal counties heavily dependent on the lumber industry. No relief is expected until the housing construction recovers.

The Forest Service's gloomy figures indicate sales of $83 million in the 18 national forests in California in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1982. In 1981, the total was $99 million.

Sales in 1979, the last "normal" year in the industry, National Forest sales in California came to $149 million.

The drop in revenues is expected to have a particularly serious effect on about 30 California counties that depend heavily on special payments from the Forest Service to help balance local budgets. Though they get no tax money from the huge acreage of federally owned forests in their counties, local agencies are entitled to 25 percent of national forest receipts collected from their areas to help finance schools and rural roads.

As recently as two months ago, the Forest Service said the counties' share of forest receipts would reach about $35.4 million this year, a comparatively small drop from the 1981 total of $41.0 million. Yesterday the figure was revised to $28.7 million.

Several counties will be affected severely. Siskiyou County, which got $6.6 million from the Forest Service last year, can expect to receive $3.7 million — a drop of about 46 percent.

Trinity County's receipts will fall by $1.4 million (31 percent); Shasta, $792,000 (28 percent), and Plumas, $784,000 (26 percent).

The only major timber county where receipts are expected to stay even with last year's level is Tuolumne, where ski resorts on National Forest land had an excellent winter, and payments from concessions offset reduced timber sales. In most other counties, less than 10 percent of National Forest revenues come from payments for recreation.

In its latest report, the Western Wood Products Association said 31 additional lumber mills were closed in the West in the week ending May 1 — bringing the total to 187 mills closed, 267 operating at curtailed levels and 302 functioning normally in 12 states.

Of California's 23,900 sawmill workers, 5402 were unemployed in the week ending May 1 and 8652 were working parttime, the association announced. Eighteen of the state's 74 mills were shut down and 26 were operating on reduced schedules.

Tuesday, May 11, 1982

BUSINESS WORLD

San Francisco Chronicle

Tuesday, November 7, 1978

Public input:

Shasta is for skiing

3,000 submit ideas on Shasta

By GARY EAGAN

After sifting through 3,000 letters from people concerned about future use of Mount Shasta, U.S. Forest Service officials say it is "clearly indicated" that a larger ski area is favored over an expanded wilderness area.

Dick Pfilf, Shasta-Trinity National Forest supervisor, said his staff has been evaluating the letters received after a day-long public hearing in Redding Aug. 19. Purpose of the hearing was to gather public input on where to draw boundaries for a proposed wilderness area on the 14,161-foot mountain. After the hearing, a 30-day period was allowed for people to offer additional opinions and input.

The hearing turned out to be a battle between groups wanting expansion of skiing below the timberline in Sections 19, 20, 25 and 30 on the mountain and conservation groups wanting most of those sections designated wilderness areas.

Pfilf said the letters represented the opinions of 2,700 individuals and 300 groups, almost all of which live within a 150-mile radius of Mount Shasta. He said less than 30 percent of the writers wanted to see expanded wilderness, while more than 50 percent wanted to see a ski area built in the disputed areas.

Pfilf said his staff now will rewrite the preliminary environmental statement they developed for Mount Shasta, including the opinions gathered in the letters and public hearings. He said the final version of the Forest Service's plans for the area should be finished in 90 to 120 days.

Carl McConnell, owner of the Ski Shasta resort on the mountain, closed his resort last spring, vowing never to open it again at its present location. The question of whether the Forest Service will require him to re-

(See AVALANCHE Page 8)

Avalanche wiped out ski lifts

(Continued from Page 1)

open it this season is still unanswered.

Pfilf said McConnell has written his office a letter asking for a year's reprieve from opening the resort, citing a possible loss of at least $100,000.

The resort, plagued since its opening in 1958 by nasty weather and hurricane-force winds, lost its Green Butte lift last season in a massive avalanche. The resort now has only a beginners' chair lift and a rope tow, and McConnell said it is impossible for him to break even financially with those facilities. He said it is necessary for the resort to be relocated lower on the mountain to make it economically feasible.

The chief opposition to the relocation in the disputed sections has come from the Sierra Club and a group of Mount Shasta-area skiers called Skiers for Quality Skiing. Sierra Club officials say it is likely they will sue the Forest Service if it allows ski expansion into Sections 19, 20 and 30, but Pfilf said he doesn't think the group will have grounds to file a suit.

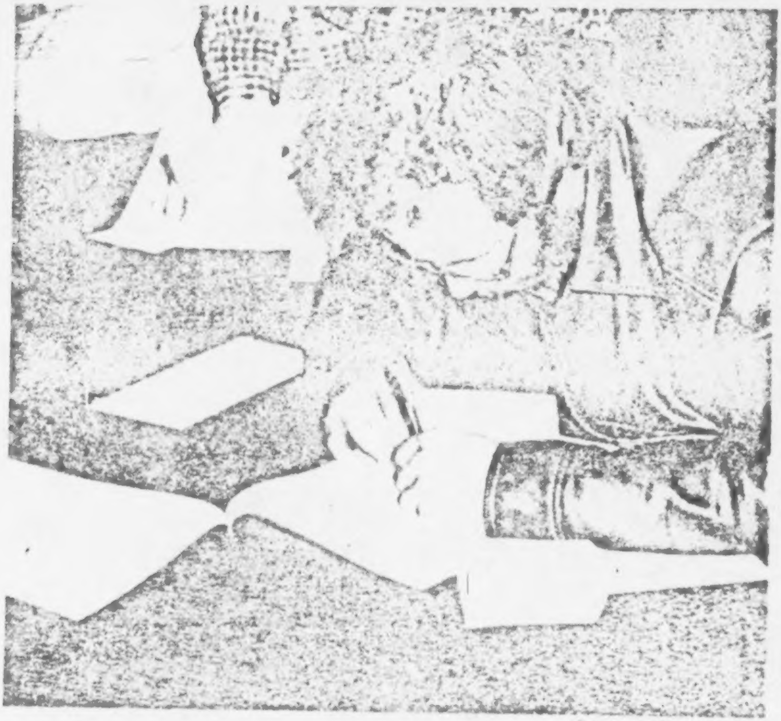
The SQS group has said repeatedly it wants to see a resort built in the Gray Butte area, coupled with the existing facilities. Ski resort and snow consultants have looked at both Gray Butte and the area favored by McConnell, giving the nod to McConnell's choice.

According to a story in New West magazine's Nov. 20 issue, an SQS spokesman said his group has offered to buy McConnell's existing resort.

McConnell said today that is "absolutely false," and said that if they had offered him money, "they would own it today."

McConnell said he has lost money in all but one year of operation of Ski Shasta at its current location. He said he has had the resort for sale for several years, but has found no takers.

Pfilf said a ruling on McConnell's request not to operate this season should be made within two weeks.



(R-S photo by Greg Blackman)

SKIERS WRITE LETTERS AT SOS RALLY
1,000 supported plans to move Ski Shasta

1,000 skiers attend rally to push Ski Shasta move

Approximately 1,000 skiers braved the elements Saturday night to attend a letter-writing rally at Redding's Civic Auditorium.

The crowd was urged to "exert public pressure on a public agency" by writing letters supporting skiing on Mount Shasta.

Save our Skiing, the group that sponsored the rally and mass letter-writing campaign, wants the U.S. Forest Service to change the boundaries of a planned wilderness area.

SOS provided envelopes, pens and the addresses of senators, congressmen and Forest Service officials. The audience was asked to write letters before and between ski movies shown by the members of the Ski Patrol.

Save our Skiing supports Ski Shasta owner Carl McConnell's plan to move the ski area to a more protected location at a lower elevation. The site, however, is within the boundaries of the proposed wilderness area. If the site is included in the wilderness area, ski facilities could not be developed.

McConnell has said that he will not reopen Ski Shasta at its present location next year because of avalanche damage to the Green Butte chair lift and because of the high cost of keeping the road open.

Richard Pfilf, supervisor of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, said he hopes to announce hearings within three weeks on the Forest Service proposal to classify the area as a wilderness.

Ski patrol urges SOS Shasta plan

Editor: In writing this letter, I'm not going to try to reach Skiers for Quality Skiing, the Sierra Club, Friends of the Mountain or other environmentalists. That's impossible.

They all claim to be "friends of the mountain." We, Save Our Skiing, ski patrolmen, snowmobilers, and fellow skiers, are "lovers of the mountain". We love it, we fear it, we respect it. We, the people of this area, know the mountain. United in an SOS force are mountain climbers, mountain rescue teams and snowmobile rescue teams.

In the ski patrols, both Mount Shasta and Redding, we have first aid instructors, mountain survival instructors and avalanche instructors. If the Sierra Club gets its way, 90 percent of all winter survival and rescue teams will be lost. These teams are vital, since all rescues out of the ski area are done by the ski patrol, under the direction of the Siskiyou County Sheriff's Department.

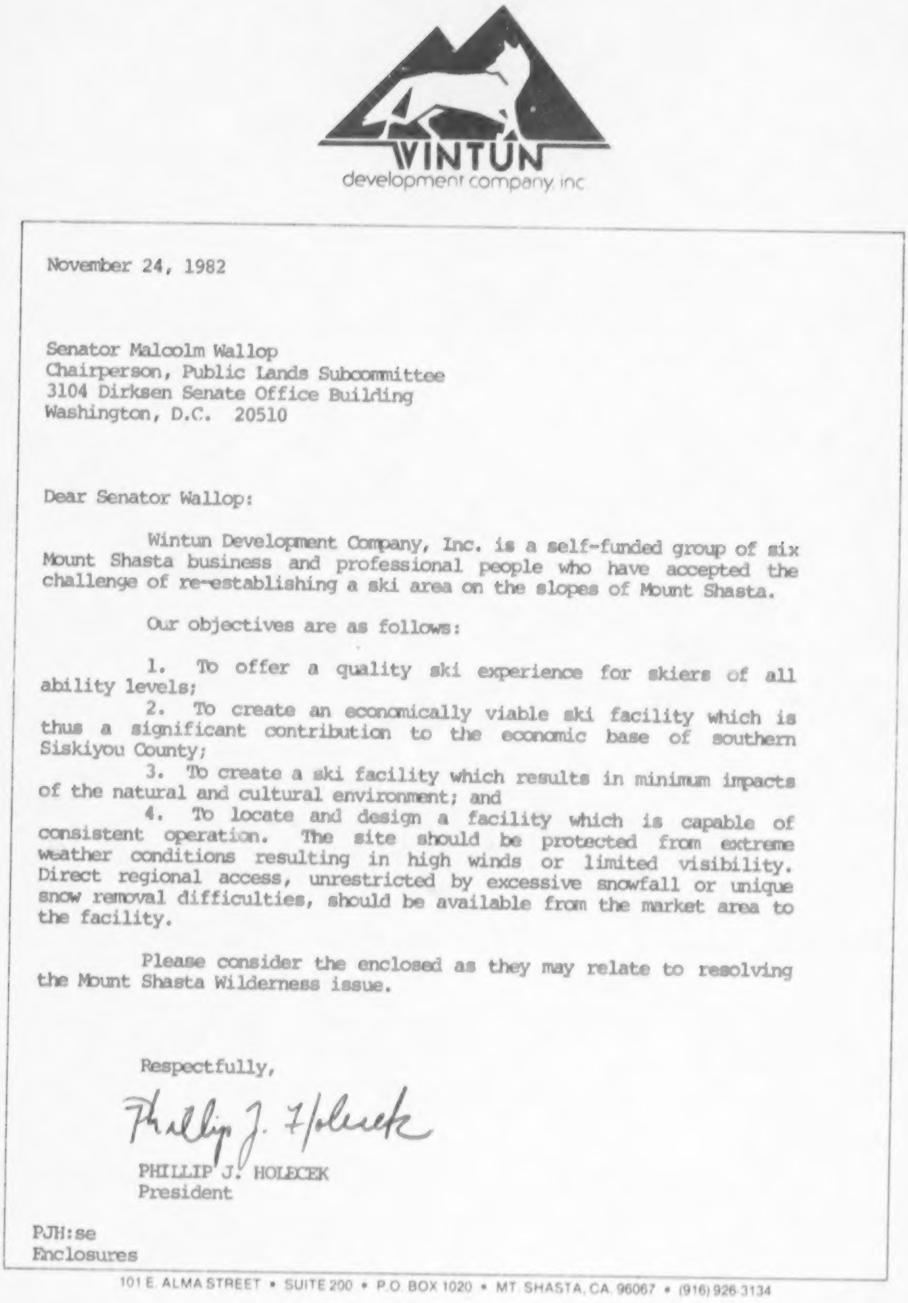
The ski patrol, unlike the Sierra Club, spends a great deal of time on the mountain. These people are doctors, nurses, lawyers, businessmen, loggers, housewives and other hard-working individuals of the area. They are non-paid volunteers who probably spend 100 hours of mountain work to every hour spent by the Sierra Club. We could take the easy way out like the SOS group on the Gray Butte and Panther Creek proposal with the Sierra Club's blessing. We want a safer, feasible proposal — Alternative 7 S.O.S. — even if it means a fight.

At Ski Shasta, we have operated for 20 years. We lost the Green Butte chair lift, but no lives. Let's keep that record. Go to Alternative 7 SOS., which is Sections 25, 30, 19 and 20.

We, the ski patrol, recommend it — it is safer, with much less chance of avalanche, better skiing, and a chance for the owner to operate in the black.

We urge you to write and express your feelings in support of Alternative 7 S.O.S. to the Forest Service and your representatives.

LARRY DeVORE
Mount Shasta volunteer
patrol leader
Ski Shasta professional
patrol leader
Route 1, Box 412
Mount Shasta



WINTUN
development company, inc

November 24, 1982

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Chairperson, Public Lands Subcommittee
3104 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

Wintun Development Company, Inc. is a self-funded group of six Mount Shasta business and professional people who have accepted the challenge of re-establishing a ski area on the slopes of Mount Shasta.

Our objectives are as follows:

1. To offer a quality ski experience for skiers of all ability levels;
2. To create an economically viable ski facility which is thus a significant contribution to the economic base of southern Siskiyou County;
3. To create a ski facility which results in minimum impacts of the natural and cultural environment; and
4. To locate and design a facility which is capable of consistent operation. The site should be protected from extreme weather conditions resulting in high winds or limited visibility. Direct regional access, unrestricted by excessive snowfall or unique snow removal difficulties, should be available from the market area to the facility.

Please consider the enclosed as they may relate to resolving the Mount Shasta Wilderness issue.

Respectfully,

Phillip J. Holecek

PHILLIP J. HOLECEK
President

PJH:se
Enclosures

101 E. ALMA STREET • SUITE 200 • P.O. BOX 1020 • MT. SHASTA, CA. 96067 • (916) 926-3134

NOVEMBER 22, 1982

NOV 29

DEAR SENATOR WALLOP,

IN REGARDS TO SB 1117, ALAN CRANSTON'S "MT. SHASTA WILDERNESS BILL", I WISH TO EXPRESS MY OPINION THAT THE MOUNTAIN RECEIVES WILDERNESS STATUS.

AS A FORMER 10-YEAR RESIDENT and NOW OCCASIONAL HIKER AND CROSS COUNTRY SKIER I WISH TO STRESS THE UNIQUE BEAUTY AND PEACE OF THIS 14,000'+ FORMATION AS IT PRESENTLY EXISTS. AS YOU ARE AWARE, THE FORMER "SKI BOWL" OPERATION NEVER MADE MONEY AND I WAS NEVER AWARE OF ITS' ECONOMIC IMPACT IN THE NEARBY COMMUNITY OF MT. SHASTA CITY (MY FORMER HOME), ONE WAY or ANOTHER.

WITH THE ADVENT OF THE NEW "COYOTE" SKI AREA BETWEEN MT. SHASTA CITY & McCLOUD, I SEE NO REASON TO FURTHER DISRUPT THE SERENITY OF OUR PRECIOUS RESOURCE... THEY WILL NEED ALL THE HELP & SUPPORT THEY CAN GET AT "COYOTE". MT. SHASTA CAN STILL BE A CROSS-COUNTRY HAVEN.

I'D ALSO LIKE TO MENTION THAT THE PROPOSED SKI AREA ON MT. SHASTA WOULD DESTROY ONE OF THE FEW STANDS of VIRGIN RED FIR IN THE WORLD.

THE FEW LOCAL WHEELER and DEALERS WITH MONEY, POWER AND GROWTH FANTASIES SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO ALTER THIS SERENE MOUNTAIN AND THE NEARBY COMMUNITIES, ANY FURTHER.

thanks for your consideration

Richard Jensen

Washington Office

12th & Independence Ave., SW
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, DC 20013

1510

DEC 3 1982

Honorable Malcolm C. Wallop
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public
Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural
Resources
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

At the hearing on November 30 concerning S. 1117, which would designate a Mount Shasta wilderness, you asked about the status of possible exchange for non-National Forest System lands in the area. I was unable to provide you up-to-date information at that time.

I have determined that on the same day as the hearing, we completed an exchange with Southern Pacific Land Company. We acquired 9,895 acres of land in the Mount Shasta area as shown on the enclosed map. Southern Pacific Land Company received 1,040 acres in exchange. The 1,040 acres is not within the area affected by S. 1117.

Sincerely,

J. LAMAR BEASLEY
Deputy Chief

Enclosure

FS:LA:MReimers:wlj:447-9345:12/3/82:13

1982 NOV 23 PM 5:48

Dear Senator Wallop: Nov. 23 '82

As the owner of a Whitewater Rafting Co here in Mt. Shasta I have a real interest in promoting tourism in Mt Shasta, and I stand to benefit from the tourism a ski area would attract. In addition, I know how important the unspoiled beauty of the mountain is as it presently exists, without ski trails carved into the slopes visible from town. Because I favor leaving the virgin timber stands intact, but also see the need for the economic improvements brought about by a ski area , I urge you to endorse only one ski area on Mt Shasta - the proposed Coyote area which would not involve much Forest Service land and would eliminate the need to make Mt Shasta's wilderness status vulnerable to damaging changes. One is enough: the old ski area didn't do all that well, and in this time of recession it seems doubtful that two areas would ..... perhaps one well-planned one will!

At present Mt Shasta provides an important cross-country ski area on the lands near Everitt Memorial Highway: that is also an integral part of our winter attraction here along with the Castle Lake Center and it seems senseless to drive those skiers away with the downhill facilities when such can be located elsewhere but nearby. The popularity of this sport (cross country) is on the increase, and it seems reasonable to promote both kinds of skiing in a fair way.

Mt. Shasta can be seen from many miles away and is our "claim to fame". It has always had an air of mystery and a sense of wilderness and wonder. Obvious commercialization of such a resource can only hurt the long term value of Mt Shasta as a way to "get away from it all" which from my experience is the main attraction of our town for tourists. The effort should be to enhance the attractions we already have with downhill skiing, not to destroy them and substitute the recreational opportunities offered so many other places. Let's offer vacationers something truly unique: excellent recreational facilities in an unspoiled setting! Please do not endorse SB1117, and let's get the right kind of ski area for Siskiyou County.

Sincerely,

David Wikander

Turtle River Rafting Co.
Rt. 2 Box 706
Mt. Shasta
Ca. 96067

Subject: S.B. 1117--Mt. Shasta Wilderness Area

21 November 1982

32 NOV 2

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairperson
Public Lands Subcommittee
3104 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I have expressed my views on the Mt. Shasta wilderness issue in great detail over the past nine years, including the June 30, 1979 congressional hearing in Weed, CA. This letter will be short and to the point.

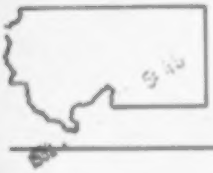
I fully support the Mt. Shasta Resource Council position: 1--Wilderness designation for the entire Roadless Study Area, about 39,030 acres;2The Sand Flat/Giddy Giddy Gulch area should be included in the wilderness; 3--Support for the Coyote Ski development; 4--Support for a Mt. Shasta National Park and/or Recreation Area study.

The Save Our Skiing(SOS) proposals propounded by Morgan Orwig and Egon Harrasser fail to mention the pre-existing uses of the Sand Flat area which would be ruined by ski development there. Furthermore, because of terrain, exposure, and weather problems, a ski area near Sand Flat would be only average at best. The Coyote ski development, which is scheduled to open in 1983-1984 or 1984-85 season, would provide better skiing without conflicting with previous uses. (I have skied for 25 years and have worked in the ski industry for 8 years.)

Please remember that Mt. Shasta is 200,000 acres, most of it already logged and covered with roads. Remember that many professional ski industry personnel oppose ski development near Sand Flat. Remember that over 10,000 people have signed petitions which support a Mt. Shasta National Park study. Remember that Rare 11 data showed that an overwhelming majority (about 80%) of those who wrote personal letters supported a Mt. Shasta Wilderness. Remember that Mt. Shasta's 80 cubic miles makes it the largest mountain in terms of volume in the continental United States. Remember that only on Mt. Shasta does the Shasta Red fir grow in pure stands, uninterrupted in a belt around the mountain from 6400 to 7800 feet--the largest remaining climax virgin stand is located in the Sand Flat, Giddy Giddy Gulch, section 30 area.

Please include my statements in the november 30, 1982 U.S. Senate Public Lands Subcommittee hearing in Washington, D.C.

Sincerely,
Steve Johnson
Steve Johnson
2011 Crestview Dr.
Ashland, OR 97520



Siskiyou County
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
P. O. BOX 338
TELEPHONE: (916) 842-3531 EXT. 244

SUPERVISOR PHILIP MATTOS, District 2
326 CHESTNUT ST   MOUNT SHASTA, CA 96067
Res. Phone: (916) 926-3764

County of Siskiyou
COURTHOUSE
YREKA, CALIFORNIA
96097

Nov. 22, 1982

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Public Lands & Reserved Water
Washington DC   20515

RE: S-1117

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We, the Siskiyou County Ski Committee, in view of the overwhelming support by a vast majority of the Shasta and Siskiyou County voters of the Advisory Measure on the June Primary Ballot and the Referendums voted for unanimously by all the legislative bodies in Northern California supporting Senate Bill S-1117 urge its immediate passage in the next session of the United States Senate. This will be a positive step toward restoring a healthy economy to Northern California.

Most Sincerely,

Phil Mattos
Chairman: Siskiyou County
Board of Supervisors

Pat Murdoch
Member: Siskiyou County
Private Industry
Council

Co-Chairmen

Siskiyou County Ski Committee

cc: SENATOR CRANSTON
SENATOR HAYAKAWA

November 28, 1982

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairperson
Public Lands Subcommittee
3104 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington D. C. 20510

82 DEC -1 PM 11: 04

Dear Senator Wallop:

This letter is being directed to you in regards to the proposed ski development for the Sand Flat/Section 30 area on Mt. Shasta in Northern California which your committee will soon consider.

My Swiss grandfather and several of his brothers were reminded of their home in Schattdorf, Switzerland the first time they visited the Dunsmuir-Mt. Shasta area. Since 1907 four generations of our large extended family have enjoyed annual vacation treks (from the Sacramento area) to this beautiful country.

One of my favorite and most memorable side trips up to Mt. Shasta was the first time our mother took my four brothers and I to Panther Meadows in the early 1950's. This lovely prestine meadow was full of wildflowers with a bubbling brook cutting through its middle. We returned several times thereafter and I'll always remember the beauty of Panther Meadows. A few years later I was horrified to see the destruction of Panther Meadows when a road was built through the meadow to service the "new ski area" which has since folded--so say the developers because they miscalculated by locating at too high of an elevation. When the ski area was originally proposed it was "the ideal spot" as far as the developers were concerned.

Well, here we are again with another bunch of "know it alls" who have found the "perfect spot"--the Sand Flat/Section 30 area on Mt. Shasta--for another ski development. I OBJECT! Especially in light of the fact that there is presently another group proposing a ski area--the Coyote development on the southeast side of Mt. Shasta and which will be located on privately owned property, which to me makes more sense. Siskiyou County is a depressed area which needs new revenue sources, including the tax monies that could be collected from the privately owned Coyote ski area.

The Castle Lake Nordic Center just opened last year and located across the valley from Mt. Shasta is an excellent example of the developers conscientious concern for the natural beauty of the area. It is located on private property and was created with the protection of the environment, obviously, uppermost in the developers planning. It is bringing new people into the area to spend money within Siskiyou County and the County is benefiting from the tax revenues from the private property.

I urge you to vote against the Sand Flat/Section 30 ski development on Mt. Shasta. I'm for using the private land for a ski area. Leave the government owned ground in its natural protected state for future generations to visit and enjoy.

Respectfully,

Elena Scheiber Fippin

Elena Scheiber Fippin
1233 Robertson Way
Sacramento, CA 95818

11/22/82

'82 NOV 2

Dear Senator,

I am writing to express my concerns for the development of public lands on the slopes of our most cherished resource, Mt. Shasta.

I am an avid skier — both downhill and cross-country. It is my understanding that the development of a downhill ski area on the south side of the mountain is well under way. The Coyote ski development, a private enterprice on private land seems as though it will fulfill the immediate needs of this section of northern California for downhill skiing.

The Sand Flat / Bunny Flat / Avalanche Gulch / Giddy-Giddy Gulch areas are some of the most loved and most ~~used~~ used cross-country ski areas on the mountain. Aside from its ever increasing winter use it is a much cherished summer area for hiking and camping. I feel it would be a big mistake to overdevelop the downhill ~~ski~~ skiing in our area and create an imbalance in our winter recreational opportunities. I hope you will strongly consider this position during the upcoming decisions on land use in the Mt. Shasta area.

Mt. Shasta is a special place to many people for many diverse reasons. Some areas need to be protected from development to maintain a balance of uses. I feel the areas I have mentioned are among those which should be protected.

Thank you for your time and consideration and for the great service you render in a most difficult position of responsibility.

Sincerely yours

Steven L. Bullock
2615 So Old Stage Rd
Mt. Shasta, Ca. 96067

SIERRA SKI AREAS ASSOCIATION, 350 TOWNSEND STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 94107, TEL. (415) 543-7036

November 23, 1982

The Honorable James McClure
Chairman
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Dirksen Senate Office Building 3104
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

On behalf of the member ski areas of the Sierra Ski Areas Association, I would like to enlist your support for Senate Bill 1117, the Mt. Shasta Wilderness legislation.

Downhill skiing in California, particularly in the far north, suffers from a lack of facilities. No new ski areas have been built in California since 1972. Yet, demand for our sport has continued to grow.

Mt. Shasta has traditionally served the northern communities as a skiing center. This bill will afford the Forest Service the proper latitude in re-establishing skiing on Mt. Shasta.

We urge your support of S.B. 1117.

Yours truly,

Nick Badam

Nick Badami
President

NB/sm

Travel and Tourism
Government Affairs
Policy Council

1899 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone 202 293-5407

Air Transport Association
American Automobile Association
American Bus Association
American Car Rental Association
American Hotel and Motel
Association
American Recreation Coalition
American Sightseeing
International
American Ski Federation
Association of Retail Travel Agents
Conference of National Park
Concessioners
Gray Line Sight-Seeing
Association
Highway Users Federation
Hotel Sales Management
Association International
International Association of
Amusement Parks &
Attractions
International Association of
Convention & Visitor Bureaus
National Air Carrier Association
National Campground Owners
Association
National Caves Association
National Council of Area and
Regional Travel Organizations
National Council of State
Travel Directors
National Council of Travel
Attractions
National Restaurant Association
National Ski Areas Association
National Tour Brokers
Association
Recreation Vehicle Industry
Association
Travel Industry Association
of America
United States Travel Data Center
United States Tour Operators
Association

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Industry Affairs, Holiday
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Charles Gillett, President
New York Convention &
Visitors Bureau
Howard James, Chairman,
President and
Chief Executive Officer
The Sheraton Corporation
Robert Juliano, Legislative
Consultant, Hotel Employees
and Restaurant Employees
International Union
James Montgomery, Chairman,
President and Chief Executive
Officer Pan American World
Services, Inc.

James E. Gaffigan
Executive Director

An Affiliate of the Travel Industry
Association of America

November 26, 1982

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands and
Reserved Water
3204 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

The Travel and Tourism Government Affairs Policy Council commends your subcommittee for scheduling a hearing on S. 1117, a wilderness bill that will allow a ski area to be built at Mt. Shasta in California.

Development of a ski area on Mt. Shasta enjoys strong support from the local government and from 85 percent of the residents in the Shasta community. The Policy Council, on behalf of its member organizations, wishes to add its support to the Shasta wilderness legislation.

We are in favor of a bill that will enhance the local economy whose second largest industry is recreation. We further understand that Shasta wilderness and nonwilderness designations have bipartisan approval. Moreover, the House of Representatives has passed legislation that concurs with the Shasta bill pending before your committee.

We again applaud the upcoming hearing on the Shasta wilderness proposal and, further, urge your subcommittee to expedite passage of the bill.

Sincerely,

James E. Gaffigan
Executive Director

JEG:sds

American Ski Federation
American Ski Federation
499 South Capitol Street S.W
Suite 406
Washington, D.C 20003
202/484-6260
Representing the Interest of American Skiing

November 19, 1982

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water
Room 3204 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

On behalf of the ski industry, the American Ski Federation requests your support of S. 1117, a wilderness bill that will allow a ski area to be built at Mt. Shasta in California. We commend your subcommittee for scheduling a hearing on this bill.

Interest in skiing continues to grow and, consequently, demand for more ski areas is increasing, especially in northern California. S.1117 will enable the Shasta community once again to offer skiing opportunities to the rising number of skiers in California as well as to skiers nationwide.

Creation of a ski area at Mt. Shasta will enhance a struggling local economy whose second largest industry is recreation. Development of a ski area at Mt. Shasta is supported by the local government and by 85 percent of the residents of the Shasta community.

Moreover, Shasta wilderness and nonwilderness designations have bipartisan approval, and the House of Representatives has passed legislation that concurs with the Shasta bill pending before your committee.

Again, we are pleased that your subcommittee will hold a hearing on S. 1117 and urge you to lend your support to this legislation.

Sincerely,

Joseph T. Prendergast
President

JTP:jbe

UNITED STATES SKI ASSOCIATION

December 6, 1982

Mr. Tony Bevinetto
Senate Energy Committee
3204 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Tony:

Enclosed are our comments for the hearing record on S.1117, the Mt. Shasta Wilderness bill.

As stated in the comments, we are quite concerned that this legislation will be amended in the House to include the California RARE II Act, if it is allowed to proceed out of the committee and is passed by the Senate.

USSA would appreciate it if this matter could be delayed until after the lame duck session to prevent the above situation from occurring.

Best regards.

Very truly yours,

Nancy J. Ingalsbee
Director of Government Relations

NJI:sl
enc.

USSA
SPORTS DIVISION

1919 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W./SUITE 300
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 202/659-8814

UNITED STATES
SKI ASSOCIATION

December 2, 1982

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman,Public Lands Subcommittee
United States Senate
204 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

The United States Ski Association hereby submits our comments regarding S.1117, the Mt. Shasta Wilderness legislation, for the record of the hearing November 30, 1982. USSA is the officially recognized spokesman for this Nation's skiers, as well as the national governing body of the sport of skiing. One of our responsibilities is to field the U. S. Ski Team, which we do so with great pride.

This Association strongly supports the relocation of the ski area on Mt. Shasta, and we have worked to attain this goal for a number of years. We clearly understand the frustrations being experienced by the volunteer skier group, Save Our Skiing (SOS), over the continued delays to settling this issue. Although this area will be relatively small, and will benefit a small percentage of California skiers, it is a high priority of USSA in that these people have no other option at the present time. Without Ski Shasta they simply have no skiing available within a reasonable travel distance.

However, strong as our support for this project is, we also feel there are too many inherent dangers in movement of this legislation during the lame duck session of Congress. For this reason, USSA would prefer that no action be taken on the Mt. Shasta legislation until the 98th Congress reconvenes.

It is our feeling that, if the Senate passes S.1117, and then sends it to the House, there is a possibility that the House will use this legislation as a vehicle to enact the California RARE II Act of 198[illegible]. This legislation is the omnibus bill which seeks to settle the RARE II matter in California. Although nearly all the expansion problems of the California ski industry are favorably addressed in the California RARE II Act passed in July of 1981 by the House, we have three major concerns. The first is that during consideration of this legislation before the House Interior Committee, Congressman

SPORTS
DIVISION

1919 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W./SUITE 300
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 202/659-8814

Burton had it amended to include a major expansion of the Mt. Baldy Ski Area in Southern California within the Wilderness boundaries of the Sheep Mountain Wilderness. Of the estimated one million skiers in California, roughly two-thirds reside in the Los Angeles/Orange County area, which Mt. Baldy serves. These skiers now suffer long lift lines, sometimes as much as an hour in length, skiing by reservation, and many other inconveniences which relate to insufficient supply to meet an ever growing demand. The potential for expansion of Mt. Baldy is of extremely high quality, and its inclusion into a Wilderness would be a gross miscarriage of justice for the much beleaguered California skier. They have fought for over ten years in vain attempts to increase their opportunity to enjoy the wholesome, healthy outdoor recreation of skiing. But again and again, they have lost as more and more of their precious, and dwindling, supply of ski terrain is added to Wilderness to serve only one use, for a minority proportion of the population.

It must be recognized that even with the severe constraints of a poor economy, the sport of skiing continues to grow. When times are bad, people need even more than usual the enjoyment and mental refreshment of recreation. However, for some time now all emphasis has been placed on providing for Wilderness users. The inclusion of Mt. Baldy's expansion terrain in Wilderness will serve few, and is a clear example of the injustice being done to California skiers. This area is within driving distance of a large population of skiers, and affords them the opportunity to continue to enjoy their favored sport at a relatively low cost.

We have two other problems with the House-passed RARE II Act for California. Both involve future development areas, one, Pacific Valley which will serve Northern California, and the second, Mitchell Maddox, adjacent to the Southern California area. These two areas represent the last sizeable areas capable of ski development in the State. Every other major area has been lost to Wilderness. Pacific Valley would be inhibited from development due to the fact that the necessary land for realignment of the road into this area was included in a Wilderness. Without a new road, development would be precluded. For Mitchell Maddox the problem lies in the placement of a Wilderness boundary for an adjacent new Wilderness. The line has been drawn in at the top of the adjoining ridge, and we recognize that this would leave the door open for all kinds of objections to a ski area.

Senator Cranston has been a good friend of skiers in California, and he tried diligently to solve the problems of skiing in RARE II legislation. He has committed to us that these boundary problems would be solved during Senate consideration of a RARE II bill. However, if the House merely amends the California RARE II Act onto S.1117 during the lame duck session, we are aware that it would be almost impossible to successfully solve these concerns. We strongly feel a California RARE II Act is necessary, but we want the Senate to be able to carefully review and consider the provisions of such legislation, and thereby wish to see this matter dealt with in the next Session of Congress.

The United States Ski Association has a firm commitment to the skiers in the Mt. Shasta area to assist them in relocating thier skier area. We have pledged our full and complete assistance to attain this goal with either a Mt. Shasta Wilderness bill, or some other kind of legislation, in the beginning of the 98th Congress. We do have an obligation to see that whatever legislation is passed, it addresses the needs of all the skiers of California and, as presently enacted in the House, the California RARE II Act of 1981 does not fit these needs. To provide for Mt. Shasta's skiers at the expense of Pacific Valley, Mitchell Maddox and Mt. Baldy, would be a disservice to our members.

We respectfully urge the Committee to hold the Mt. Shasta Wilderness legislation for consideration in the next Session, so that these many problems can be fairly and equitably addressed. The skiers in the Shasta area have waited a long time, but the delay which would result in waiting for the convening of the next Congress is negligible.

We thank you for the opportunity to present our comments on this matter of importance to the United States Ski Association, and the one million skiers of the State of California.

Very truly yours,

Nancy J. Ingalsbee

Nancy J. Ingalsbee
Director of Government Relations

Honorable Senator Malcolm Wallop
Sub-Committee Chairman
204 Heyburn, Senate Office Building
Washinton, D.C. 20510

November 23, 1982

1982 NOV

Dear Senator Malcolm,

The disheartening possibility of damming the lower canyon of the Tuolumne River should never be realized.

Having visited that area recently, I can say it would be more than a loss of another irreplacable national treasure but also an additional unneeded scar, made by man, for man, and one that in reality he has no use for. Consider the reasons for the dam; supply of electricity to people who already have the lowest rates in the nation, i.e., Turlock and Modesto; in addition, the money hungry water and power department of San Francisco, the Hetch Hetchy, need no more power but want the revenues from the project. We live in a paradise, why do we want to tear it all down!

As a citizen I respect the influence of your office. Please use this influence to save the lower canyon of the Tuolumne River from being dammed and support the U.S. Forest Service's recommendation to protect the Tuolumne under the Wild and Senic Rivers Act.

Thank-you

Sincerely,

Lesley Carol Watson

Lesley Carol Watson
P.O. Box 42
Lagunitas, Cal. 94938

THE
FEASIBILITY
OF
SKI AREA DEVELOPMENT
ON THE
COYOTE AND McKENZIE BUTTE SITE

MT SHASTA, CALIFORNIA

MAP ANALYSIS/TERRAIN EVALUATION AND CONCEPT REVIEW

BY

TED FARWELL & ASSOC., INC.

OF

GROUP DELTA

MAY 1982

THE FEASIBILITY OF SKI AREA DEVELOPMENT
ON THE
COYOTE AND McKENZIE BUTTE SITE
MT. SHASTA, CALIFORNIA

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

This report is a preliminary evaluation of the ski area development potential of the Coyote and McKenzie Butte site on the south flank of Mt. Shasta, California.

A. Background

The Mt. Shasta Ski Bowl has been closed since January 1978. Thus, there is at present no modern ski area between the Lake Tahoe region and Southern Oregon. This eleven county Northern California region running generally from Chico on the south to the Oregon border, has a population of 555,800 people. Their current skiing opportunities involve traveling north to Oregon or south to the crowded Lake Tahoe region.

Ski area development on the Coyote, McKenzie Butte area of Mt. Shasta is being proposed by the Wintun Development Company, Inc., entirely on private land leased from the Southern Pacific Corporation. Ted Farwell & Assoc., Inc. of Group Delta has been retained by the corporation to review their prospectus and conduct a preliminary evaluation of the proposal.

B. Methodology

Ski areas re[illegible] a f[illegible]ble combination of physical factors to a larger degree than almost [illegible] er [illegible] or recreational endeavor. Ski area feasibility depends [illegible] ade[illegible] balance between critical size, attractiveness, location, lo[illegible] market criteria.

This [illegible] into [illegible] sections.

1. Se[illegible]duction and describes the background and methodology.
2. Se[illegible] e parameters of modern ski area feasibility and de[illegible] luation criteria as applied to the Coyote/McKenzie Butte [illegible]
3. Section III describes the site reconnaissance, and outlines the ski area development potential of the site.
4. Section IV outlines a recommended development planning procedure.

SECTION II

SKI AREA DEVELOPMENT PHILOSOPHY; CRITERIA AND PARAMETERS

A ski area planner's objective is to obtain the optimum use of the site consistant with developers' goals and existing public policy. This process described is one logical, systematic approach to ski area planning.

A. The Philosophy

It is one objective of planning to enable developers, and other interested parties, to visualize a completed, balanced ski area, to guide orderly development and minimize conflicts in land use. As a rule the ski area design must conform to the physical site as it exists. Thus the terrain, grades, ridges, gullies, exposures, tree cover, ledges, and weather patterns that have a major bearing upon ski area attractiveness, cannot be substantially altered. Conversely, the lifts, buildings, roads, parking and utilities required to convert a virgin mountain into a ski area can be constructed in a variety of acceptable concepts. A major philosophical tenet is that the initial decision in ski area design is to determine the scope and attractiveness of the mountain for skiing.

The second critical tenet is that skier ability levels approximate a bell curve with some 5% to 15% on either end of the scale and 70% in the center or intermediate skill level, and, that they tend to patronize ski areas in this skill level proportion.

A third principal holds that the ideal ski area design matches the supply of skiing to this bell curve demand schedule. The term "balanced" refers to a design that matches ski slopes, and lifts to the expected skill level mix.

Of course skiers will ski on all of the various gradients and cross ability levels to add to the variety, seek new challenges, accompany their friends, or avoid adverse slope conditions, thus planners cannot anticipate or model all eventualities.

One final principal concerns grooming. In general, a newly groomed slope will attract skiers that are one or more classes below its design difficulty, whereas a heavily moguled slope and/or icy conditions generally increases the current difficulty.

The basic philosophy of this process is to first determine the mountain, balanced design skier capacity, and second, plan the most efficient ski lift system to serve these, the most attractive routes.

This section introduces a set of feasibility criteria and design parameters that are generally accepted standards. Successful ski areas exhibit a set of common characteristics that form the basis for these specific range of judgments.

These criteria and parameters have been used by ski area planners and developers for two decades. They have been formalized and published by several ski area consultants, and government officials responsible for ski area administration on public lands. They are subjective judgments and thus subject to local interpretation and change. They are also periodically revised when new research illustrates a shift in skier behavior. These criteria and parameters are currently in harmony with guidelines used by both the US Forest Service and the British Columbia government agencies in their review and evaluation of ski area development proposals on public lands.

They are organized into two areas. The first discusses site specific physical feasibility criteria while the second is concerned with ski area design parameters.

B. Physical Feasibility Criteria

There are four critical areas of analysis and judgment in evaluating the physical potential of a site for ski area development. In order of importance they are:

- Site Scope and Attractiveness
- Access and Proximity to Markets
- Environmental Limitations
- Unusual Development Costs.

1. Site Scope and Attractiveness

The primary focus of study centers on the potential of the terrain, snow conditions and climate to satisfy the demands of skiers.

a. The Environment

1) Weather/Climate:

The climate, altitude and tree cover should enhance the aesthetically pleasing atmosphere. Extremes should be avoided so as to maximize the attractiveness of the skiing experience.

Wind should neither hamper the operation of the lifts, nor scour the slopes and trails. All ski areas have occasional wind problems, however, they should be both infrequent and correctable.

Temperatures should be adequately cold to maintain the snow cover, but generally avoid the extremes to provide a pleasant experience. If machine snowmaking is contemplated, temperature data is critical to the design of an efficient system.

2) Snow Conditions:

Snow must be abundant and dry. Skiers wear out snow with the action of their edges. Experience shows that to be successful, a modern ski area must receive a minimun of 200" of snow falling generally in reasonable regular intervals. Thaws should be infrequent or nonexistent. Snow should be relatively dry to enhance its skiability.

Where lack of adequate snowfall exists, the site must possess potential for machine snowmaking in adequate volumes to supplement natural snowfall, and reach the desired cover.

3) Exposure:

The terrain must be protected from the damaging effects of sun and wind. Generally a north and northeast exposure is optimum in North America. Steep slopes and slopes at low altitude offer more critical exposure problems.

4) Forest Cover:

Tree cover enhances the skiing experience. Trees add visual beauty, provide protection from wind, offer visual contrast when the light is flat, and add to the challenge when used as skiing glades. Open bowl and above timberline skiing is attractive when weather conditions are ideal, but impossible and sometimes dangerous in adverse weather.

b. The Terrain

1) Terrain Characteristics:

Terrain must possess grades in relation to skier ability levels, frequent shifts in aspect and grade, extensive variety, an aesthetically pleasing atmosphere, protection from wind and sun erosion, adaptability for modern snow grooming techniques with machinery and potential for trails of moderate length and vertical drop.

The site must possess a balanced mixture of terrain with the proper gradients to serve the anticipated range of skier abilities. It must contain sufficient variety to motivate return buisness. The established planning parameters for the general skier market are listed on Table 1.

In classifying runs, any pitch of 250 lineal feet (75 meters) or more that exceeds the maximum grade, will place the entire run in the next higher class.

2) Terrain Capacity - (Scope of Mountain):

The initial and ultimate scope of the site is the most crucial decision to the financial success of the venture. Scope determines both cost and earning power which must be in balance to be feasibile.

a) Geological Hazards and Terrain Limitations:

The site must be relatively free from geological hazards, rock outcrops, steep gullies and other unskiable terrain.

b) Skier Density:

The skier carrying capacity of the site is expressed in skier density per acre of ski terrain. Terrain capacity parameters include an allowance for skiers on the slopes, riding the lifts, standing in lift lines and resting in the lodge facilities. In general, only 44% are on the ski runs at one time.

In general, vacation destination ski resorts seek to keep densities low. The major vacation resorts average 10 to 15 skiers per acre when operating at design capacity. The "acceptable" density varies with the specific areas mix in terrain, management philosophy and the availability and cost of creating and servicing ski slopes, trails and glades. Acceptable skier density per acre is an economic function as well as a safety and attractiveness criterion. Modern ski area construction costs from $2,500 (US) to $3,500 (US) per skier, thus, generally the higher the development costs or the shorter the operating season, the higher the density required to achieve an economically feasible project. For instance, ski areas in New England find average densities of 20 per acre very acceptable to their market. Mid-American, urban, day use, commuter ski areas have found densities as high as 100 per acre acceptable in their markets.

The established planning guidelines for acceptable density levels by skier skill categories are summarized in Table 1. These guidelines have been developed over many years and found acceptable when field tested.

Acceptable densities are also a function of snowfall, snow cover, slope and trail design, and slope maintenance policies. Skiers wear out snow. Acceptable densities are higher where snowfall is greater, where snow retention is greater, where snow grooming is practiced, and where slope design and construction keeps skiers on the fall line. Acceptable densities increase substantially where machine snowmaking is required. This is due primarily to the greater durability of machine snow, but is also an economic requirement to generate revenues adequate to justify the added costs of snowmaking. Weather and snow conditions shift the acceptable levels and proportions. A freshly groomed slope will comfortably accommodate both higher densities and lower ability skiers, than the same slope with deep moguls and bare spots.

Acceptable density is a marketing concept, where the vast available snowfields of the west are used to attract skiers; thus, western vacation oriented ski areas keep average densities low.

Finally, acceptable density is an economic concept when high trail construction costs, snowmaking, and short winter seasons require higher densities to achieve an economically feasible project; thus with "snow farming" techniques eastern and Mid-American ski areas have average densities on the high end of the acceptable range.

3) Terrain Capacity- (Scope of Base Area):

The skier carrying capacity of the site is also dependent upon the extent of available base terrain to accommodate run out, milling space, buildings and parking requirements.

Vacation destination sites also require space to accommodate one or more village cores and accommodations to handle from 33% to 100% of the mountain design skier capacity.

a) Day Use Facilities:

Base terrain requirements call for some 50 square feet per skier of capacity while parking requirements vary from 2.5 to 3.3 persons per automobile. Each auto requires some 400 square feet for parking, access and egress. The extent of bus service and the type of ski area accounts for the large variations. Vacation destination ski areas experience a lower demand for parking when skiers who arrive by air and shuttle bus find no need for an automobile. On the other extreme, commuter ski areas find a requirement for parking one auto per 2.5 skiers plus space for each employee.

The following general space parameters illustrate the base land required per skier capacity. They are quoted from USFS Winter Sports Site Base Area Study, compiled by Walters, Henley & Emetaz.

(1) Parking area = 145 S.F./skier of capacity
(2) Congregation area = 50 S.F./skier of capacity
(3) Building sites = 10 S.F./skier of capacity
(4) Utilities = 40 S.F./skier of capacity
(5) Maintenance & Storage = 11 S.F./skier of capacity
Total Functional Area 256 S.F./skier of capacity

b) Cross-Country Skiing:

While there are no capacity design standards for cross-country skiing facilities, some planning guidelines may be established that perserve the pristine environment sought by nordic skiers. Terrain should be rolling, wooded and offer some isolation from crowds.

c. Length of Ski Season

The second measure of scope is the length of the operating season. The typical ski season runs from Thanksgiving through Easter, some 130 days. Where night skiing potential exists, night operations effectively double the length of the ski season, and create a substantially healthier economic potential in a business that has high investment and heavy fixed expenses. Weather and climate are the main determinants of the length of the ski season. Generally the longer the ski season possible, the better the probability for success.

2. Site Access and Proximity to Markets

a. Local commuter or day ski area: Within a two hour drive of markets, meaning the majority of the skiers will commute to and from the ski area.

b. Regional (weekend and holiday) ski area: Between a two hour commute and a five to six hour drive where there are some overnight accommodations, and where the typical skier spends Friday and Saturday night to get a weekend's skiing.

c. Vacation ski area: Proximity is no concern as skiers typically spend from 5 to 14 days on a winter vacation trip and select their destination for other attributes. Vacation ski areas include extensive accommodations and most have a complete resort village.

The scope and attractiveness of a site must increase as proximity to markets decreases, if the ski area is to attract an adequate share of the skier market to be a success.

3. Environmental Limitations

The environmental impact of ski area development depends heavily upon the proposed concept and scope of development. In general the development concept seeks to preserve and enhance the attractive mountain environment, as the skier is motivated by an opportunity to experience and view the mountains. Most environmental concerns involve making design and implementation decisions to mitigate potential negative impacts. In most situations careful planning will allow ski areas to coexist with other resource uses.

Critical disqualifying environmental factors include:

a. The existence of a unique wildlife habitat supporting one or more endangered species.

b. The existence of a unique cultural and/or archaeological site classified as having historical preservation value.

c. The existence of any scarce natural resource such that a prior or competiting claim would preclude its availability for ski area development purposes (i.e.: water, timber, minerals, etc.)

d. The existence of or potential for a wilderness area.

4. Site Specific Unusual Costs

The final critical area of physical site analysis involves a preliminary evaluation of five areas where unusual physical problems could create excessive development costs and thereby disqualify the site.

a. Land Costs

There is no standard parameter for assessing the acceptable cost for the land required. Ski areas in the west are for the most part located on public lands and pay an annual lease fee in lieu of purchasing land. In general an acceptable land cost depends upon the potential earning power of the proposed ski area. The value of the land for skiing can only be determined after the other critical factors have been quantified and an economic analysis completed. Land value is thus a residual value. In general land costs of more than $1,000 per acre must be viewed as unsupportable unless other factors are extremely favorable.

b. Access Road

As with the land the cost of an access road carries no standard parameter. Since many sites are developable without an access road,any substantial requirement for access creates a competitive disadvantage. In the past such roads have been provided by state, provincial or local governments. If an access road is required, it should not exceed ten percent of the projected cost of the ski area. Again the cost of access must also await economic analsis, and must be viewed as unsupportable unless other factors are extremely favorable.

c. Utilities

The cost of water, power, communications and sanitary waste disposal vary greatly from site to site. Most concepts can support up to 5% of the total capital budget for utilities, however, again the feasibility must await economic analysis, and an evaluation of compensating factors. An unusual situation, where utilities may require a larger proportion must be viewed as unsupportable, unless other factors are extremely favorable.

d. Snowmaking Water and Power

Machine snowmaking is an expensive substitute for the natural product. Snowmaking requires large volumes of water and power. Where water is purchased and where natural stream flows are low or nonexistent, the availability of water and the storage potential becomes a major factor in feasibility. In general machine snowmaking requires one acre foot of water (360,000 gallons) to make two acre feet of snow.

C. Ski Area Design Parameters

A ski area's design capacity is a function of the physical limitations of the site combined with the anticipated demands or expectations of skiers, in a manner that balances each, to produce a smoothly functioning plant with no bottlenecks or wasted space. The following parameters have been developed to guide the planning process.

1. Skier Abilities and Mountain Balance

Since capacity varies significantly depending upon skier ability levels, the anticipated demand mixture becomes a key planning guideline. Ideally a ski development should offer terrain in proportion to the balance of skier abilities anticipated. While initially terrain gradient mixture is a function of the physical site, it is desirable to ultimately plan a balanced mixture to maximize utilization. If the ability mix developed is not in harmony with skier market demands, some slopes will be oversaturated while others are underused.

Below are established planning guidelines for the general skier market.

SKILL CLASSIFICATION	APPARENT SKIER MARKET PROPORTION	
Beginner	5 - 10%	
Novice	10 - 20%	- 25 - 45%
Low Intermediate	20 - 30%	
Intermediate	30 - 20%	- 50 - 40%
Advanced Intermediate	20 - 10%	
Advanced	10 - 5%	- 25 - 15%
Expert	5 - 5%	

Several skier market studies completed in the 1960's substantiate this general market mix. The USFS skier market research study ("Growth Potential of the Skier Market in the National Forests") continues to support this general market skill level mix.

Three separate studies found 15% to 20% of skiers in the year of interview were new to the sport, thus assuming an ability level of Beginner and Novice to Low Intermediate. Further, 50% to 60% of the skier market has been skiing for five seasons or less, again assuming that this proportion makes up the large segment classified Intermediate, from "low" through "advanced."

In general, unless data exists to substantiate another pattern, it must be assumed that skiers arriving at any ski area for a day of skiing are proportioned by abilities outlined above. This assumption means that if the particular ski area is out of balance, terrain-wise, then either some slopes will be overcrowded, some lift lines extra long or the area's actual comfortable capacity will be less than the theoretical capacity derived by matching demands to supply of terrain and uphill capacity.

If the terrain and uphill capacity is out of balance in relation to skier market demand in the advanced and expert terrain, practical capacity will be lowered, or those facilities designed for lower intermediate, novice and beginners will be overcrowded. Lower ability level skiers will not negotiate the steeper terrain. On the other hand, if a development is strong on easy terrain, the better skiers will ski these slopes and the ultimate effect will be to decrease practical capacity.

2. Skier Abilities and Uphill Capacity

Skiers consciously or subconsciously seek or are satisfied with a finite amount of skiing per hour, day, weekend or vacation period. While such demand may fluctuate widely with any one individual, the parameters have been developed from the experience of ski area operators, ski area consultants, and planners. Skiing demand is a direct function of ability and physical condition.

Table 2 summarizes various mixes of skill levels and demands to illustrate the development of a weighted average hourly downhill skiing demand. A ski area's comfortable capacity must be based on providing adequate uphill capacity to meet this demand. Again, these parameters are subject to change based on new data. These figures have been revised in 1977 based on data collected in conjunction with a ski area pricing study that was accomplished for the US Forest Service. In addition to these quantitative parameters, qualitative standards help determine the design characteristics of the uphill transportation.

Ski slopes, trails and grades must be of sufficient length and vertical drop to create interest. However, excessive length and vertical drop is not necessarily desirable.

These parameters include an average allowance for lift stoppages and an average allowance for acceptable lift lineups. (i.e.: A wait equal to the uphill riding time.)

Several observations tend to support a hypothesis that the ideal ski lift system covers 1,000 to 1,200 vertical feet over a slope length of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

a. The physical condition of the average skier will not tolerate sustained skiing and they welcome rest in line and on lifts after this reasonable amount of vertical. This is particularly important among those residing near sea level when skiing at high altitudes.

b. Skiers from mid-North America are accustomed to small hills and somewhat overawed by typical western verticals.

c. Skiers feel comfortable when on familiar terrain where they can see both ends of the lift and all in between.

d. Snow conditions vary considerably over 2,500 foot to 3,000 foot verticals and skiers seek consistent conditions.

e. Long ski lifts are cold riding and, therefore, unattractive.

In addition, there are some economic reasons for such systems.

f. Each lift has two terminals, thus roughly from + 1,000 feet to + 4,000 feet, per foot costs tend to decrease while earning power, based upon capacity, increases. Per foot costs tend to stabilize as lifts become longer due to the need for larger components (cable, motor, shives, etc.)

g. Each lift requires a minimum of three operators regardless of length so that while earning power increases with length, operating wages are stable.

3. Supporting Base Facilities - Capacity and Balance

Ski areas typically provide facilities for parking skiers' automobiles, for serving skiers needs for food, beverage, warmth, toilets, safety, equipment repair, instruction and general camaraderie. The decision on the appropriate size of these facilities is the least objective capacity decision. Current successful ski areas vary from providing no facilities to serving as many as 50% of their capacity at one time.

a. Food and Beverage, Resting, Warming and Safety

All ski areas provide these facilities. They are the minimum required to serve skiers and attract return business. Research reveals that ski areas provide food service (cafeteria) seating capacity for between 20% and 35% of their design skier capacity, with the lower parameter found in the west, where a greater probability of sunshine keeps skiers outside for longer periods.

Table 3 summarizes the preliminary results of a survey of ski areas conducted during the winter of 1978 by Ted Farwell and Gage Davis, (Ski Area Planners). The wide range shown illustrates the variety of design parameters currently in use, however, it does provide a design benchmark and will be used in that manner.

The actual rest room requirements must be based on legal health standards, while the first aid parameters will meet government standards.

b. Ski Equipment Sales and Rentals

The requirement for these services varies depending upon the availability of competing services, the type of skier attracted (i.e.: new skiers will require greater capacities) and the business orientation of the ski area operator. These services enjoy excellent margins and help generate revenues to support the heavy investment required in the physical plant.

c. Ski Instruction

Most ski areas offer instruction as an integral part of their operation. There must be a central point where ski school information, sign up, and cashiering activities may take place and an area for instructors' lockers.

d. Administration and Operations

Ski areas require office space for administrators, ticket sales, marketing, planning and mountain operations.

4. Snowmaking Capacity

If machine snowmaking is required to augment the natural cover, the amount and rate of machine cover is determined only after detailed meteorological analysis. Once these requirements are determined the system design capacity is calculated to obtain the desired results with the least cost combination of water, power, equipment and manpower. Here trade-offs between cost and opening date; between cost and time to recover from a washout, act to define the extent of snowmaking feasible.

5. Capacity of Utilities

Standards for water, power, communications and sanitary waste disposal are generally set by local or state health and safety regulations.

SECTION III

THE FEASIBILITY OF SKI AREA DEVELOPMENT
of
THE COYOTE AND McKENZIE-BUTTE SITE
on the
SOUTH FLANK OF MT. SHASTA

A. Site Reconnaissance

Mr. Ted Farwell visited the site on May 3 and 4, 1982. Reconnaissance consisted of being transported by snowmobile to various strategic points on the site and covering additional terrain on skis.. Cruising conditions were ideal, with from three to six feet of hard packed snow covering the entire site. Map #1 illustrates the various exploration routes. During these trips, the consultant took frequent grade readings to aid in cataloging the terrain skill level potential, observed tree cover and rock outcroppings, and studied the forest cover and snow cover to determine the potential damaging effect caused by winds.

B. Location and Access

The Coyote/McKenzie Butte site lies approximately ten miles to the east of Mt. Shasta city. The primary site lies entirely within the boundaries of Section 9, Township 40 North, Range 03 West, M.D.M., owned by the Southern Pacific land company.

This current report focuses upon the feasibility of a ski development entirely on these private lands. In addition, there is attractive ski development potential on adjacent public lands and additional S.P. holdings.

The site will be accessed via a four mile access road originating on State Route 89 at McCloud Summit. This access route climbs approximately 1100' for an average grade of 5%, a most acceptable incline. The access route is entirely south facing, thus minimizing or eliminating shaded icy spots. A single lane logging road currently exists on this route and will require widening and upgrading. The relatively low elevation and gentle approach should mean a minimum of road closings.

C. Meteorological Analysis

The proponents have assembled 20 years of snowfall and temperature data from the Mt. Shasta region and prepared a site specific snow depth analysis based upon accepted correlation techniques. This analysis supplemented by observations that

13
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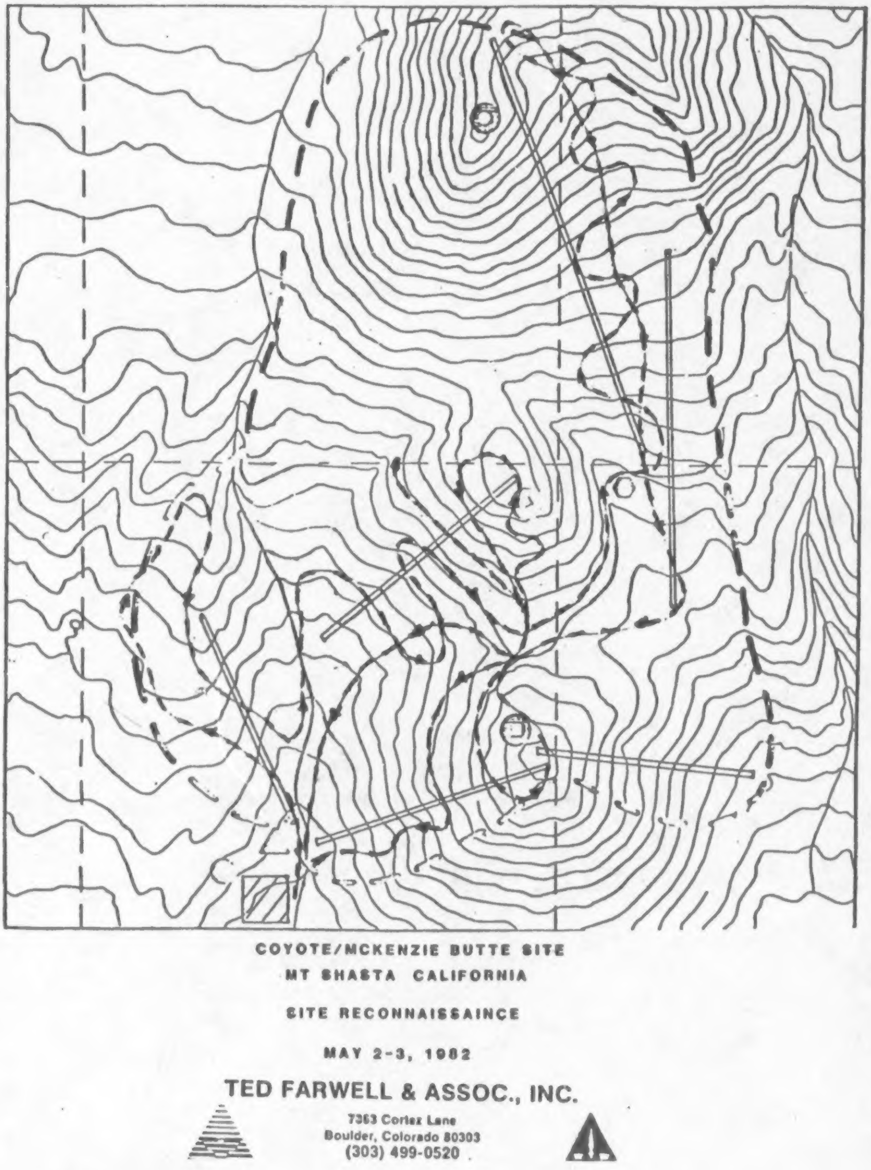

COYOTE/MCKENZIE BUTTE SITE
MT SHASTA CALIFORNIA

SITE RECONNAISSAINCE

MAY 2-3, 1982

TED FARWELL & ASSOC., INC.

7353 Cortez Lane
Boulder, Colorado 80303
(303) 499-0520

TABLE 1
COYOTE/McKENZIE BUTTE
MARKET DATA SUMMARY
1982

MARKET REGION:	.........By Age:			By Income (000):				TOTALS
	(< 18)	(18-24)	(25-34)	(> 35)	(<$ 15)	($15-25)	(>$ 25)	
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Population: BUTTE	35.23	23.14	21.08	67.95	72.37	36.85	38.18	147.40
SHASTA	33.89	12.96	20.45	51.60	45.30	33.29	40.31	116.90
HUMBOLDT	29.57	16.74	18.37	44.02	39.46	30.44	38.81	108.70
SISKIYOU	10.53	4.14	5.99	19.54	15.80	12.86	11.54	40.20
TEHAMA	10.73	4.08	6.45	18.33	17.27	12.55	9.78	39.60
LASSEN	5.85	3.19	3.29	9.77	9.97	7.20	4.93	22.10
GLENN	6.13	2.10	3.13	10.33	8.94	6.10	6.66	21.70
DEL NORTE	5.57	1.87	2.85	8.21	8.08	6.23	4.18	18.50
PLUMAS	4.88	1.48	2.47	8.97	7.10	6.07	4.63	17.80
TRINITY	3.44	0.96	1.98	5.82	5.29	4.58	2.33	12.20
MODOC	2.29	0.74	1.27	4.40	4.27	2.57	1.86	8.70
TOTAL MARKET POPULATION....	146.10	71.41	87.34	248.95	233.86	158.74	163.20	555.80
SKIER MARKET:								
Skier Proportion %	17.84	32.80	28.06	9.87	12.44	16.83	26.43	17.80
SKIERS............	26.41	23.42	24.51	24.58	29.09	26.71	43.13	98.93
Active Proportion%	74.40	74.40	74.40	74.40	74.40	74.40	74.40	
Alpine Proportion%	87.30	87.30	87.30	87.30	87.30	87.30	87.30	64.95
X-Country Prop...%	xx.xx	xx.xx	xx.xx	xx.xx	xx.xx	xx.xx	xx.xx	0.00
Active Alpine Skiers...	17.16	15.21	15.92	15.97	18.89	17.35	28.02	64.26
Active X-Country Skiers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SKIER-VISIT DEMAND:								
Alpine (Ave = 10.00								
X-Country(Ave= xx								
Alpine Skier-Visits....	171.57	152.14	159.20	159.67	188.92	173.50	280.16	642.58
X-Country Skier-visits.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

the major storms come from the southwest, thus depositing heavier snow on the southern flanks of Mt. Shasta, support the existance of adequate snow depths to support a ski area.

Average temperatures are adequate to retain the snow cover yet not extreme enough to be uncomfortable.

Based on this weather summary, the proponents estimate a 135 day average operating season beginning December 1st and lasting through April 15. Such a season is more than adequate to support successful ski area development.

Site reconnaissance uncovered little sign of wind damage. Trees were generally not weather veined, and drifting occured infrequently. Wind sign illustrated that the strong winds come from the southwest. The only sign of major wind was on the extreme south end of McKenzie Butte.

The old Mt. Shasta Ski Bowl suffered from considerable days in the clouds where white out conditions prevented enjoyable skiing. While no statistical analysis of the days of adequate visability has been made, the lower elevations on the Coyote/McKenzie Butte site coupled with its generally forested nature indicate a much higher percentage of the time will be free of clouds/fog.

These preliminary findings illustrate acceptable meteorological conditions for ski area development.

D. Exposure

The Coyote/McKenzie Butte site is on the south flank of Mt. Shasta and exposed to the south. However, fully 50% of the terrain to be developed will have northern and western exposures. There were from three to six feet of snow covering the site during the period of our reconnaissance the first week in May. Such cover illustrates that the southern exposure is not a deterrent to maintaining snow cover. The direct sun may create difficult skiing conditions on south facing slopes after new snowfalls. This will be most evident on the south face of Coyote Butte. While the novice/lower intermediate terrain on the west side of the site is south facing, its gradient is 25% or below, thus it will be less affected by the sun. Heavy grooming and snow farming will help minimize this problem.

E. Terrain Scope and Attractiveness

The section of S.P. land contains 640 gross acres. Normally one third of this acreage is available for designated and maintained ski runs. Our site reconnaissance revealed very little unskiable acreage. There are a few isolated rock outcrops and some non-usable flat terrain. Grades vary nicely from 15 and 25% on the western half of the section to 20 to 45% on the McKenzie Butte west exposure and from 35 to over 60% on the southwest exposure of Coyote Butte.

The available topographic mapping is at 80' contour intervals, grossly inadequate for preparing a terrain capacity analysis. However, there appears to be an adequate developable acreage and variety to support the proposed 3,000 skiers on this site.

The tree cover on the site enhances its attractiveness. However, the site is currently to be logged and a cursory glance at the marked timber illustrates that many trees that would ideally enhance ski area development will be taken. Final ski area design and layout must await the results of the logging operation.

While our current evaluation focused upon the 640 acre private parcel, there is additional attractive ski area development potential to the north and to the east of the Coyote and McKenzie Butte site. The current site appears to be somewhat short of terrain in the pure intermediate classification (30% to 40%). The terrain in Section 3 to the northeast has a wealth of this intermediate terrain. Thus, any potential expansion onto public lands will not only provide additional capacity but also additional variety.

F. Base Terrain

Ski area development for up to 3,000 skiers requires some 18 acres of generally flat base terrain to support required activities. A maximum of 12.3 acres is required to support skier and employee parking requirements for the typical peak day operation. The base land on Section 9 appears to be somewhat limited. Additional ideal parking terrain exists immediately south on USFS land in Section 16. Definitive analysis must await adequate contour mapping to evaluate various alternative parking schemes. It may be possible to terrace adequate parking up the southeast facing slope.

The valley terrain where all trails will converge is some 350' to 400' wide at its mouth and will handle crowds of 3,000 skiers without overcrowding.

G. Unusual Costs

1. Land

The site will be leased from the Southern Pacific land company, thus requiring no initial capital investment. Proposed preliminary lease rates are somewhat stringent, especially considering that the site will have been freshly logged. I suggest that the final lease be negotiated somewhat along the lines of the USFS leases. US government lease terms are based on minimal payments during seasons of low utilization and/or profit, with increasing returns when operations are more successful.

2. Access Road

Ski area development of the Coyote/McKenzie Butte site will require upgrading of a four mile access road. Ski area earning power will generally not support the costs of an access road. It is normal to seek help from the public sector for access road construction, with the costs offset by the additional tax base created by the ski area.

If public funding is not possible, a decision concerning the feasibility of the ski area must await economic modeling to evaluate the probability that adequate skier market potential exists to support the capital commitment to both construct the ski area and the access road.

3. Utilities

Adequate power is available some one mile from the site and will be brought to the site at no cost to the developers.

At present no studies have been completed concerning water availability and waste water disposal alternatives, but there appears to be no unusual problems that would increase the cost for these required utilities.

4. Snowmaking

Preliminary analysis indicates that adequate natural snowfall will preclude the need for expensive machine snowmaking capability.

H. Skier Markets

The existence of an adequate skier market and the demand for skiing opportunities, is generally the major unknown in assessing the ski area development potential of any site. Ted Farwell & Assoc., Inc. has access to skier market research data not yet widely published or known in the ski industry. This privately conducted research, available for a fee from the Lifestyle Monitor, a division of National Demographics, Ltd. of Denver, Colorado, supports the existence of a substantial, potential skier market in the Northern California region.

Table 1 summarizes our best estimate of the skier demand within a logical weekend travel distance of the Coyote/McKenzie Butte site. These 11 Northern California counties are all within a 4 hour drive. Population statistics from Sales Management's Survey of Buying Power show a population as of January 1, 1982, of 555,800 residing within this 11 county region. National Demographics measures some 19% of Californians age 18 and above as "skiers". Using data gathered from a recent Colorado study, we project that skiers age 18 and under are an additional 36.4% of the over 18 market. "Skiers" are thus a measured 17.8% of the market population in California. "Skier" are defined as persons who participate regularly in the sport of snow skiing. This research thus reveals that there are some 98,930 "skiers" residing within the logical primary market region for a ski area on Mt. Shasta. Additional study during the 1980-81 ski season revealed that 74.4% of these "skiers" were active during that ski season. Further, 87.3% are alpine skiers, thus 64.95% were active alpine skiers.

These market research findings illustrate an active alpine skier market of some 64,260 individuals within the primary market region. Other studies illustrate that where skiing is within reasonable commuting distance, skiers participate an average of ten times annually. Thus there is a potential for 642,580 skier-visit demand within the primary market region. Such a potential market demand is far in excess of that required to support ski area development of the Coyote/McKenzie Butte site.

Note from Table #1 that as might be expected, skiers are a much larger proportion of the under 35 age group and come predominantly from households with over $25,000 in annual income.

SECTION IV

RECOMMENDED STUDY PROCEDURE

THE MOUNTAIN DESIGN PROCESS

Our conclusion to this preliminary evaluation is that ski area development on the Coyote/McKenzie Butte site is a feasible undertaking. We recommend continued study to develop the best concept for the site.

Ted Farwell & Assoc., Inc. recommends a strategy designed to achieve the smallest Phase I development that is large enough to attract a sufficient volume of skiers to meet economic break-even requirements. To accomplish this we recommend the following seven step procedure.

A. Prepare a Terrain Capacity Analysis

Step 1 is to prepare a detailed terrain capacity analysis as the basis for studying various development options. The existing contour maps are not suitable for conducting this study, thus a new ten foot contour map is required. (The map should be drawn to national map accuracy standards, where contours are plus or minus one half the contour interval, and the scale is appropriate to the detail desired. Such mapping can be blown up or down to suit the particular needs of the planner.)

The first task is to conduct a slope gradient analysis. This will be best accomplished using the ten foot contour map at a 200' to the inch scale. Grades are colored in in accordance with the min-max grade scale found in Section II, Parameters. This slope gradient map will allow the user to identify various potential ski routes by skier ability level.

Task 2 is to conduct the terrain capacity analysis by identifying all potential ski routes by ability level. This step first requires a mapping of all unskiable spots, such as the rock outcrop on McKenzie.

These tasks are generally preceded by an evaluation of the geological base. Geological work is accomplished to identify the potential for any geological hazards on the site. Other base mapping that is helpful in establishing the terrain potential includes soils mapping, vegetation mapping, hydrology and drainage patterns, and an analysis of wildlife species. While such base mapping is generally required when evaluating public lands, and may be necessary to support environmental impact review procedures, it is not an absolute requirement on your site.

This terrain capacity analysis may also be accomplished on adjacent expandable lands, to illustrate the existence of additional balanced terrain.

This terrain capacity analysis includes an evaluation of the base land's limits and potential.

B. Expanded Meteorological Analysis

Step 2 is to expand on the weather/climate analysis already prepared. We recommend two specific tasks. Task 1 is to create a site specific annual average snowfall table to illustrate the amount of snowfall in inches for the purpose of comparing to other successful ski areas. Task 2 is to assemble the available facts describing why the Mt. Shasta Ski Bowl was unsuccessful. (It is my understanding that failure to handle weather problems, road closures, cloud cover, and high winds, were heavy contributors to the demise of the Ski Bowl.)

A final helpful weather/climate analysis involves the preparation of an historic measure of the proportion of clear days available on the Coyote/McKenzie Butte site. Skiers are attracted by cold,crisp and sunny days, thus if such historic weather data exists at nearby weather observation stations, a compilation of the proportion of clear, crisp, sunshiny days would be helpful.

C. Prepare a Detailed, Balanced Conceptual Plan

Step 3 is to prepare one or more balanced conceptual plans for the full development of the site. This step involves creating the most efficient balanced overall use of the total site including the adjacent public and additional private lands. This step is described as the mountain design process in my description of available computer programs for ski area planning. While I identify minimum-maximum and probable optimum development options, one well thought out optimum development plan for the entire site may be all that you require at this time.

D. Phasing

Step 4 is to divide this ultimate plan into logical phases. Thus Phase I becomes the "smallest attractive ski area".

As we discussed during my visit, my preliminary observation is that in your specific situation, this "smallest attractive ski area" will involve one triple chair lift, probably on McKenzie Butte, plus a small surface lift on the terrain west of the valley for novice skiers and a small wire rope tow for beginners. Such a concept should give you a balanced area with an attractive 1,000' vertical rise, at a reasonable initial capital investment.

E. Break-Even Modeling

Step 5 is to conduct a preliminary economic analysis of the Phase I development concept. This preliminary step is accomplished using the break-even procedure outlined in my manual. It involves the refining of your capital budget, the development of revenue and operating cost parameters, a cost of capital estimate, and the preparation of the break-even model.

I consider this step an absolute necessity as it identifies the skier-visits required to support the committment.

F. Forecasting

Step 6 is to refine the final ski area development concept, Phase I, and prepare detailed forecasts. Your prospectus should include a detailed 3 to 5 year forecast illustrating your expectations. Forecasts include both skier-visit forecasts divided into weekend vs. mid-week and cash flow forecasts based upon these reasonable skier-visit projections. This forecasting step is the logical progression from break-even analysis and illustrates your projected ability to reach interest and capital payback obligations.

I identify this step as the ski development strategic plan. It is the detailed road map that supports the investment. It may also be described as the conceptual basis for the detailed business plan.

G. Detailed Development Planning

The last step in the study procedure is to prepare the detailed plan. Detailed plans include physical architectural and engineering services to design a functional base building, maintenance facility, water and waste water treatment plant, parking, ski lifts, and site development/landscaping details.

Detailed planning also involves the development of an operating plan to include staffing, a marketing concept and plan, the operating plan, a risk management (insurance) plan, plus detailed monthly operating and cash flow budgets.

I have attached a copy of the general outline that I utilize in preparing a ski area development or master plan.

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1982 DEC -1 PM 1: 04

November 29, 1982

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Suite 452
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I am opposed to the addition of 30,000 acres to the Sipsey Wilderness area of the Bankhead National Forest in Alabama which is proposed by a bill presently pending before the Senate.

Please find enclosed my statement which I have submitted to the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Sincerely,

Raymond Uhrig

Raymond Uhrig

RU/j

enc.

STATEMENT OF
RAYMOND UHRIG
TO THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
IN OPPOSITION TO
THE SIPSEY WILDERNESS ADDITION

My name is Raymond Uhrig. I am an attorney in Huntsville, Alabama. Thank you for this opportunity to testify in opposition to the Sipsey Wilderness Addition which is now before this honorable body which proposes the addition of 30,000 acres to the Sipsey Wilderness Area of the Bankhead National Forest.

I speak on behalf of a group of local citizens from Winston, Lawrence, and Franklin Counties, in Alabama, who are opposed to the expansion of the Sipsey Wilderness. We have organized under the name The Society for the Wise Use of Federal Forest Lands.

The Society was formed as a means of organizing the extensive opposition to the Expansion of the Sipsey Wilderness. The basic grounds for opposition to the Bill presently under consideration are as follows:

1. No Public Hearings have been held in Alabama.
2. The U. S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, has been authorized by Congress to recommend any Wilderness additions. It has not done so. It has until 1985 to do so.
3. There will be a great economic loss to the three county area in terms of lost income and greater unemployment.
4. The greater tourism for the region touted by proponents will not come to pass.

The Society and its members support the continued multiple use management of the national forest lands by the professional foresters of the U. S. Forest Service.

First, the attitude of the voters and citizens who reside in the affected area has not been obtained. No public hearings have been held in Alabama concerning the proposed addition to the Sipsey Wilderness.

Winston and Lawrence County citizens learned of the possible introduction of this bill only last October through the political grapevine. At that time, the Society was formed and public meetings have been held in Haleyville, Moulton and Double Springs.

Many citizens have come to these meetings and as a result, the voters have come to express great opposition to the Wilderness. The citizens who organized the Society have diverse backgrounds - high school teacher, merchants, lumbermen, a professional forester, and local elected officials including the tax assessor and circuit clerk. The Alabama Farm Bureau also opposes the addition of the 30,000 acres in Lawrence County.

The Winston County Commission has passes a resolution opposing the Wilderness Addition. The Haleyville Chamber of Commerce also opposes the expansion. Local gun and hunting clubs have expressed their opposition.

County officials in both Lawrence and Franklin Counties have expressed their opposition either to me or to members of the Society or my staff.

The real backers for the expansion consist mainly of powerful national groups with full time staffs such as the Audubon Society and the Sierra Club. Their members always live just a few hours drive away - and away from the hardship of lost jobs. These groups have many members nationwide, but the feelings of local citizens who are directly affected by the wilderness should be recognized and respected. Please think, with 12,000 acres of wilderness now in North Alabama, what benefit will the citizens of Alabama and the

United States receive that will outweigh the loss of jobs.

Second, in 1964, Congress gave the authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to make recommendations to the President, of areas suitable for preservation as Wilderness. This is codified in 16 U. S. C. §1131 through §1136.

The Department of Agriculture, through the U. S. Forest Service, was directed to do the following before making any recommendations:

1. To give public notice of the proposed action in newspapers of general circulation in areas of the affected land.

2. To hold public hearings in the affected areas.

3. To notify the State Governor and County Commission of each county where the lands of the proposed action are located, and to submit their views.

4. To make any recommendation by 1985.

The proposed bill usurps the authority given to the U. S. Forest Service. Congress saw the wisdom of allowing professionals in the forestry field to make comprehensive studies including local attitudes, before recommending Wilderness preservation areas.

The sponsors and proponents of the expansion have not allowed the Forest Service to make their recommendations. They also have not given any public notice in the counties affected by this bill - NO public hearings have been held. The County Commission of Winston, Franklin, and Lawrence Counties were not told of the proposed actions, and their views have not been sought by the bill's proponents.

The Forest Service should be allowed to complete the job assigned to it, using the methods deemed advisable by this body, before lands and the livelihoods of citizens are rashly and without concern acted upon.

Third, the economic impact of designating an additional 30,000 acres of forest land as Wilderness would be tremendous upon the three -county area in which the proposed lands lie.

The U. S. Forest Service, in its Final Environmental Statement issued in January 1979, vividly demonstrates that employment will be adversely affected with the potential effects upon designation as Wilderness, being an additional 142 unemployed workers which represents about 3% of the workforce of Winston County and a loss of $12,000.000 in economic output. Unemployment is presently 24.5% in Winston County, the highest in Alabama.

The only way in which the Forest Service sees an advantage to Wilderness classification of the Sipsey addition in Bankhead National Forest is a positive affect of the "symbolic value" of the area. We as opponents and citizens of the affected area see no advantages of their token value.

We, as opponents to the addition of lands to the Sipsey Wilderness, are not money hungry timber interests as we would be depicted by supporters of the addition. The forest lands are managed under the watchful and expert eyes of the U. S. Forest Service. No timber is cut on lands within the national forest unless loggers are invited to do so by the Forest Service.

The professional foresters of the Forest Service manage the national forests in a multiple use manner which is advantageous to the continued growth of the forest and they employ the best scientific management techniques. Selected areas of forest lands are chosen for timbering for various reasons and only when considered by the foresters to be in the best interest of forest management. When these areas are selected for harvesting, the right to harvest is not given away, but is purchased by the small local logging companies. The areas are then harvested pursuant to guidelines and directives of the Forest Service.

The total annual economic impact upon the affected counties will be a loss of $10,000,000 in direct associated and supportive businesses. This is an addition to the $5,000,000 annual loss caused by the present 12,000 acres of Wilderness.

Associated with the extensive adverse economic effects of the Wilderness designation, is the useless loss of timber in the Wilderness areas due to disease, insects and natural disasters.

The Wilderness system, as set up by Congress, provided that the Agriculture Department may take measures to control fire, insects and disease in Wilderness areas. (36CFR §293.3). However, this power, as restrained by the national conservation groups, has been used only once. and that was in the great Sequoia forests in California.

Millions of board feet of good, useable timber have been allowed to lay and rot in the Sipsey Wilderness area. In April 1974, a tornado plowed through the Sipsey Wilderness, knocking down an estimated 5 million board feet of lumber. The Forest Service allowed the fallen timber in non-wilderness areas to be harvested, but the 5 million board feet in the Wilderness lay and rot. The non-wilderness area was reforested. The Wilderness area, eight years later, has yet to begin a substantial recovery.

Another disaster, the Southern Pine Beetle, struck several years ago. Hundreds of areas of infected non-wilderness timber was let out for harvesting bids by the Forest Service to stop the serious threat of the pine beetle. But the infested areas of the Wilderness was not cut. The beetle infected trees remained a substantial threat to the other areas of forest land, wilderness, non-wilderness, and private.

Fourth, supporters of this bill talk of a recreation area to rival that of the Great Smokey Mountain Recreational Complex; that tourism will dramatically increase.

Gentlemen, I seriously question these claims. The Wilderness area as it stands now has an estimated use of 8500 visitor days per year. This averages out to about 23 persons per day. Of this number the great majority, I am sure, are hunters- local hunters opposed to the Wilderness addition. Also 8500 visitors per year breaks down to the following:

(a) Over 5 acres per visitor
(b) Less than 2/10 of one percent of the population of Alabama.
(c) A miniscule percentage of the population of the Southern Region of the Country.

Dreams of private developers for regional recreational sites have fallen by the wayside as economically unsound.

Gentlemen, I and the many concerned and interested citizens I represent here today, support the continued management of the subject 30,000 acres by the Forest Service in the manner it has for the past 45 years and oppose its addition to the Wilderness because of its impact upon the economy of the surrounding area. The U. S. Forest Service should be allowed to complete its mandate: to make recommendations of Wilderness areas of its own by 1985.

I want to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak to you today.

Respectfully submitted,

Raymond Uhrig

Raymond Uhrig
Attorney at Law
2707 Artie Street - Suite 1
Huntsville, Alabama 35805

1982 NOV 29 PM 5:49

305 Homewood Drive, SW
Huntsville, Alabama 35801
November 22, 1982

Honorable Jeremiah Denton
6327 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

H. R. 6011,
Alabama Wilderness Bill

Dear Sir:

Please lend your support to the Alabama Wilderness Bill, providing for the 6,780-acre Cheaha Wilderness and the addition of 29,000 acres to the Sipsey Wilderness in Bankhead National Forest, when it comes up for hearing on November 30.

Not being too familiar with the Cheaha area, I cannot express an opinion, but the Sipsey area is well known and I consider it important the full 29,000 acres be added to the Wilderness.

It is understandable that timber interests want to continue their activities on this public land; however, it is my opinion that the public good is better served by protecting this magnificant reservoir of native trees, plants and wildlife when so much of our forest area is being devoted exclusively to pine tree production with the resulting hazards inherent in monoculture.

I supported your candidacy for the Senate and hope to have an opportunity to do so again in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Jonnie H. Morrison

CC: Hon. Malcolm Wallop
Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources

305 Homewood Drive, SW
Huntsville, Alabama 35801
November 22, 1982

Honorable Howell Heflin
110 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Re: H. R. 6011,
Alabama Wilderness Bill

Dear Sir:

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Sincerely yours,

JHM

Mrs. Jonnie H. Morrison

CC: Hon. Malcolm Wallop
Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources

COLIN BAGWELL, R.F.
consulting forester

November 30, 1982

Senator M. Wallop, Chairman
Subcommittee of Public Lands & Reserved Water
310 Dirkson Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

ATTENTION: Tony Bevinette RE: Alabama Wilderness, H.B. 6011

Dear Sir:

I would like to express my opposition to passage of H.B. 6011 at this time and in its present form. After it has been modified and after the Forest Service has completed their management plan, perhaps I would favor its passage.

The following are reasons for my stand:

1) The proposed Bankhead Wilderness addition has been under intensive forest management by the U.S.F.S. for 30 years.

2) Private owners harvested timber and cleared fields before the U.S.F.S. had it.

3) Nearly one-third of the land area is in pine plantations in need of thinning now.

4) The U.S.F.S. is now preparing a forest management plan on the area in question. They are taking into consideration public comments and the plan will reflect public opintion.

5) RARE II calls for an orderly process of enlarging wilderness areas.

6) Many jobs will be lost due to closing sawmills and reduced income in an already depressed community.

For these reasons I ask that the legislation not be passed at this time, but be considered after all planning has been done.

Sincerely,

Colin Bagwell

Colin Bagwell, RF/ACF
Chairman-Elect, Al Division
Southeastern Society of American
Foresters

1316 Sierra Boulevard,
[illegible] • Huntsville, Alabama 35801 • Phone (205) 536-6583
Registered Forester: Alabama #584, Georgia [illegible], Mississippi [illegible]

STATE OF ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
64 NORTH UNION STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130

B JAMES
GOVERNOR

JOHN M. McMILLAN, JR.
COMMISSIONER

DIVISION OF GAME AND FISH
CHARLES D. KELLEY
DIRECTOR
SAM L. SPENCER
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

1982 NOV 3 38

November 24, 1982

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

The official position I hold with the State of Alabama as Director of the Game and Fish Division provides me an unusual opportunity to evaluate proposals that could impact the future well being of our woods, waters, and wildlife. The fact that I have held my present position for 23 years has allowed me to witness the many changes that have taken place and to note the rapid depletion of wild and scenic areas which are vital to the overall needs of our human population.

I have followed with a great deal of interest and strong support the proposals for the additions to the Sipsey Wilderness Area and the establishment of the Cheaha Wilderness Area. My support is based on the conviction that the use of such public lands as wilderness areas will serve the best overall public interest for the present and the future.

I solicit your support and hope your subcommittee and the entire Senate will act favorably on the proposals.

Sincerely yours,

Charles D. Kelley
Director

CDK:dhb

cc: Honorable Howell Heflin
U. S. Senate

Honorable Jeremiah Denton
U. S. Senate

Alabama
Forestry
Association, Inc. 555 Alabama Street ☐ Montgomery, Alabama 36104 ☐ (205) 265-8733

November 24, 1982

Sub-Committee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Committee Members:

I cannot be present for the November 30 Committee hearing on H.R. 6011, proposing to designate certain lands in the Bankhead National Forest, Alabama, as wilderness, but request that my objection to the proposal be inserted into the minutes of the hearing.

In 1979, the U. S. Forest Service completed the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) and recommended that certain lands be designated as wilderness areas, others as non-wilderness and still others to receive further study and planning.

Congress gave the U. S. Forest Service until 1985 to complete the study and make recommendations for final designation of the areas to be given further planning. The Forest Service is currently developing a management plan for these areas in Alabama and plans to publish the plan in 1983. Forest Service foresters have nurtured these lands for many years and I believe it will be in the best interest of all Alabamians to have the benefit of their professional evaluation before taking congressional action that might designate more of this area as wilderness.

Under the multiple-use management concept, the Bankhead Forest has provided much needed raw material, jobs and revenue for the area directly affected.

According to Forest Service figures for Fiscal Year 1981, the forest industries of the area purchased over a million dollars in timber from the Bankhead. To designate large acreages of this area as wilderness would reduce considerably the amount of wood fiber available to the pulp and paper and sawmill industries in the area. Winston County, last year, received $147,458.77 from National Forest receipts. Lawrence County received $148,546.19. This payment was on the basis of $1.66 per acre, so you see every acre set aside for wilderness deprives the counties of revenue. It would also affect employment proportionately, at a time when it seems so important.

In April of 1974, when a tornado touched down in the Bankhead Forest, thousands of board feet of valuable and needed downed timber in the wilderness area were condemned to rot while the downed timber in the non-wilderness zone was salvaged by local timbermen and reforested. The damaged wilderness area has yet to show

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signs of significant recovery. Within the area designated in H.R. 6011 are thousands of acres of planted pine (1,002 acres less than 10 years and 8,674 acres from 11 to 30 years old) that will be sorely needed to meet the wood fiber needs of the future.

The U. S. Forest Service is charged with the responsibility of managing our National Forests for the maximum benefit for the greatest number of people. It seems to me we should rely heavily on the recommendation of those in Alabama who have been guardian over this area for so long.

In a public statement on Management of the Bankhead National Forest made by Registered Forester Thomas J. Newman on July 6, 1977, following an on-the-ground inspection requested by the Alabama Chapter, Society of American Foresters, he stated, "We feel that the U. S. Forest Service has demonstrated a capability to practice multiple use forestry on the Bankhead National Forest for the benefit of all segments of society.--We do advocate compatible multiple uses of public lands to produce goods and services for the benefit of all citizens. Setting aside large potentially productive acreages for the exclusive use and benefit of a hale and hearty few, represents a great unnecessary expense to the taxpayers and poor utilization of much needed natural resources."

It is important that all citizens share in the benefits of public lands. Those who wish to hike, back-pack or just commune with nature should be provided with ample space to do so. Surely, the 12,726 acres already designated as wilderness in the Bankhead Forest is ample space for that without bumping into fellow travelers.

Sincerely,

Hilton Watson

J. Hilton Watson
Executive Vice President

JHW/rb

November 26, 1982

SUBJECT: Alabama Wilderness Bill (House Bill #6011) Hearing scheduled before the Sub-Committee of Public Lands and Reserved Water of the U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SCHEDULED DATE: 9:30 a.m. November 30, 1982
SCHEDULED PLACE: Room 3110 Dirkson Senate Office Building

ATTENTION: Mr. Tony Bevinetto, Staff

Senator M. Wallop, Chairman
Members
Sub-Committee of Public Lands and Reserved Water
3110 Dirkson Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators:

I would like to go on record as being opposed to any further expansion of the Sipsey Wilderness as per H.R.#6011. The U.S. now has over 80,000,000 acres in wilderness this is more than five times the total commercial timber land in Alabama.

The lands that are said to be unique have been managed over 50 years by the U.S. Forest Service. These lands are protected under the following acts:

(1) 1897 Organic Administration Act
(2) 1911 Weeks Law
(3) 1960 Multiple Use Act
(4) 1974 Resource Planning Act
(5) 1976 National Forest Management Act

Department Regulations, such as the following, further protect our forests from misuse and other detrimental aspects from logging operations:

WCT	6.221	Protection of Property
WCT	6.24	Protection of Cultural Resources
WCT	6.25	Protection of Habitat of Endangered Species
RCT	6.5	Stream Course Protection
RCT	601	Revegetation Plan and Specifications

The forests are now managed so as to provide the most good for the greatest number of people. We ask that they continue to be managed in this manner.

The National Forests as they are managed now can be used by everyone including the backpackers and environmentalists in any form they wish.

Why should the U.S. government pay private individuals to plant pine trees to help meet wood product needs and then lock up 30,000 more acres of land that already has pine timber on it?

As a third generation lumberman and logger, my family and I have watched the Bankhead produce lumber for over 50 years. We helped fight forest fires and did as much as we could in other ways to protect the beauty of this area. The forest is a way of life for myself and many others in Northwest Alabama.

We ask that you stop such wasteful and inept practices as are happening under the RARE II expansions, etc.

Sincerely yours,

Larry W Robins

Larry W. Robins
Route 1 Box 220-A
Double Springs, AL 35553

Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association

407 West Jefferson Street • Joliet, Illinois 60435 • 1 815 727-4609

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SB 2157

TESTIMONY OF THE THREE RIVERS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON NOVEMBER 30, 1982.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am E. P. Bob Stewart, executive director of the Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association based in Joliet, Illinois, representing some 200 members in Will and Grundy Counties.

We appreciate the opportunity to present our views on the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor. It is interesting to note that the majority of our members operate within the proposed corridor area.

The Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association Board of Directors held a meeting on November 23, 1982, to evaluate the I & M Canal Concept, the National Park Service Plan, and succeeding drafts of potential legislation received from congressional offices.

The following is the Board's position on S. B. 2157. The I & M Heritage Corridor concept is indeed "a bold, unique and daring" one. It is so bold and unique that it demanded expert evaluation to predict how it would actually affect the existing economic and industrial operations and the region's ability to attract new industrial development sorely needed by local government, our schools, and our unemployed.

During the past six months the unemployment rate for Joliet has averaged 20.2% with a high of 25.3%. Based on the best available information, the rates in the near future will be even higher. The local economy is desperate and fragile, and TRMA has held many meetings, spent many man hours of research and evaluation to be sure that any proposed legislation will not have negative impact on the local economy.

Specifically, S. B. 2157 does not deal with detailed solution of the following issues: (1) economic impact, (2) public safety, (3) industrial security, (4) potential for more restrictive environmental regulations, (5) sources of funding, (6) impact on present industrial operations and future industrial expansion, (7) preservation of industrial access to the vital Des Plaines - Illinois waterway, and (8) tax ramifications on state and local governments.

It must be understood that TRMA has worked very closely with Senator Percy's office and many of industry's concerns were dealt with in S. B. 2157 and we understand some of the concerns outlined in the preceding paragraph will be handled by amendment at the appropriate time.

In order to deal with proposed changes and amendments, the leadership of several industrial groups, the Illinois Department of Conservation, and an environmental group, after receiving S. B. 2157, worked as an informal group to formulate a statement of agreement to address the major problems indicated in the proposed legislation.

Most of the group's concerns were incorporated in the legislation introduced by Congressman George O'Brien, H. R. 7278, and TRMA believes that this bill should become the starting point for legislation on the I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor.

Since TRMA operates as an independent organization, after receiving H. B. 7278 a half a dozen meetings were held to evaluate the proposed legislation in the latest form. TRMA has reached a consensus and recommends a list of minor changes to H. R. 7278 which are indicated in an attached memo.

Basically these changes do the following things:

1. Strengthens the Economic Impact statement section by giving direction to what action should be taken based on the results of the economic impact statement.

2. Removes the industrial development zone from the environmental section to its proper position in the boundaries section.

3. The industrial zones were slightly expanded to provide economic expansion while preserving the recreational aspects of the corridor.

4. Words have been added to expand on the voluntary and industrial aspects of the Corridor.

5. Technical corrections to eliminate the typographical errors in the bill were made.

With these proposed changes TRMA believes that the challenge of mixing industrial development with the expansion of recreational activities and environmental improvement has been dealt with.

Aside from the legislation itself TRMA asks the following concerns be resolved.

TRMA has asked for an opinion from the Justice Department on section 6 of S. B. 2157 dealing with environmental protection to be sure in fact it prevents any agency or official of government from placing the corridor in Class I as defined in part C of Title I of the Clean Air Act as amended in 1977 (Public Law 95-95). TRMA has received assurance from the Federal E.P.A. and the Department of Interior that the Corridor cannot be classified in Class I, but TRMA feels that it is of primary importance to get the same assurance from the chief enforcement agency of the federal government, the Justice Department.

TRMA is striving to obtain a more formal commitment from the Illinois Department of Conservation to agree to the philosophy and spirit of the proposed legislation in regards to industrial areas. It would be presently possible for the State of Illinois to develop and expand these areas independently and defeat the entire goal of the Corridor. This is a fundamental concern with our membership and must be resolved before any action is taken.

During the past two years we have experienced close cooperation from the offices of Senators Percy and Dixon and Congressmen O'Brien and Corcoran and as a result of this interaction I believe a viable mix of industrial and aesthetic interests will be accomodated, with no negative economic impact on the area.

We believe the best approach to reaching this conclusion is to adopt the modest requests we suggest in this presentation.

I wish to thank this subcommittee of the U. S. Senate for the opportunity to present the views of the Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association.

IRMA CHANGES TO

O'BRIEN BILL H.R. 7278

Page Number	Line Number	
2	18	for further industrial growth and commercial revitalization.
3	5	dor, ~~where-feasible~~, consistent with a policy of continued industrial and eco-
3	9	and shall be undertaken in such manner as ~~will~~ to attract new industry and enhance eco-
4	8	SEC. 3.(a) To carry out the purposes of this Act, there is
4	20	INSERT AFTER LINE 20 (b) EVERYTHING ON PAGE 8 LINE 7 THROUGH PAGE 9 LINE 18

(c) EVERYTHING PAGE 7 LINE 8 THROUGH LINE 13
PARAGRAPHS NOW READ:

(b) (1) (A) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to vest in the Commission any authority to develop any recreation, conservation, or historic site in any area described in subparagraph (B) unless such development involves the voluntary restoration or preservation of facilities existing on the date of the enactment of this Act. The areas described in subparagraph (B) shall be preserved for industrial development, now or in the future, through planning, zoning or ordinance.

(B) The areas referred to in subparagraph (A) are the following areas:

(i) Any area in the corridor identified by the local government having jurisdiction of such areas as suitable for industrial development. Areas so identified may include any area adjacent to the Illinois and Michigan Canal State Park, a conservation site, a historic site, or other visitor area.

(ii) The area in the corridor in Grundy County, Illinois, extending from the city of Morris to the eastern boundary of section 22, Aux Sable Township, but not including -

(I) lock 8 and lock tenders house (identified as sites 1 and 2, respectively, on the map described in section 3),

Page Number | Line Number

(II) Rutherford tavern, the old mule barn, and the historic cemetery (identified as sites 3, 4, and 5, respectively, on such map), and

(III) any trail in such area which follows the historic towpath.

(iii) Areas in the corridor including the I & M Canal or towpath in Will County, IL., extending from ~~Interstate-55-to~~ the line north and south through the common boundary line of sections 4 and 5 of Channahon township east through Brandon pool. ~~and-extending from-the-southern-boundary-of-section-14,-Lockport township,-to-the-eastern-boundary-of-section-25, Dupage-Township,-but-not-including-any-trail-in-such areas-which-follows-the-historic-towpath.~~

(iv) Areas in the corridor including the I & M Canal or towpath in Will County, IL., extending from the southern boundary of section 14, Lockport township, to the eastern boundary of section 25, DuPage township.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to vest in the Commission any authority to develop any new trail along the canal or towpath through existing industrial sites located north of the city of Joliet, Illinois.

(c) The Commission shall take appropriate action to ensure that--

(1) access routes to the canal and related sites are clearly identified, and

(2) traffic in the corridor is routed away from industrial access routes and sites.

5 4 SEC. 5(a)

5 12 be completed not later than ~~six~~ twelve months after the date of

5 13 INSERT AFTER LINE 13

(b) The study report shall include conclusions and recommendations. It shall be the responsibility of the Secretary to act upon those recommendations. The recommendations may include, but are not limited to:

(1) The development of the Commission and goals, as defined in Section 7, 8, 9, and 10.

(2) A modified commission and or goals with the approval of the Federal legislators of the affected districts.

(3) A termination of the Corridor and Commission.

Page Number	Line Number	
5	24	Law 95-95), may be designated as Class I for purposes of
6	1	dor. No State or Federal agency or official shall impose more restri-
6	10	lowing, but not limited to, Act:
6	22	property owners and users will not be subject to ~~excessive~~
7	8 - 13	DELETE
7	20	INSERT AFTER LINE 20 (B) To recommend, intervene, or comment on any proposal by any other regulatpry authority or processes of any state or local government, including those relating to land use regulations, environmental quality, licensing, permitting, leasing, easements, private land development, and other occupational and access issues.
7	21	~~(B)~~ (C)
7	23	~~(C)~~ (D)
8	7 - 24	DELETE
9	1 - 18	DELETE
11	21	quorum, ~~but~~ and may appoint a lesser number ~~may~~ to hold hearings. Members of
12	17	port the goals of the conceptual plan as amended below which primarily relate
15	17	trial concerns interested in locating or expanding within the corridor
17	22	menting each of the nine goals referred to in section ~~5(a)~~ 9(a)-(c).
21	6	al, and public engineering structures; archaelogic and geo-
22	2	ibility studies for retrofitting up to six historic structures to be

GRUNDY COUNTY
Industrial Development
CORPORATION

112 E. WASHINGTON STREET 815-942-1893 MORRIS, ILLINOIS 60450

Senate Subcommittee on Lands
And Reserved Waters
Suite 3106
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510
Attention: Mr. Pietro A. Bevinetto

Gentleman:

Attached please find the comments of the Grundy County Industrial Development Corporation concerning Senate bill S-2157, establishing the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor. It is requested that you introduce these comments into the records of the Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee proceedings of November 30, 1982 concerning S-2157.

The comments herein contained reflect the views and concerns of impacted industry and local governments in Grundy County, Illinois. It is our hope that these comments serve to promote constructive refinement of S-2157.

Thank you for your assistance and consideration.

Sincerely,

John M. Rogers

John M. Rogers
President

JMR/ds

The Grundy County Industrial Development Corporation is a non-profit development organization which exists to promote the industrial development of Grundy County in order to provide jobs and a strengthened economic base for county residents. Supported by municipal and county governments, industry, business, and professions, G.C.I.D.C. and more specifically industrial development have been made priorities by Grundy County.

Primary importance is placed on an area's ability to maintain and attract industry in any development efforts. Particular importance has been placed on lessening the restrictions placed on business and industry, both in location and operations. Communities, as well as the U.S. Government, have been working to lesson the burden on business. It is this same concern which serves as a basis for our comments.

We have been involved in the legislative packaging of the corridor concept since November of 1982. After considering the proposed benefits and problems associated with the package, we made every attempt to bring about legislation which all concerned could support. Among the major concerns brought out by G.C.I.D.C. and others include the prospect for increased environmental controls, increased liability exposure, barriers to leasing and access, commission make-up and land use controls.

In regard to environmental controls, our position is that by the enactment of this or any similiar legislation, no increase in environmental controls should be triggered in any way, in or about the corridor. While U.S. E.P.A. and the Department of Interior have assured us that the present bill provides us sufficient protection, we await confirmation by the Department of Justice.

Concerning liability exposure, several industrial plants along the corridor face major problems. While all have demonstrated prudent and resposible intent in attempting to prevent persons from being injured or damaging property on industrial premises, it is impossible to ensure against losses of this type. Any legislation concerning the canal and adjacent lands must provide some relief for land owners and industry alike.

Leasing and access provide several potential problems. Many industries throughout the proposed corridor depend on access, via transmission cables and pipelines as examples, to provide transportation of feedstock and finished products. Further, visitors to the various historic and recreation areas also require clearly marked access to the canal. While S-2157 treats visitor access, industry access should be provided for as well.

The make-up of the commission is another area of concern. While S-2157 provides for geographic and interest group distributions, there is no provision which includes local elected officials. Plans and projects affecting various specific localities certainly need the input of local elected officials who may provide other commission members the knowledge to better understand the areas needs for tax base, employment, recreation areas and the costs and revenues associated and available. In addition, it is highly desirable for purposes of coordination and co-operation, that local elected officials be represented on the commision.

The fifth and final area of our concern exists in the area of land use. The area to be covered by the corridor contains many areas presently industrialized or set aside for future industrial development. While S-2157 does not treat this, we feel it is imperative that it be made clear that these areas are to be protected and reserved for job production through industrial development.

The aforementioned concerns must be addressed as a part of the process we are now involved with. Seeking to bring about a national heritage corridor in a highly industrialized area demands careful consideration of industry needs.

The concept of a national heritage corridor, centered on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, has the promise to be of real value to Illinois, the localities and residents it encompasses, and those who visit the area. S-2157, in its present, is in need of several changes and additions. We have been a part, over the past nine months, of a group concerned with negotiating acceptable legislation which can bring about a national heritage corridor which all groups concerned may be pleased with. The group, representing recreation, preservation, business and industrial interests, has reached a number of accords which, when incorporated into S-2157, make for a thoughtful and workable framework within which a truly successful national heritage corridor may develop.

The changes embodied in these accords are presently embodied, for the most part, in legislation introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman George O'Brian of the 17th district, H.R. 7278. This legislation represents the participation of environmental and industry groups working together, an occurance not often found in our past. Their ability to reach consensus speaks well for the future of the corridor. We urge it's incorporation into S-2157. With these accords incorporated, we will endorse S-2157.

Chemical Industries Council
of the Midwest

P.O. Box 706/Lake Forest, Illinois 60045
Phone (312) [illegible]

January 26, 1983

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

As legislation to establish the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor is introduced in the Congress this session, the Chemical Industries Council of the Midwest strongly endorses and supports the position taken by the Three Rivers Manufacturers Association (TRMA) during hearings on this subject held before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water last fall.

During those hearings, Mr. E. P. Stewart of TRMA stated that his group could support an amended version of HR 7278, the bill introduced by Representative George O'Brien on October 1, 1982. The O'Brien bill removed many objections to the original legislation -- HR 5665 and S 2157.

TRMA's suggested amendments are contained in Mr. Stewart's testimony of November 30, a copy of which is attached. With the inclusion of TRMA's changes, we feel that HR 7278 is the best approach to the adoption and implementation of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor.

Sincerely,

William T. Harper
President

Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association
407 West Jefferson Street • Joliet, Illinois 60435 • 1 815 727-4609

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SB 2157

TESTIMONY OF THE THREE RIVERS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON NOVEMBER 30, 1982.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am E. P. Bob Stewart, executive director of the Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association based in Joliet, Illinois, representing some 200 members in Will and Grundy Counties.

We appreciate the opportunity to present our views on the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor. It is interesting to note that the majority of our members operate within the proposed corridor area.

The Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association Board of Directors held a meeting on November 23, 1982, to evaluate the I & M Canal Concept, the National Park Service Plan, and succeeding drafts of potential legislation received from congressional offices.

The following is the Board's position on S. B. 2157. The I & M Heritage Corridor concept is indeed "a bold, unique and daring" one. It is so bold and unique that it demanded expert evaluation to predict how it would actually affect the existing economic and industrial operations and the region's ability to attract new industrial development sorely needed by local government, our schools, and our unemployed.

During the past six months the unemployment rate for Joliet has averaged 20.2% with a high of 25.3%. Based on the best available information, the rates in the near future will be even higher. The local economy is desperate and fragile, and TRMA has held many meetings, spent many man hours of research and evaluation to be sure that any proposed legislation will not have negative impact on the local economy.

Specifically, S. B. 2157 does not deal with detailed solution of the following issues: (1) economic impact, (2) public safety, (3) industrial security, (4) potential for more restrictive environmental regulations, (5) sources of funding, (6) impact on present industrial operations and future industrial expansion, (7) preservation of industrial access to the vital Des Plaines - Illinois waterway, and (8) tax ramifications on state and local governments.

It must be understood that TRMA has worked very closely with Senator Percy's office and many of industry's concerns were dealt with in S. B. 2157 and we understand some of the concerns outlined in the preceding paragraph will be handled by amendment at the appropriate time.

In order to deal with proposed changes and amendments, the leadership of several industrial groups, the Illinois Department of Conservation, and an environmental group, after receiving S. B. 2157, worked as an informal group to formulate a statement of agreement to address the major problems indicated in the proposed legislation.

Most of the group's concerns were incorporated in the legislation introduced by Congressman George O'Brien, H. R. 7278, and TRMA believes that this bill should become the starting point for legislation on the I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor.

Since TRMA operates as an independent organization, after receiving H. B. 7278 a half a dozen meetings were held to evaluate the proposed legislation in the latest form. TRMA has reached a consensus and recommends a list of minor changes to H. R. 7278 which are indicated in an attached memo.

Basically these changes do the following things:

1. Strengthens the Economic Impact statement section by giving direction to what action should be taken based on the results of the economic impact statement.

2. Removes the industrial development zone from the environmental section to its proper position in the boundaries section.

3. The industrial zones were slightly expanded to provide economic expansion while preserving the recreational aspects of the corridor.

4. Words have been added to expand on the voluntary and industrial aspects of the Corridor.

5. Technical corrections to eliminate the typographical errors in the bill were made.

With these proposed changes TRMA believes that the challenge of mixing industrial development with the expansion of recreational activities and environmental improvement has been dealt with.

Aside from the legislation itself TRMA asks the following concerns be resolved.

TRMA has asked for an opinion from the Justice Department on section 6 of S. B. 2157 dealing with environmental protection[redacted] TRMA has received assurance from the Federal E.P.A. and the Department of Interior that the Corridor cannot be classified in Class I, but TRMA feels that it is of primary importance to get the same assurance from the chief enforcement agency of the federal government, the Justice Department.

TRMA is striving to obtain a more formal commitment from the Illinois Department of Conservation to agree to the philosophy and spirit of the proposed legislation in regards to industrial areas. It would be presently possible for the State of Illinois to develop and expand these areas independently and defeat the entire goal of the Corridor. This is a fundamental concern with our membership and must be resolved before any action is taken.

During the past two years we have experienced close cooperation from the offices of Senators Percy and Dixon and Congressmen O'Brien and Corcoran and as a result of this interaction I believe a viable mix of industrial and aesthetic interests will be accomodated, with no negative economic impact on the area.

We believe the best approach to reaching this conclusion is to adopt the modest requests we suggest in this presentation.

I wish to thank this subcommittee of the U. S. Senate for the opportunity to present the views of the Three Rivers Manufacturers' Association.

IRMA CHANGES TO

O'BRIEN BILL H.R. 7278

Page Number	Line Number	
2	18	for further industrial growth and commercial revitalization.
3	5	dor, ~~where-feasible~~, consistent with a policy of continued industrial and eco-
3	9	and shall be undertaken in such manner as ~~will~~ to attract new industry and enhance eco-
4	8	SEC. 3.(a) To carry out the purposes of this Act, there is
4	20	INSERT AFTER LINE 20 (b) EVERYTHING ON PAGE 8 LINE 7 THROUGH PAGE 9 LINE 18 (c) EVERYTHING PAGE 7 LINE 8 THROUGH LINE 13 PARAGRAPHS NOW READ:

(b) (1) (A) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to vest in the Commission any authority to develop any recreation, conservation, or historic site in any area described in subparagraph (B) unless such development involves the voluntary restoration or preservation of facilities existing on the date of the enactment of this Act. The areas described in subparagraph (B) shall be preserved for industrial development, now or in the future, through planning, zoning or ordinance.

(B) The areas referred to in subparagraph (A) are the following areas:

(i) Any area in the corridor identified by the local government having jurisdiction of such areas as suitable for industrial development. Areas so identified may include any area adjacent to the Illinois and Michigan Canal State Park, a conservation site, a historic site, or other visitor area.

(ii) The area in the corridor in Grundy County, Illinois, extending from the city of Morris to the eastern boundary of section 22, Aux Sable Township, but not including -

(I) lock 8 and lock tenders house (identified as sites 1 and 2, respectively, on the map described in section 3),

Page Number Line Number

(II) Rutherford tavern, the old mule barn, and the historic cemetery (identified as sites 3, 4, and 5, respectively, on such map), and

(III) any trail in such area which follows the historic towpath.

(iii) Areas in the corridor including the I & M Canal or towpath in Will County, IL., extending from ~~Interstate-55-to~~ the line north and south through the common boundary line of sections 4 and 5 of Channahon township east through Brandon pool. ~~and-extending from-the-southern-boundary-of-section-14,-Lockport township,-to-the-eastern-boundary-of-section-25, DuPage-township,-but-not-including-any-trail-in-such areas-which-follows-the-historic-towpath.~~

(iv) Areas in the corridor including the I & M Canal or towpath in Will County, IL., extending from the southern boundary of section 14, Lockport township, to the eastern boundary of section 25, DuPage township.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to vest in the Commission any authority to develop any new trail along the canal or towpath through existing industrial sites located north of the city of Joliet, Illinois.

(c) The Commission shall take appropriate action to ensure that--

(1) access routes to the canal and related sites are clearly identified, and

(2) traffic in the corridor is routed away from industrial access routes and sites.

5 4 SEC. 5(a)

5 12 be completed not later than ~~six~~ twelve months after the date of

5 13 INSERT AFTER LINE 13

(b) The study report shall include conclusions and recommendations. It shall be the responsibility of the Secretary to act upon those recommendations. The recommendations may include, but are not limited to:

(1) The development of the Commission and goals, as defined in Section 7, 8, 9, and 10.

(2) A modified commission and or goals with the approval of the Federal legislators of the affected districts.

(3) A termination of the Corridor and Commission.

Page Number	Line Number	
5	24	Law 95-95), may be designated as Class I for purposes of
6	1	dor. No State or Federal agency or official shall impose more restri-
6	10	lowing, but not limited to, Act:
6	22	property owners and users will not be subject to ~~excessive~~
7	8 - 13	DELETE
7	20	INSERT AFTER LINE 20 (B) To recommend, intervene, or comment on any proposal by any other regulatory authority or processes of any state or local government, including those relating to land use regulations, environmental quality, licensing, permitting, leasing, easements, private land development, and other occupational and access issues.
7	21	~~(B)~~ (C)
7	23	~~(C)~~ (D)
8	7 - 24	DELETE
9	1 - 18	DELETE
11	21	quorum, ~~but~~ and may appoint a lesser number ~~may~~ to hold hearings. Members of
12	17	port the goals of the conceptual plan as amended below which primarily relate
15	17	trial concerns interested in locating or expanding within the corridor
17	22	menting each of the nine goals referred to in section ~~5(a)~~ 9(a)-(c).
21	6	al, and public engineering structures; archaelogic and geo-
22	2	ibility studies for retrofitting up to six historic structures to be

1982 NOV 23 PM 5:48

November 24, 1982

Senator Malcom Wallop, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
U.S. ~~States~~ Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I wish to have my letter entered in the hearing record on S. 2157, The Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor. The Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water will conduct hearings on this bill November 30.

The passage of this legislation is essential to the creation of what I hope will eventually become the "Illinois Canals National Heritage Trail." Stretching across northern Illinois, from Chicago to Rock Island, are two canals long closed to navigation — the Hennepin Canal and the I & M Canal.

Persons interested in historic preservation and recreation have sought for years the preservation of the canals and quiet hiking and canoeing opportunities offered by the nearly 200 miles of towpath.

What S. 2157 does is to enact the wishes of Illinois citizens and create a Commission to coordinate the establishment of a continuous recreational trail, restoration of historic buildings dating back to the 1830's, and interpretation of the history of the Canal.

The establishment of this corridor would logically lead to the addition of the Hennepin Canal and a 200 mile recreations area stretching across Illinois.

I urge the Subcommittee to quickly approve S. 2157.

Sincerely,
Joe Taylor
R.R. 1, Box 122
Aledo, Ill. 61231

A Bill to Provide for)
the Establishment of the)
Illinois and Michigan National)
Heritage Corridor)

Senate Bill: S-2157

HEARING TESTIMONY OF NORTHERN PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

NOVEMBER 30, 1982

SUMMARY

Northern Petrochemical Company, for reasons which will become apparent in the text of this testimony, recommends against acceptance of S-2157 as written. An amended version incorporating the provisions of a parallel House Bill, H.R.-7278, would be endorsed.

TESTIMONY AND DISCUSSION

Northern Petrochemical Company (NPC) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Internorth, Inc. (INI). NPC owns and operates a large industrial complex in Aux Sable Township of Grundy County. The I & M Canal lies between the main manufacturing complex and the Illinois River. Large volumes of manufactured products are shipped by barge from NPC owned terminal and storage facilities on the Illinois River. The Canal separates the production facilities from the loading facilities at the River (See Figure I). Product is transferred between these facilities by truck, rail and pipeline. A sister company, Hydrocarbon Transportation, Inc., maintains a natural gas liquids pipeline crossing the canal corridor at various locations. It is from this perspective that NPC has participated in the process culminating in the legislation now being considered.

NPC has participated in the project from very early in the study process in concert with Mr. John Peine of the National Park Service. We have pressed hard during the development of the NPS report and the legislative package for resolution of issues impacting upon our ability to conduct business and expand. We feel that many of these issues, which will be discussed later, have not been fully resolved in S-2157. Therefore we do not support S-2157 as written.

I would emphasize that Northern Petrochemical Company certainly favors improvement of the recreational potential of the area. We employ 750 people primarily from Will and Grundy Counties and have a vested interest in the quality of life in the area. However, we also have a commitment to provide continued employment and growth opportunities to those employees. We look critically upon any program which might compromise that commitment. Over the years we have been able to successfully maintain the needed operating freedon with the canal right-of-way carrying its current classification of State Trail. That carries a more restrictive set of regulations than we would like; but we have been able to conduct our business with it as such. We would recommend no more restrictive changes in that relationship.

We do not feel that S-2157 provides sufficient protection for business and industries along the Canal. A parallel bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman O'Brien, from the 17th District in Illinois (copy attached), appears to resolve most of these problem areas. If the language of HB-7278 were substituted for the language currently in S-2157, Northern Petrochemical Company could support the legislation.

The primary issues which surfaced during the study group meetings and during writing of the legislation centered in five major areas. These are environmental regulations, liability exposure, leasing and access, commission staffing and what I shall call development and land use regulations.

In regard to environmental regualtions, both Bills HR-7278 and S-2157 provide identical language to address this important issue. They both state that designation of the Corridor shall not serve to impose more stringent environmental regulations than already exist in the Corridor and adjacent lands. Industry has been assured by USEPA and Department of Interior that this is sufficient protection. We consider those assurances valid. However, pending confirmation by the Department of Justice we remain quite apprehensive.

Due to the NPC Plant proximity to the Canal, we are quite concerned about liability exposure. We have pump houses adjacent to the Canal and other facilities within easy walking distance. Railroad trackage serving the Morris plant and river property run adjacent to and cross the Canal. NPC and the utility companies servicing the Plant have many crossings of the Canal. Periodically maintenance may be required which could require equipment operation and/or trenching in areas where recreators on the Canal could have access. Being a responsible company, NPC would provide for the safety of a normally prudent individual. However, there is no reasonable way we could prevent an individual determined to trespass from gaining access with the potential for their injury and/or damage to Plant facilities. The Bill currently before the Senate, S-2157, does not address this issue. The alternative, HR-7278, offers a compromise position. It provides a recommendation to the State of Illinois for ultimate resolution. Although the problem is not resolved, its existance is recognized and we believe that is an important first step.

The issue identified as "leasing and access" is a two way street. First, potential recreators will require safe access to the Canal facilities. Both Bills provide for clearly marked access routes isolated from industrial facilities. However, industry also requires access to leases and easements across the Canal. Many companies such as NPC require pipeline easements. All business requires access to the utility grids crossing the Canal at many locations. We do not feel that S-2157 adequately addresses this critical problem area. The make-up of the Commission and specific mention of areas set aside for industrial development as detailed in HR-7278, in our opinion, provides the protection needed.

Regarding the make-up of the Commission, the inclusion of county board members as specified in HR-7278, we consider important. Although the Commission make-up specified in S-2157 provides for a geographic spread and an amenity/business split, inclusion of the county board members, provides for more responsiveness to local interests. Decisions of the Commission could require a jobs/amenity balance in a specific location for which this county board input is desperately needed. They would have the needed insite to guage the impact of the decisions on tax base, employment demands and local expense. They would also be responsible to the voters of the impacted location.

Several locations along the Canal Corridor are heavily industrialized. These areas provide many jobs to the State of Illinois and provide the tax base for the several counties and cities along the Corridor. The various county boards and zoning authorities have set aside areas for continued industrial developments. The area in Grundy County, in which the NPC Plant is located, is one of these. There are provisions in HR-7278 specifically protecting these areas for future development and subsequent generation of jobs and further improvement in the economy of the region. We feel that specific inclusion of areas established by local authorities as in HR-7278 is important.

In conclusion, Northern Petrochemical Company philosophically supports enhancement of recreational opportunities. We are very concerned when an attempt is made to blend recreation and industry such as the case in the proposed Canal Corridor. The mechanism through which the project proceeds is critical. Many of the issues raised during the study process and drafting of legislation, in our opinion, have not been fully resolved in S-2157. We strongly recommend that S-2157 be amended to reflect the provisions of HR-7278. We cannot support S-2157 as currently written. If this recommended change is made, Northern Petrochemical Company could support the legislation.

214 Mumford Hall
Department of Landscape
Architecture
University of Illinois
Urbana, IL 61801
9 December 1982

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20025

Dear Senator Wallop:

As an interested citizen and educator at the University of Illinois, Department of Landscape Architecture and on behalf of the many interested public and private individuals with whom I have talked, I would like to endorse Senate Bill 2157--the establishment of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor.

After reading and researching many writings related to the Illinois and Michigan Canal Corridor, I am strongly convinced of its immense historic and industrial importance not only to the region itself, but also to the United States as a whole. As a landscape architect, I recognize the potential of the landscape and design variety within the corridor and the particularly rich visual, aesthetic, and educational resources it offers. This region can annually provide many American and foreign travelers the opportunity to see and explore an extremely wide variety of land uses and historic variations. Within less than one mile on opposite sides of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, one of the last natural prairies exists near a modern oil refinery. Ancient Native American middens sit on one side of the waterways, while on the other side historic quarries and steel mills still remain. Both this region and the Bill before you that would organize a structure to enhance and preserve this region, are in many ways unique to this country. We cannot expect a simple classification under the national registry of historic sites to protect and enhance such a region of intricately interwoven, old and new, natural and industrial, and public and private lands; nor should we expect the government to become sole owner at an enormous expense in order to act as guardian of this region. On the other hand, this region offers so much land use variety (such as interstate highways, county forest preserves, railroads, and privately owned fishing ponds) that it must be orchestrated, not only for the public vitality of the region itself, but also for its continued industrial and economic growth--the very nature of its historic significance in America.

As I am sure you have recognized, the precedence of this Bill to the United States is extremely important. It is important, I feel, not only in the idea of establishing a national heritage park on the principles of management, policy coordination, guidelines, and voluntary participation by interested concerns, but, perhaps more significantly, because it recognizes the importance of diverse natural and industrial land uses in close proximity. The potential beneficial experiences of a large urban population with easy access to natural and man-made, vitally important economic and educational sites are far reaching and should not be discounted in even the slightest degree.

Although I live several miles south of the corridor region, I am committed to participation and demonstration of landscape design skills throughout the Canal corridor and the state as a whole. This past Fall our senior Regional Design Studio, in which I teach, began an investigation on the more industrialized section of the Illinois and Michigan Canal as the first part of an ongoing regional design project. Most recently our 23 students submitted preliminary management plans that, as does the proposed Senate Bill, emphasize voluntary policies and guidelines, rather than land acquisition. In the Spring semester an additional design studio will examine still further the benefits of adjacent industrial, natural, and historic land uses and their potential for increased recreation/education variety.

In further expressing my interests, I can only add that a willingness for public participation and a demonstrated concern for the passage of this Bill are integral efforts of the Department of Landscape Architecture. Regardless of the eventual Congressional action on this Bill, the Department will continue to express and demonstrate concern for the coordination of regional design related policies throughout Illinois.

Very truly yours,

Stuart H Sachs

Stuart Harold Sachs
Assistant Professor, Landscape Architecture

enc.

Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois
407 South Dearborn Street • Chicago, Il. 60605 • 312-922-1742

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November 24, 1982

Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Wallop:

The Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois (LPCI) strongly endorses the proposed Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor legislation.

The canal corridor is a unique collection of natural, industrial and cultural resources. Its designation as a heritage corridor will provide a national model for capitalizing on existing resources and promoting cooperation between local, state, and federal governments, private industry and citizens' organizations.

The benefits of the corridor to the U.S. are many. It will create a recreational and educational amenity that will be outstanding in the nation. The commitment of private industry to the corridor project is a positive example of private initiative promoting cultural resources in an era of diminishing government funding. The project promises, in turn, to stimulate investment and revitalization in the 17 canal towns.

The program has, since its inception, been supported by the preservation community in Illinois. We believe that it has every chance for success because of its special ingredients. It also addresses the concerns of industry.

The passage of HR 5665 and SR 2157 will firmly launch the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor project. We urge you to make every effort to see this nationally significant program put into place by supporting this legislation.

Sincerely,

Gregory Gleason

Gregory L. Gleason

P. O. Box 459
Morris, Illinois 60450
Telephone 815 942-7011

Northern
Petrochemical
Company

November 24, 1982
RKB: 132/82

Senate Subcommittee on Lands and Reserved Water
Suite 3106
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

ATTN: Mr. Pietro A. Bevinetto

Gentlemen:

Attached are the written comments of Northern Petrochemical Company regarding Senate Bill, S-2157. Please introduce these comments into the records of the Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee proceedings for November 30, 1982 regarding Senate Bill, S-2157 providing for establishment of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

R.K. Barnard,
Public Affairs Administrator

RKB/cac

Attachment

A Bill to Provide for)
the Establishment of the)
Illinois and Michigan National)
Heritage Corridor)

Senate Bill: S-2157

HEARING TESTIMONY OF NORTHERN PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

NOVEMBER 30, 1982

SUMMARY

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I would emphasize that Northern Petrochemical Company certainly favors improvement of the recreational potential of the area. We employ 750 people primarily from Will and Grundy Counties and have a vested interest in the quality of life in the area. However, we also have a commitment to provide continued employment and growth opportunities to those employees. We look critically upon any program which might compromise that commitment. Over the years we have been able to successfully maintain the needed operating freedon with the canal right-of-way carrying its current classification of State Trail. That carries a more restrictive set of regulations than we would like; but we have been able to conduct our business with it as such. We would recommend no more restrictive changes in that relationship.

We do not feel that S-2157 provides sufficient protection for business and industries along the Canal. A parallel bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman O'Brien, from the 17th District in Illinois (copy attached), appears to resolve most of these problem areas. If the language of HB-7278 were substituted for the language currently in S-2157, Northern Petrochemical Company could support the legislation.

The primary issues which surfaced during the study group meetings and during writing of the legislation centered in five major areas. These are environmental regulations, liability exposure, leasing and access, commission staffing and what I shall call development and land use regulations.

In regard to environmental regualtions, both Bills HR-7278 and S-2157 provide identical language to address this important issue. They both state that designation of the Corridor shall not serve to impose more stringent environmental regulations than already exist in the Corridor and adjacent lands. Industry has been assured by USEPA and Department of Interior that this is sufficient protection. We consider those assurances valid. However, pending confirmation by the Department of Justice we remain quite apprehensive.

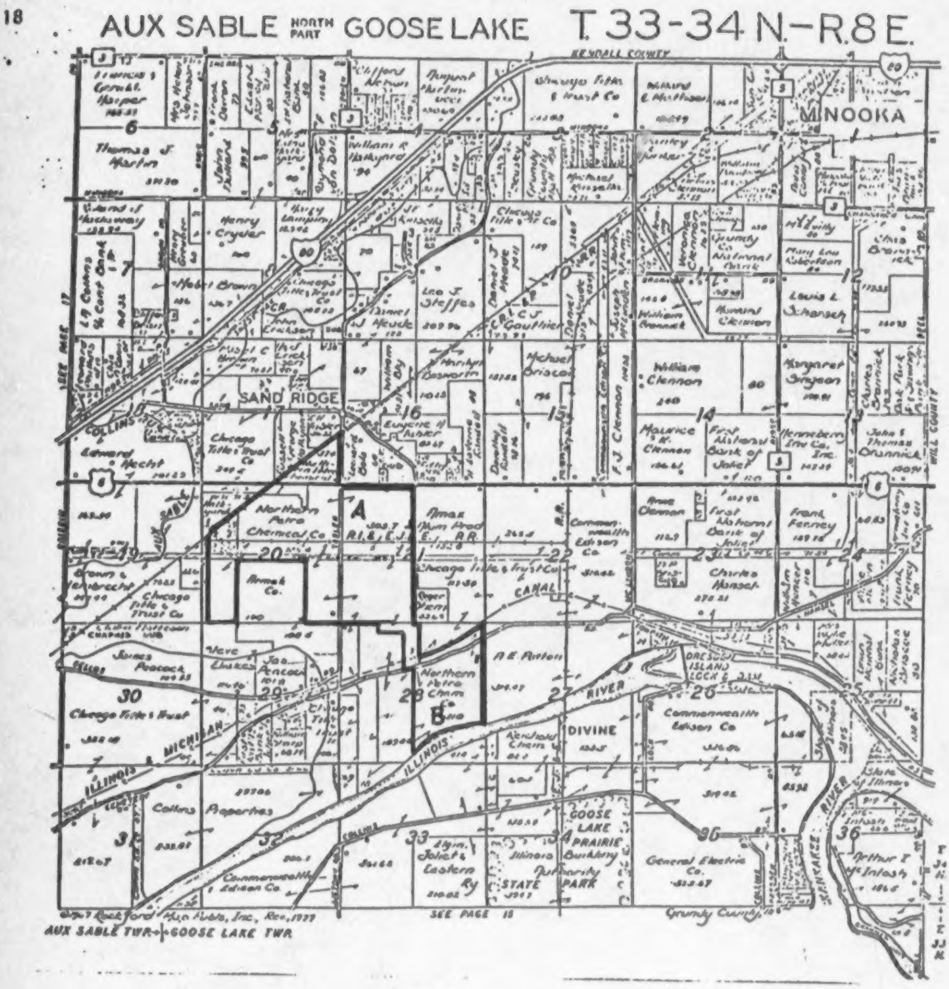
Due to the NPC Plant proximity to the Canal, we are quite concerned about liability exposure. We have pump houses adjacent to the Canal and other facilities within easy walking distance. Railroad trackage serving the Morris plant and river property run adjacent to and cross the Canal. NPC and the utility companies servicing the Plant have many crossings of the Canal. Periodically maintenance may be required which could require equipment operation and/or trenching in areas where recreators on the Canal could have access. Being a responsible company, NPC would provide for the safety of a normally prudent individual. However, there is no reasonable way we could prevent an individual determined to trespass from gaining access with the potential for their injury and/or damage to Plant facilities. The Bill currently before the Senate, S-2157, does not address this issue. The alternative, HR-7278, offers a compromise position. It provides a recommendation to the State of Illinois for ultimate resolution. Although the problem is not resolved, its existance is recognized and we believe that is an important first step.

The issue identified as "leasing and access" is a two way street. First, potential recreators will require safe access to the Canal facilities. Both Bills provide for clearly marked access routes isolated from industrial facilities. However, industry also requires access to leases and easements across the Canal. Many companies such as NPC require pipeline easements. All business requires access to the utility grids crossing the Canal at many locations. We do not feel that S-2157 adequately addresses this critical problem area. The make-up of the Commission and specific mention of areas set aside for industrial development as detailed in HR-7278, in our opinion, provides the protection needed.

Regarding the make-up of the Commission, the inclusion of county board members as specified in HR-7278, we consider important. Although the Commission make-up specified in S-2157 provides for a geographic spread and an amenity/business split, inclusion of the county board members, provides for more responsiveness to local interests. Decisions of the Commission could require a jobs/amenity balance in a specific location for which this county board input is desperately needed. They would have the needed insite to guage the impact of the decisions on tax base, employment demands and local expense. They would also be responsible to the voters of the impacted location.

Several locations along the Canal Corridor are heavily industrialized. These areas provide many jobs to the State of Illinois and provide the tax base for the several counties and cities along the Corridor. The various county boards and zoning authorities have set aside areas for continued industrial developments. The area in Grundy County, in which the NPC Plant is located, is one of these. There are provisions in HR-7278 specifically protecting these areas for future development and subsequent generation of jobs and further improvement in the economy of the region. We feel that specific inclusion of areas established by local authorities as in HR-7278 is important.

In conclusion, Northern Petrochemical Company philosophically supports enhancement of recreational opportunities. We are very concerned when an attempt is made to blend recreation and industry such as the case in the proposed Canal Corridor. The mechanism through which the project proceeds is critical. Many of the issues raised during the study process and drafting of legislation, in our opinion, have not been fully resolved in S-2157. We strongly recommend that S-2157 be amended to reflect the provisions of HR-7278. We cannot support S-2157 as currently written. If this recommended change is made, Northern Petrochemical Company could support the legislation.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AUX SABLE NORTH PART GOOSE LAKE T. 33-34 N.-R.8 E.
MINOOKA
SAND RIDGE
A
B
Northern Petro Chemical Co
Armak Co.
Chicago Title & Trust Co
CANAL
RIVER
ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN
DIVINE
DRESDEN ISLAND LOCK & DAM
Commonwealth Edison Co
GOOSE LAKE PRAIRIE STATE PARK
General Electric Co.
KANKAKEE RIVER
Collins Properties
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry
KENDALL COUNTY
WILL COUNTY
Grundy County
SEE PAGE 15
AUX SABLE TWP. GOOSE LAKE TWP.

FIGURE I

NORTHERN PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY PLANT SITE

A - MANUFACTURING PLANT

B - RIVER PROPERTY